

1880

City of Portland. Auditor's Twenty-First Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Portland, for the Financial Year 1879-80, April 1, 1879 (both inclusive), March 31, 1880, with the Mayor's Address, and Annual Reports of the Several Departments made to the City Council, March, 1880

Portland (Me.)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/towndocs>

Repository Citation

Portland (Me.), "City of Portland. Auditor's Twenty-First Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Portland, for the Financial Year 1879-80, April 1, 1879 (both inclusive), March 31, 1880, with the Mayor's Address, and Annual Reports of the Several Departments made to the City Council, March, 1880" (1880). *Maine Town Documents*. 3391.
<https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/towndocs/3391>

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by DigitalCommons@UMaine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Maine Town Documents by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UMaine. For more information, please contact um.library.technical.services@maine.edu.

CITY OF PORTLAND.

AUDITOR'S

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

CITY OF PORTLAND,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1879-80,

April 1, 1879 (both inclusive), March 31, 1880,

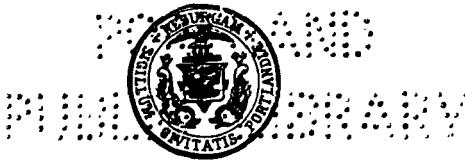
WITH THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS,

AND

Annual Reports of the Several Departments

MADE TO THE CITY COUNCIL, MARCH, 1880.



PORTLAND, ME.:

FORD & RICH, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
CORNER OF EXCHANGE AND FORE STREETS.

1880.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

1880-81.

MAYOR,
WILLIAM SENTER.

ALDERMEN.

LORENZO TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ward 1.—Edward H. Sargent, | Ward 4.—Benj. F. Andrews, |
| 2.—Thomas Hassett, | 5.—John W. Deering, |
| 3.—Lorenzo Taylor, | 6.—Albion Little, |
| Ward 7.—Charles J. Chapman. | |

COMMON COUNCIL.

CHARLES D. B. FISK, PRESIDENT.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ward 1.—Samuel Thurston,
Wm. G. Soule,
Richard K. Gatley. | Ward 5.—James H. Hall,
Jairus Talbot,
Whitman Sawyer. |
| Ward 2.—Edward Duddy,
Arthur H. Harding,
Daniel M. Mannix. | Ward 6.—Wm. M. Marks,
Charles D. B. Fisk,
Sylvester Marr. |
| Ward 3.—John C. Tukesbury,
Willard C. G. Carney,
George H. Abbott. | Ward 7.—Holman S. Melcher,
Thomas J. Little,
Wm. H. Pennell. |
| Ward 4.—Edward A. Jordan,
Henry I. Nelson,
James E. Fickett. | L. CLIFFORD WADE, <i>Clerk.</i> |

PRINCIPAL CITY OFFICERS.

- City Clerk.*—Hosea I. Robinson.
City Treasurer and Collector.—Henry W. Hersey.
City Auditor.—Cyrus Nowell.
City Solicitor.—Clarence Hale.
City Civil Engineer.—Wm. A. Goodwin.
City Commissioner of Streets.—Chauncey Barrett.
City Physician.—Geo. H. Cummins.
City Marshal.—Cyrus K. Bridges.
City Messenger.—John L. Shaw.
City Assessors.—Lot C. Nelson,
Stephen Marsh,
Cyrus K. Ladd.
City Chief Engineer Fire Department.—Nahum Littlefield.

Names of members of former City Governments may be found in Report of 1875, and reports succeeding.

INDEX.

Address of Mayor.....	9-17
Abatements	29 35
Auditor's notice about bills.....	26
Accounts of Auditor.....	29-35
Accounts of Treasurer.....	106 107
Accounts of Committee on, reports of do.....	108
Advertising	35 78
Appropriations	25
Assessor's valuation of real and personal estates.....	97 98
Auditor's report.....	10 29 35
Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad sinking fund.....	90
Balance in treasury.....	19 66
Balance standing to the credit of various accounts.....	32
Catalogue of the members of the City Government, 1880.....	2
City Building.....	21 27 29 35 59 78
Cemeteries and public grounds.....	39 59 79
City Debt.....	21 73 78
City notes.....	29 35
City property, real and personal.....	99
City property, in various departments.....	101
Committee on accounts, report of auditor.....	72
Committee on accounts, report of treasurer.....	108
Committee on reduction of city debt.....	68
Contingent account.....	29 36 59 79
County taxes.....	31 56 83 92
Decrease of city debt.....	75
Deering's Oaks.....	21 29 40 79
Discount on taxes.....	29 40 79
Drains and sewers.....	21 27 29 40 60 79
Dog licenses.....	61
Evergreen Cemetery.....	27 30 40 61 79
Evergreen fund.....	27 62
Expenditures.....	57
Expenditures, estimated.....	83

Expenditures, recapitulation of.....	85
Estates, valuation of.....	91
Fees and Fines.....	27 63
Fire department.....	22 30 41 63 80
Fire department, salaries.....	30 41 80
Forest City Cemetery.....	27 30 41 63 79
Gas lights.....	22 29 41 63 80
Galt's wharf sinking fund.....	76
Harbor.....	44
Health.....	22 30 44 80
Income.....	33
Income, estimated.....	33
Income, recapitulation.....	67
Interest.....	27 30 44 63 80
Investment of sinking fund.....	27
Investment of Evergreen fund.....	27
Liquor agency.....	23 27 30 45 64
Licenses.....	27 64
Loans.....	35
Land Sold.....	27 30 45 64
Mayor's address.....	9-17
Milk street market.....	32
Monthly expenditures.....	58½
Notice of auditor.....	26
Notes receivable.....	27 64
Overlayings and abatements.....	30 45 64
Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.....	23 30 45 80
Portland and Rochester railroad.....	23 30 45 80
Police contingent.....	31 46 81
Police salaries.....	31 45 81
Poor, support of.....	23 27 31 51 66 82
Printing and stationery.....	30 45
Property, real and personal.....	102
Property in departments.....	101
Public buildings.....	31 46 81
Population.....	98
Railroad taxes.....	27 65
Recapitulation of Expenditures, etc.....	58 85
Receipts.....	33
Reduction of city debt.....	68
Reform School—State.....	31 56
Rents.....	27 65
Results of Auditor's account.....	28
Reserved fund.....	23 31 81
Revenue.....	27
Salaries.....	31 47 81
Sale of Portland & Rochester railroad mortgage.....	27 65
Schools.....	24 27 31 52 65 82
School salaries.....	31 54 82
School for the deaf.....	54 66 82

School house, Pine and West streets.....	31 55 83
Sinking fund.....	27 66 75
Sinking fund, Atlantic and St. Lawrence railroad report.....	90
Sinking fund, reduction of city debt.....	20 68
State reform school.....	31 56 83
Statement of monthly expenditures.....	584
Statement of appropriations and expenditures.....	71
Stocks and bonds.....	102
State pensions.....	24 31 56 66
Streets, sidewalks and bridges.....	23 31 49 66 82
Summary.....	77
Support of poor.....	23 27 31 51 66 82
Taxes.....	66 94
Taxes, discount on.....	40
Taxes, State.....	31 56 83 92
Taxes, County.....	31 56 83 93
Treasurer's accounts.....	106 107
Treasurer's balance.....	19 66
Trust funds.....	86
Valuations of estates and taxes assessed.....	91
Water and hydrants.....	25 31 57 83
Ways and means.....	84
Ward lines.....	103

APPENDIX.

Authority to sell railroad stocks or bonds.....	50
Bonds, converting and registering.....	48
" State of Maine, how sold.....	44
Building loan, cancelling bonds.....	27
Burials, superintendent's report.....	273
Cemeteries—removal of dead bodies.....	64
City council, stated meetings.....	54
" Agency, liquors, regulations.....	51
" Marshal's report.....	219
" Physician's report.....	269
" Solicitor's report.....	237
Commercial street.....	46
Coasting and sliding.....	20
City Civil Engineer's report.....	174
Discount on taxes.....	67 68
Damages for personal injury by defective highways.....	37 39
Dogs to be registered and licensed.....	63
Drains and sewers, authority to assess.....	14 28 54 55
Drains and sewers, City ordinance.....	54
Dead bodies, transportation of.....	58
Dead bodies, removal of.....	59
Evergreen Cemetery, trustees.....	43
Evergreen Cemetery, price of lots.....	53
Expenditure of school money in towns.....	40
Education of youth in the State of Maine.....	31
Ferry, authority to construct.....	27

Fire Department, compensation of officers.....	53
“ “ Protection of hose during fires.....	54
“ “ Chief Engineer's report.....	195
“ “ Relief Association.....	205
“ “ Fires and alarms.....	208
Forest City Cemetery, sale of lots	68
Gas agent's report.....	275
Gas pipes in streets.....	59
Harbor Master's report.....	270
Health, revised ordinance amended.....	59 64 65
Hydrants, protection of.....	50
“ Location of and reservoirs.....	214 217
Limiting indebtedness of city.....	34
Meetings of city council.....	54
Milk Inspector, duties and powers.....	62
“ “ report.....	262
Members of City Government, 1880.....	2
Names of Fire Engines.....	200 205
Names of members of Fire Engine Companies.....	200
Names on voting lists not to be changed.....	40
Numbering streets, ordinance.....	42
Petroleum, etc., compensation for inspection.....	43
Policemen, to hold office during good behavior.....	35
Poor, Overseer's report.....	241
Portland Harbor.....	48
Portland Water Company, charter.....	3 13
“ “ “ City ordinance.....	56
“ “ “ Injury to pipes, hydrants, etc.,.....	47 50
Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, city aid, etc.....	21 35
Powder Magazine, report of keeper.....	276
Purchase of books and stationery.....	41
Quarantine,.....	45
Railroads, any stockholder may call for a stock vote.....	20
Sale of intoxicating liquors.....	51
School Committee's report.....	69 71
“ Appropriations and expenditures.....	100 101
“ Districts.....	149
“ Committee's names.....	169
“ Teacher's names.....	172 173
“ School law of 1875.....	32
“ For the deaf.....	94
“ School money in the city of Portland.....	37 40
Superintendent of school buildings.....	61
Superintendent of burials.....	273
Sewers, superintendent's report.....	182
Sidewalks, power to assess half cost.....	17
Sinking fund, amendatory ordinance.....	60 67
Stationery and blank books.....	41
Steam whistles, to regulate.....	31 41
Street commissioner, limiting power of purchase and employment of men, 60	

Streets, Commissioner's report.....	225
“ Paving, ordinance repealed.....	60
“ Power to lay out, alter, and widen.....	17 36
“ Permits to occupy.....	45
“ Monuments defining lines.....	44
“ Open for water and gas mains.....	59
“ Excavations near.....	47 56
“ Lamps, penalty for lighting, etc.....	51
“ Numbering.....	42
Table grounds, protection of.....	46
Taxation of meeting-houses, parsonages and furniture.....	37
Trees, lamp-posts, hydrants, legally established.....	52
Truant officer's duties.....	66
Truant officer's report.....	275
Voting places in Portland harbor.....	38
Water pipes in the streets.....	59

ERRATA.

On page 30, extend the sums "Fire Department, Salaries," and "Health," into Appropriation column, and read total footing \$1,317,589 90.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

We have been elected to administer the government of the City of Portland for the ensuing municipal year. We have taken the oath to do our duty, and have invoked the aid of Divine Providence to guide and direct us.

In the acceptance of this trust we assume grave responsibilities, for during our term of office we have in our keeping, the honor, the credit and the good name of our city. As it is in all other business management, so it is in city affairs, experience must be our guide, and we have the records of previous administrations before us, to add to our personal experience. The care and oversight that is needful for success in our private business is more needful for us here, We are relieved from the anxiety for capital, for our fellow citizens who place us here, trusting in our capacity, furnish us with the requisite means to meet reasonable demands, and very justly hold us strictly accountable for judicious appropriations, and yet more strictly for honest disbursements.

It is gratifying that so many members of the City Council have been returned to serve again, as it is evidence of the approval of their fellow citizens. We need the results of their experience. It is reasonably to be expected that every member of this council will faithfully perform his duty unselfishly, and solely for the benefit of the city, and thus and thus only, satisfy the reasonable expectations of our fellow citizens.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

*City Debt at the end of the last Municipal Year ending
March 31, 1879.*

Total Municipal debt, including \$787,000 of bonds issued to Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company,	\$2,491,600
Building Loan bonds,	325,000
In aid of Portland & Rochester Railroad,	1,150,000
In aid of Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad,	1,350,000
	<hr/>
	\$5,316,600

Less municipal bonds paid from March 31, 1879, to March 3, 1880, (\$9,000 past due and unpaid),	81,000
	<hr/>

Gross debt March 3, 1880,	\$5,235,600
-------------------------------------	-------------

Deduct available assets:

Gas stock at par (1700 shares) and notes receivable, &c.	\$109,884 60
---	--------------

Sinking fund, about,	225,710 21
--------------------------------	------------

Building loan bonds secured by first mortgages on real estate and by city bonds at par in sinking fund—original am't \$895,000,	325,000 00
--	------------

Bonds issued to Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad secured by sinking fund of about \$325,000, and first mortgage of franchise and property from Portland to Island Pond—originally \$1,500,000 now	787,000 00
--	------------

Received from sale of P. & R. R. R. mortgage,	236,500 00
--	------------

Portland & Rochester sinking
funds:

Invested in bonds at par,	\$86,000 00
Cash,	56 67
	<hr/>

86,056 67
<hr/>

1,770,151 48
<hr/>

Net Debt March 3, 1880,

\$3,465,648 52

The gross City Debt has been reduced the past year \$81,000 by the payment of that amount of municipal bonds. The net debt will be decreased by amount added to the sinking fund by appropriation, interest on investments, &c., at least \$60,000, and by amount received from sale of city's interest in the Portland & Rochester railroad, \$236,500—less amount paid and to be paid for premium on investments.

The city has no Floating debt and all current bills of the year will be paid from current means. \$90,600 of municipal bonds mature during the year 1880-81, to be paid from the sinking fund.

You see by this statement of our financial condition that the net debt of our city has been reduced \$60,000 during the past year, by adhering to the plan adopted for reducing its volume.

This reduction shows that the debt, though large, is not beyond our control. But our debt is a burden, and such a burden, that every available means must be used to continue its reduction in the future. It is for you, members of the City Council, to scrutinize every application for expenditure which comes before you, and reduce our appropriations to the lowest limit compatible with a wise economy. You have no right to be here unless you are willing to work faithfully and courageously, and I trust that you will so adjust appropriations, that there shall be a large reduction of our debt, and no increase of taxation. You cannot ignore the fact that the state of our finances limits us solely to works of necessity, and no pertinacious solicitations should lead to extravagance.

One problem is, to produce the best possible results from small appropriations with economy in outlay. We must not fail to bear in mind that there is a large proportion of our population, who depend upon a small income for their support, and the source from which it comes subjects them to an oppressive tax, and restricts them to a curtailment of the necessaries of life, while the members of the council are men in active business, and not apt to realize the oppressiveness of heavy taxation to a large class of our inhabitants. Portland, with an area of only about three square miles, only one-

twelfth the size of an ordinary town, pays one-seventh of the State tax. The commission now in session for a more just valuation will unquestionably reduce the burden of State taxation now borne by our city. The future outlook is encouraging. We are partaking of the general prosperity, and our citizens pay their taxes as promptly as ever, and we are encouraged in making special efforts to reduce our heavy debt.

The treasurer holds in his possession, as a portion of the sinking fund, municipal bonds amounting to \$192,500 which are not required to pay present indebtedness. I recommend that you give authority to the committee on the sinking fund to cancel these bonds, and authorize the treasurer and auditor to charge off the same as no longer a portion of the city debt.

STREETS.

During the past five years the highest expenditure on streets was in 1875-6, amounting to \$96,741, and the lowest in 1877-8, \$55,037. We can hardly expect to do better than have late administrations, either in the amount expended or in the results, and can hardly expect to escape the censure and criticism which attaches especially to this branch of city service. Exposure to the elements, and wear and tear of over fifty miles of streets and one hundred miles of sidewalk necessitate considerable work. I hope that this department will receive special attention. Complaint is made that the work is not done in a profitable manner, especially that incompetent laborers are employed and that their work is not remunerative, and that thereby the cost of the work is increased. It must be borne in mind that the city has not only our city poor, but also a large working population, which without the employment which the city furnishes, would be dependent. It is for you to direct, whether the committee on streets shall hire only the most capable laborers, so as to save on street expenses, and thereby increase almshouse appropriations for outside aid. The humane aspect of the case would seem to justify the established usage. It is essential that a small percentage at least of appropriations for streets should be devoted to permanent work.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Our fire department makes an excellent exhibit in the work done during the past year, and of its present condition. This department employs more active men than are engaged in any other branch of city service. It is the popular department. The competition and rivalry among the different companies, is the natural result of the laudable ambition of young men to excel in whatever they undertake. By the activity of our firemen, our fires are promptly checked, our fear of large fires grows less, and our insurance rates are as low as are obtainable in any other city.

Our defective system of building invites large fires, and makes it our duty to have this department in effective condition. The engines and apparatus are expensive, and the rough usage to which they are necessarily subjected, causes much wear and tear, and requires a considerable outlay to keep them in good order.

SCHOOLS.

Our schools, as you will see by the excellent report of the school committee, retain their high reputation.

The superior advantages our schools afford for education, induce some families to move here to educate their children, a benefit to Portland that would be much extended but for the drawback of heavy taxes. Our schools are our purely democratic institutions. We depend upon them to furnish that preparation which will enable our children to earn their living, whether in the workshop, the store, or in some one of the multiplied callings of life. And it is only by the development and improvement of their faculties, that they are enabled to fulfill the purposes and reap the enjoyment of life. Our schools are very expensive, but I should reluctantly advise any reduction in the estimates for schools and school houses, furnished by the committee, for they are intelligent, competent, and understand the subject in all its bearings.

DEERING'S OAKS.

We made a valuable addition to our possessions, during the past administration, in the acquisition of the Oaks. This tract of land is situated near the centre of the territory of

Portland, and will continue in the future, as it has been in the past, a noble ornament of our city. We do not need parks from necessity as regards health, for the small territory of our city is nearly surrounded by water, and all our lands so incline in every direction, that, with our broad streets, we are well open to light and air, and good drainage is easily secured to tide water. The effect of the ownership by the city of this property, will be to improve the value of the surrounding land, making it desirable for a better class of buildings; removing the fear of its ever becoming an unsightly portion of the city; and to confirm the wisdom of the acquisition. Our circumstances will not permit of any outlay, solely with reference to improving the Oaks for a park. It is imperative however, that we should at once take measures to abate the nuisance of that portion called the mill pond. The object can be accomplished by filling up the mill pond, which must be preceded by proper sewerage. Construct a sewer on Portland street, from Grove street to State street, and continue it, from the intersection of State street with Portland street, through the Oaks to Deering's bridge. The sewage of Grove, Mellen, State and High streets, will be received into this sewer. Then cover the mud of the mill pond with a few feet of gravel, and the mill pond is no longer an offense. The filling up of the pond to the level of Deering's bridge, can be gradually done by waste material, ashes, and street scrapings until we have a soil suitable for the growth of trees. The expense for the proposed sewerage and layer of gravel is estimated at not exceeding \$18,000. There is no call for a sewer in any other part of the city, and but a small appropriation for repairs and culverts will be required. It will be borne in mind that this plan does not call for extra expense solely with reference to abating the mill pond nuisance. It is merely forestalling the construction of a sewer, which in a few years, would be absolutely required, and in the manner now proposed. The only additional expense to the sewer recommended, is for the layer of gravel in the mill pond. This proposition carried out, then we can turn our attention to any local removable nuisance which may require attention, and also, in the future, as neces-

sity compels, to requisite work on Back Bay. The present canal from Portland street beyond the Alms House, will be continued to Deering's bridge, and kept open. This canal in connection with the large sewer, which crosses Portland street under the Maine Central railroad bridge, will convey the sewage from the extreme west end of the city, as well as the water which flows from the water sheds of Bramhall hill and the town of Deering. I call your special attention to the report of our engineer, Mr. Goodwin, and to his full and able treatment of this whole subject and of the Back Bay enigma.

PARKS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

The contemplated plan for the appointment of a commission of three of our citizens, to hold office for three years, to have the whole care and supervision of the parks, cemeteries and public grounds of the city, exclusive of Evergreen Cemetery, is most needful and timely. We may reasonably expect from such a commission, such improvement in this property, which will come under their care, that will cause it to become the pride and delight of our city, and in time restore Portland to the position she held before the fire when she owed more to the growth of her trees for her attractiveness than to any other natural cause. The effect of intelligent superintendence is manifest in the growing beauty and attractiveness of our Evergreen Cemetery, and soon to be made more so by the addition of a bountiful supply of water, readily obtainable, close at hand.

ALMS HOUSE.

Peruse carefully the report of our overseers. They have the care of four per cent. of our population, who require aid, either within or outside of the Alms House. Like other committees, they perform gratuitous work, and much time is faithfully devoted to it. They report the property and the house in good order. The call for outside aid during the past winter is thirty-three per cent. less than during the previous winter, indicating better employment for our laboring population. By their judicious management, tramps have quit Portland. The overseers are especially entitled to credit for keeping their expenses within the limits of their appropriation, and the sum appropriated was the least for many years.

POLICE.

We desire a peaceable and orderly community. We should be glad if every inhabitant would so conduct himself or herself, that we should not know what law is, and not require a police force. But the covetousness, the appetite and perversity of man make it otherwise. Our police, as the marshal's report shows, find much to do, as they always have done, and probably always will. The policeman who does his duty has no enviable task, and that no complaint of moment has been made against them is greatly to their credit.

ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

The sale of the city's interest in this corporation, was in accordance with the recommendation of a very intelligent commission, appointed to investigate our railroad complications. We improved the first good offer for a trade. Whether it was best for the interest of our citizens it is too late to enquire. It was generally conceded, all relations considered, that the sale was for the interest of the city. The results on freights has somewhat modified our views, but the city is relieved from a copartnership into which she should never have entered.

OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

The result of the sale of the Rochester railroad should perhaps lead us to hesitate before disposing of the city's interest in the Portland and Ogdensburg. The traffic, earnings and income of this latter road are on the increase, and it seems reasonable to expect that a much larger sum can be realized for the city's interest in some future year than at present.

EX-MAYOR BUTLER.

During the past year we have been called by death to part with our ex-mayor, the Hon. Moses M. Butler, one of the most exemplary and efficient citizens who ever filled this office. His integrity, high sense of honor and large business experience, were effectively employed for the benefit of our city. His eminent services are well appreciated and will have a permanent effect on the credit of Portland.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

During the past year, our city came near being deprived of

her right of representation in the Legislature. We had supposed, heretofore, that when the will of the majority was expressed, that act was final as to who should be the governing power until another election. No one even dreamed it possible that the executive branch of our State government would usurp the legislative authority, or attempt to keep the minority in power, and thus defeat the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box. The iniquity was stunning to us. Under the justifiable excitement on the occasion, and the high wrought feeling in other parts of the State, we cannot commend too highly the loyal and prudent course which was pursued by our own citizens to whom we trusted for counsel. Their love of law and order, advising peaceful measures, and for citizens to possess their souls in patience, awaiting action by the judiciary, is worthy of great praise. We commend as well worthy of emulation, the loyalty of our citizen soldiers, whether citizens by birth or by adoption, who without regard to party, acknowledged allegiance only to the lawful State authority. And we also commend those citizens who possessed too much self-respect to become partakers of the fruits of the iniquity.

In devotion to duty, may we never be found wanting.

WM. SENTER, *Mayor*.

CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, }
April 5, 1880. }

Ordered, That the Auditor of accounts be and he hereby is authorized to make his annual report of receipts and expenditures of the city, for the financial year 1879-80, in print, and that six hundred copies of the same be printed for the use of the city, and for distribution; and that there be appended thereto copies of the treasurer's accounts, also copies of the reports of other city officers, returned to the city council at the close of the past municipal year.

Read and passed. Sent down.

Attest, H. I. ROBINSON, *City Clerk*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
April 5, 1880. }

Read and passed, in concurrence.

Attest, L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk*.

Approved.

WILLIAM SENTER, *Mayor*.

A true copy.

Attest, H. I. ROBINSON, *City Clerk*.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 17, 1880.

To the Honorable City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—The ninth section of the ordinance respecting the office of “auditor of accounts” prescribes:

“That it shall be the duty of the auditor of accounts to lay before the city council, annually, at such time as the council may direct, an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the ensuing year, under the respective heads of appropriation; and shall, also, annually, at such time as the council may direct, make and lay before said council, a statement of all the receipts and expenditures of the past financial year, giving in detail the amount of appropriation and expenditure for each specific object, the receipt from each source of income, the whole to be arranged as far as practicable to conform to the accounts of the city treasurer; and said statement shall be accompanied by a schedule of all the property belonging to the city, and an exhibit of the debts due from the city.”

The requirement of the first clause of the foregoing section directing “an estimate of money necessary to be raised for the ensuing year, under respective heads of appropriations,” be made, and in obedience to order of council, it was my pleasure to present under date of the first instant.

In conformity with the latter requirement, and in accordance with the order of April 5, I now have the honor to submit to the city council my report for the financial year 1879-'80, which commenced with the 1st day of April, 1879, and ended with the last day of March, 1880.

The receipts into the treasury from all sources have been . . .	\$1,160,576 52	
The balance in the treasury at com- mencement of the year was . . .	73,965 03	
	\$1,234,541 55	
The expenditures as per auditor's account have been	\$918,379 93	
Investment of sinking fund by Committee on Reduction of City Debt,	141,266 83	
	1,059,646 76	
Leaving a balance in the city treas- ury at the close of the year, of		\$174,894 79

SINKING FUND FOR REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT.

The receipts of this fund during the past year have been as follows:

Balance standing to the credit of that account at the commencement of the year, with the investment	\$251,076 21	
To which there was added by amount raised by taxation in accordance with an ordinance of the city requiring not less than one per cent. of the funded debt (with certain exceptions) to be raised in the taxes each year	41,916 00	
From sale of the City's interest in the Portland & Rochester Railroad mortgage	236,500 00	
And from various other sources in conformity with the provisions of the ordinances establishing the fund	53,556 01	
	<hr/>	\$583,048 22
From which has been paid of the funded debt of the city falling due the past financial year		81,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$501,548 22
Less paid premium and interest accrued on city bonds purchased for sinking fund		17,266 83
		<hr/>
Leaving an available balance with the investment standing to the credit of this fund at the close of the year, of		\$484,281 39
Amount invested in city bonds	\$316,500 00	
Balance of account,	167,781 39	
	<hr/>	\$484,281 39
		<hr/> <hr/>

Which can only be applied to the purchase of the capital of the city debt, as it may fall due, under the direction of the committee on the reduction of the city debt.

CITY DEBT.—TEMPORARY.

Temporary loans were authorized by the city council, in anticipation of receipts from taxes; but by arrangements

made by the treasurer, such loans were rendered unnecessary. *The city has no temporary city debt.*

Other authorized loans are arranged to be paid from the sinking fund.

CITY DEBT.—PERMANENT.

Payments on account of the funded debt of the city the past year have been for city notes matured, paid from sinking fund for reduction of city debt, . . .

Municipal bonds, \$81,500.

Showing a decrease of the municipal funded debt the past year of this amount, no bonds having been issued the past year.

Overdrafts in several appropriations were covered by the general transfer of undrawn balances being sufficient for the purpose, besides the balance carried to "sinking fund."

CITY BUILDING.

The expenditures for this purpose include the necessary repairs of the building and of steam apparatus for heating the same, fuel, pay of engineers and janitor, and for gas used in the hall and rooms occupied for city purposes.

Repairs on the county wing of the building, authorized by the committee on public buildings, in accordance with the terms of the "lease," are included in these expenditures.

The gross expenditures the past year, \$8,940.23.

DRAINS AND SEWERS.

The report of the superintendent of drains and sewers, to be found among the reports of the various departments annexed, furnishes the necessary information in regard to the location of sewers laid the past year, length of same, cost per foot, and assessment to individuals, etc.

Total expenditures, \$9,425.09.

DEERING'S OAKS.

During the past year the City has purchased and come into possession of that large tract of land, containing about 50 acres, for a merely nominal sum. It is expected that in the not far distant future, the grounds will be laid out into a park, (plans of which have already been made) which will be not only ornamental but healthful, where our citizens will

spend many pleasant hours in health-deriving exercises,—and though “leaves have their time to fall, and flowers to wither,” &c., still, may “those brave old oaks” be spared “the woodman’s axe,” and grow and thrive to show the wisdom of the purchase.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of this department, exclusive of the pay to companies, engineers of steamers, and the chief and his assistants, but including the cost of repairs upon steamers, new hose, etc., together with an amount paid for general expenses. The particular workings of the department are fully set forth in the report of the Chief Engineer.

Amount of expenditures. \$16,218.86.

There are now five steamers in use in the department, viz : “Machigonne,” “Portland,” “Cumberland,” “Falmouth,” “Casco,” besides one held in reserve.

If to the ordinary expenses of the department is added the salaries paid to companies and engineers of steamers, with those of the chief engineer and four assistants for the past year, charged under the heads of fire department salaries, and salaries, including care of and repairs of the fire alarm telegraph, the entire expenses of the department for the past year will be \$27,929.86.

GAS LIGHTS.

The expenditures for street lamps and lighting the past year, have been \$19,332.30.

There were 449 gas lamps in use January 1st, 1880; 88 lamps for burning naphtha and kerosene, are in use in Washington and other streets at North end and West end, and two on the bridge leading from Clark street, where there are no gas mains.

HEALTH.

The expenditures in this department, but for the very few cases of small pox, would have been very light the past year. The expenses of the city physician (aside from salary) and other expenses, will be found in detail in the general accounts of expenditures, and some expenses charged to the “contingent.” The sum of \$900, paid by contract for the collecting and removal of house offal, expired this year. The bill of Drs. Gerrish and Ring, for \$300, for services in this

department, (as a sanitary measure,) is charged in this account.

LIQUOR AGENCY.

The amount of payments as well as receipts are for the year past. The agency is managed by a committee of the board of aldermen; the agent making weekly deposits into the city treasury, The receipts to the city treasury are in the nature of "special deposits," being applicable only to payment of the bills of the agency.

Receipts, \$12,007.60; payments, \$12,516.09.

PORTLAND AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

The city's rights in the mortgage of the above road were disposed of at public auction in July last; the Hon. George P. Wescott being the purchaser. The amount received for the sale, \$236,500.00 is so much added to the sinking fund towards the payment or purchase of the capital of the debt of the city.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

The affairs of the above road and its connection with the city remain unchanged since last year.

RESERVED FUND.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated to be held in reserve till the close of the financial year, to be transferred to supply deficits in overdrawn appropriations. At the close of the financial year, by vote of the city council, the amount was transferred to balance over expenditures in other appropriations, so far as applicable.

STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES.

The appropriation of \$50,000—with the amount received from the fire department for the use of horses to haul the fire engines—of \$7,500. is in addition to the above. The general expenses were in excess of the receipts, amounting to \$60,067.52. The report of the street commissioner will give the general items of expenditures on particular streets.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The expenditure in this department of the city during the past year has been 20,975.52; in which is included the cost of repairs of buildings, fences, &c. Amount received from this department carried to "Income," 1,877.22

SCHOOLS.

The current expenses for sustaining the public schools the past year, are as follows: For salaries of teachers in the various branches, including music, languages, penmanship, and salary of superintendent, \$59,228.50. Beside ordinary expenses for repairs of school buildings, fuel, stationery, furniture, chemicals, and salary of Superintendent of school buildings, amounting to \$18,395.35.

The report of the school committee and of the teacher of penmanship, music, &c., may be found in the appendix.

The school for the deaf, under the direction of the school committee, and for details connected therewith, reference may be had to their report.

The new school house, corner Pine and West streets, will be known hereafter as the

BUTLER SCHOOL.

An appropriation of \$14,000.00 was made for finishing this building, but as the changes were in progress, it was found a much larger sum would be needed to complete it. The bills above this amount were charged in the usual appropriation account, causing the same to be largely overdrawn, the excess, \$2,901.70, being supplied from "moneys unappropriated," as per vote of city council. The building and lot, graded and fenced as completed, has cost the sum of \$40,928.02.

STATE PENSIONS.

By a law of the State, passed by the Legislature of 1866, and continued by succeeding legislative action, pensions were granted under certain restrictions, to soldiers or sailors who served in the war of 1861, or in case of death, to their widows or orphan children, or dependent mother or sister; and by order of the Governor and Council, it was made the duty of municipal officers of towns and cities to examine carefully all claims for pensions under the law, certify and forward the same to the Governor and Council, and if allowed, they were returned to the treasurers of the several towns and cities, who were required to pay them quarterly to the parties in person, in whose favor the pension certificate was drawn, to be reimbursed by the State. There has been paid the past year on this account, to quarter ending December 31st, the sum of

\$1,320.00. This amount has been paid from current receipts, bills sent to State department, approved, and amount refunded to the treasurer.

WATER AND HYDRANTS.

This appropriation was made for the setting and repairs of hydrants and drinking fountains, with other incidental expenses, and to cover the contract made with the Portland Water Company, dated September 24, 1870, for the stipulated sum of \$4,000 annually.

The expenditures were \$5,290.44.

NOTE.—Number of hydrants and their location, may be found in the report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

APPROPRIATIONS.

In some of the departments, the expenditures have exceeded the appropriations, as on school house, Pine street, City building, public buildings, streets, water and hydrants, drains, sewers, &c.; where a deficiency existed, a transfer from unexpended appropriations was authorized for the payment. The balance of, or the surplus of unexpended appropriations, being more than sufficient to meet the over expenditures, were so applied. The surplus remaining of unexpended balances, as will be seen by the statement in another portion of this report, is carried to the SINKING FUND, or credit of "committee on the reduction of the city debt."

Accounts in detail of the city property, the city debt, and all other statements required by the ordinance establishing this department, will be found under their appropriate heads.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CYRUS NOWELL,

Auditor of Accounts.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

CITY OF PORTLAND, }
Auditor's Office, City Building. }

The first day of each month is **PAY DAY** on all bills properly approved.

All bills against the several departments must be presented to the **AUDITOR** on or before the 25th of the month preceding their payment on the first of the succeeding month. All bills not so presented lie over to the next month.

All bills presented for payment must specify what the article or articles were for, and for what department, and when for labor, where it was performed, with proper dates.

Items charged to different appropriations or departments should be made on *separate* bills.

The Auditor desires parties whose claims against the city have been duly allowed, to be prompt in their calls to receive payment.

REVENUE.

The REVENUE to the city the past year has been derived from the following sources, viz.:

INCOME RECEIPTS.

City Building,	\$3,346	84
Drains and Sewers,	2,545	61
Fees and Fines,	2,888	53
Interest,	63,071	51
Licenses,	85	00
Rents,	3,639	97
Railroad Tax,	4,710	87
Support of Poor,	1,877	22
Schools,	20,418	45
	\$102,584	00
Receipts, from various sources, not estimated,	12,805	81
Taxes, collected by H. W. Hersey, collector,	760,039	12
	\$875,428	93
Received from ordinary sources and applicable to the current expenses of the city,		
The following items are of a different class, viz.:		
Sinking fund receipts,	\$20,641	00
Evergreen cemetery, net,	6,259	09
Evergreen fund,	2,888	93
Forest City Cemetery,	65	00
Land sold,	5,452	97
Dog Licenses,	83	00
Liquor Agency,	12,007	60
Notes Receivable, due on, and paid,	1,250	00
	\$48,647	59
Sale of Portland and Rochester Railroad mortgage,		236,500 00
		\$1,160,576 52

RESULTS.

NET INCOME.

From ordinary sources, . . .	\$875,428 93
From other sources, . . .	285,147 59
Balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year,	73,965 03
	<u>\$1,234,541 55</u>

NET PAYMENTS—Ordinary pur-

poses,	671,058 23
City bonds and railroad interest,	230,420 00
On school house on Pine street,	16,901 70
Investment of City bonds, Sink- ing fund, per order of commit- tee on reduction of city debt,	141,266 83
	<u>\$1,059,646 76</u>

Balance as per auditor's account,	\$174,894 79
-----------------------------------	--------------

Balance as per treasurer's account,	<u>\$174,894 79</u>
-------------------------------------	---------------------

APPROPRIATIONS, 1879-80.

Statement of the APPROPRIATIONS made by the city council to meet the expenditures of the city of Portland, for the financial year which began with the first day of April, 1879, and ended with the last day of March, 1880. Also, a statement of the drafts made by the auditor on the treasurer against such appropriations.

N. B.—The excess of expenditures over the appropriations in all cases was met by transfers from other appropriations duly authorized by the city council.

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATION.	APPROPRIATION, ORIGINAL, ETC.	EXPENDITURES PER AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT.
Abatements, transfer,	\$864 75	\$864 75
Advertising, Appropriation,	800 00	740 09
City notes, reduction of city debt.		
Balance, \$58,576 21		
Appropriation, 41,916 00		
Receipts, 14,980 03		
“ additional, 258,491 98		
Surplus, income, 16,584 00	300,548 22	81,500 00
City Building.		
Appropriation,	8,000 00	8,940 23
Contingent, including Fourth of July		
Appropriation, 20,000 00		
Receipts, 2,311 91	22,311 91	12,421 58
Cemeteries and public grounds,		
Appropriation, 3,000 00		
Receipts, 3 00	3,003 00	3,219 86
Drains and sewers.		
Appropriation,	6,000 00	9,425 09
Discount on taxes,		
Appropriation,	20,800 00	19,055 00
Deering's Oaks.		
Appropriation, 9,000 00		
Receipts, 900 00	9,900 00	10,500 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$162,227 88	\$146,666 60

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATION.	APPROPRIATION, ORIGINAL, ETC.	EXPENDITURES PER AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT.
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$462,227 88	\$146,666 60
Evergreen Cemetery.		
Balance,	533 95	
Appropriation,	2,000 00	
Receipts, net,	6,259 09	8,189 85
Forest City Cemetery.		
Balance,	586 97	
Appropriation,	100 00	
Receipts,	65 00	187 57
Fire Department.		
Appropriation,	16,000 00	
Receipts,	575 68	16,218 86
Fire Department—Salaries.		
Appropriation,	10,900 00	10,801 00
Gas Lights.		
Appropriation,	20,800 00	
Receipts,	19 35	19,332 30
Health.		
Appropriation,	2,000 00	1,917 54
Interest.		
Appropriation,	150,730 00	146,713 06
Liquor Agency,		
Balance,	2,966 69	
Receipts,	12,007 60	14,974 29
Land sold, (expenses)		32 02
Overlays & Abatements, transfer.	608 53	608 53
Portland & Ogd'g. R. R. (Interest.)		
Appropriation,	81,000 00	
Balance,	9,180 00	90,180 00
Portland & Roch'tr R. R. (Interest.)		
Appropriation,	69,000 00	
Balance,	1,335 00	70,335 00
Printing and Stationery.		
Appropriation,	1,750 00	1,515 65
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$837,745.74	\$513,619.07

OBJECT OF APPROPRIATION.	APPROPRIATION, ORIGINAL, ETC.	EXPENDITURES PER AUDITOR'S ACCOUNT.
<i>Amount brought forward.</i>	\$837,745 74	\$513,619.07
Police Salaries.		
Appropriation,	25,800 00	25,573 24
Police Contingent.		
Appropriation,	700 00	625 32
Public Buildings.		
Appropriation,	2,200 00	3,271 61
*Reserved Fund, transferred,	5,000 00	
Salaries.		
Appropriation,	26,200 00	26,135 62
Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges.		
Appropriation,	50,000 00	
Receipts,	7,623 70	
	57,623 70	60,067 52
Support of Poor.		
Appropriation,	22,000 00	20,975 22
Schools.		
Appropriation,	18,350 00	18,395 35
School Salaries.		
Appropriation,	61,620 00	59,228 50
School for the Deaf.		
Appropriation,	1,000 00	
Receipts,	672 00	
	1,672 00	1,609 09
School House, Pine and West streets		
Appropriation,	14,000 00	16,901 70
State Reform School.		
Appropriation,	1,100 00	1,006 24
†State Pensions, Receipts,	1,320 00	1,320 00
Taxes, County.		
Balance,	23,554 82	
Appropriation,	19,885 85	
	43,440 67	33,554 82
Taxes, State.		
Balance,	63,079 62	
Appropriation,	117,835 17	
	180,914 79	130,806 19
Water and Hydrants.		
Appropriation,	5,000 00	5,290 44
	1,304,686 90	\$918,379 93

*Transferred to other accounts.

†Refunded by State.

BALANCES of last year,	\$376,931 02
Appropriations, original,	834,487 02
Receipts other than from taxes,	297,677 73
Transfer from overlayings,	608 53
Transfer from Abatements,	864 75
Surplus Income,	16,584 00

\$1,527,153 05

Less premium and accrued interest on bonds purchased for sinking fund,	17,266 83
---	-----------

\$1,509,886 22

Actual Expenditures,	918,379 93
----------------------	------------

\$591,506 29

Balances standing to the
credit of the following
accounts, viz :

Committee on reduction of city debt,	\$167,781 39
---	--------------

Amount of investments in city bonds by ordinance,	316,500 00
--	------------

\$484,281 39

State Tax, balance,	50,108 60
County Tax, balance,	9,885 85
Evergreen Cemetery,	603 19
Evergreen fund investment,	9,500 00
Evergreen fund account,	14,006 69
Forest City Cemetery,	564 40
City bonds, in aid A. & St. L. R. R.,	4,000 00
Liquor Agency,	2,458 20
Coupons in aid P. & O. R. R.,	9,810 00
Coupons in aid P. & R. R. R.,	1,785 00
Milk Street Market,	4,502 97

\$591,506 29

INCOME, 1879-80.

Statement of "ESTIMATED INCOME," for meeting the expenditures of the city of Portland, for the financial year 1879-80, with an account of the actual receipts during that year:

SOURCES.	ACTUAL RECEIPTS.	ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.
City Building,	\$3,346 84	\$3,300 00
Drains and Sewers,	2,545 61	2,500 00
Fees and Fines,	2,888 53	2,000 00
Interest,	63,071 51	58,500 00
Licenses,	85 00	200 00
Rents,	3,639 97	2,700 00
Railroad Taxes,	4,710 87	300 00
Support of Poor,	1,877 22	1,500 00
Schools,	20,418 45	15,000 00
Actual Income,	\$102,584 00	\$86,000 00
Estimated Income,	86,000 00	
Surplus cash income carried to committee on reduction of city debt,	<u>\$16,584 00</u>	

Ordinance Relating to Appropriations.

The ordinance relating to the office of auditor provides, that "no money shall be paid out of the city treasury unless the expenditures or terms of the contract shall be vouched by the chairman of the committee, or of the board under whose authority it has been authorized and made, nor unless the same shall be examined by the auditor, approved by the committee on accounts, and drawn for by the mayor."

By the same ordinance it is provided, that "whenever the appropriations for the specific object shall have been expended the auditor shall immediately communicate the same to the city council, that they may be apprised of the fact, and either make a further appropriation, or withhold, as they may deem expedient." Hence the necessity of applying to the city council for additional means, if, from any cause, an *original appropriation* becomes expended. The additional means thus asked for can only be furnished by an *authorized* transfer from some existing appropriation having a surplus, or from unexpended balances of appropriations.

In this manner the city council retain a *knowledge and control of all* the expenditures, as none can be made unless an appropriation for the same is expressly authorized by them.

CITY EXPENDITURES.

Statement of the expenditures made on account of the CITY OF PORTLAND, during the financial year, 1879-80.

Commencing with the first day of April, 1879, and ending with the last day of March, 1880.

ABATEMENTS.

Paid back sundry abatements to different parties, made after payment of taxes,	\$864 75
<i>Per item No. 1 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	

ADVERTISING.

Paid for newspapers and advertising,	\$740 09
<i>Per item No. 2 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	

CITY NOTES, LOANS.

Paid city notes maturing this year, viz.:	
City debt maturing this year, paid from sinking fund for reduction of city debt,	\$81,500 00
<i>Per item No. 3 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	

CITY BUILDING.

Expenditures on account of city and county building, including the expense of steam heating, repairs and alterations, and of the portion occupied by the county, viz.:

REPAIRS.

Carpentry, lumber, etc.,	\$225 58
Slating, plastering, etc.,	201 84
Plumbing,	260 31
Hardware,	21 13
Painting,	265 65

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$974 51</u>
--------------------------------	-----------------

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$ 974 51
Paid for repairing treasury lock,		7 75
STEAM HEATING.		
Pay of engineer and assistant,	1,125 00	
Coal, etc.,	1,310 95	
Repairs on steam heating apparatus, waste, hardware, etc.,	441 80	
	<u> </u>	2,877 75
GAS FIXTURES.		
Gas consumed in hall,		706 86
Gas consumed in other rooms and offices,		3,101 18
FURNITURE, and repairs of, brooms, brushes, crockery, etc.,		
Repairing clock,		167 62
Paid for carpeting,		2 50
Paid for ice in messenger's room		88 75
		27 00
WASHING, cleaning, cleaning carpets, removal of rubbish, shoveling snow, ice, etc.,		
		145 31
JANITOR, salary of, and assistance,		
		686 00
Paid for making brick floor in police corridor,		85 00
Paid for sprinkling street in front of city building,		70 00
		<u> </u>
<i>Per item No. 4 of Treasurer's Account.</i>		<u><u>\$8,940 23</u></u>
CONTINGENT.		
<i>For the following expenditures which are not chargeable under any other head.</i>		
CARRIAGE HIRE, ETC.		
Traveling expenses of committees and members of the city government and others when in the employ of the city, not charged elsewhere,		\$93 92
RECORDS.		
Preparing State pension lists, voting lists, &c.,		248 00
		<u> </u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$341 92

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$ 341 92
POSTAGE, revenue stamps, expresses, telegrams, etc.	249 57
LEGAL EXPENSES, paid for service, etc.,	1,876,60
" " " of citations by ward constables,	28 82
Paid for building "Rifle Range,"	268 50
" " New Powder House,	669 83
Paid valuation commission, and parties copying their valuation books,	1,909 59
Paid repairs on India street ward room,	503 00
" Damage of market stalls,	41 05
" Fraternity bill decorating city hall,	15 00
" Auctioneer's commission for sale of Portland & Rochester R. R.,	75 00
Paid Maine Industrial School, for support of inmates,	60 00
Paid repairing clocks, sealing weights, &c.,	17 00
" refreshments for ward officers on election days,	178 50
" Rent of armories,	199 42
" Gas bills for military companies,	162 49
" Rent of safe deposit vault to Nov. 9, 1880,	75 00
MORTUARY,—paid coroner's bill,	3 00
MEDICAL, paid fee of consulting physician and others,	20 00
Paid carpenter work, for clock, &c., on school house, Pine street,	88 81
Paid for tablet in Butler school house, per order of city council,	63 75
Paid D. M. Mannix, for curb stone at Butler school house,	134 20
Paid for History of Cumberland,	12 00
" For sealing hay scales,	2 50
" Excursion bills to Pleasant Cove,	84 36
" "Police" for purchasing new uniforms, per order of city council,	1,170 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$8,249 91</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$ 8,249 91
CIVIL ENGINEER, instruments for, and repairs of,	38 27
DISTRIBUTION of tax bills, posting bills and notices, and carrying ward lists to islands,	61 50
HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, services for one year,	255 00
Paid Portland Dispensary,	100 00
" for photograph,	12 00
TOWN OF CAPE ELIZABETH, for tax on upland and flats adjoining Forest City Cemetery,	43 23
PUBLIC LIBRARY,	
Paid treasurer, per order of city council,	1,100 00
MEMORIAL DAY,	
Paid per order city council, to executive committee of Bosworth Post No. 2, G. A. R., for "Memorial services,"	300 00
FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION,	
Paid firing salute, ringing bells and advertising,	185 00
CLAIMS paid by order of city council and committee on claims,	
Paid J. H. Sawyer, bill of horse keeping,	56 20
" Chas. P. Mattocks, claim on acct. of Cumberland and Oxford Canal Co.,	1,115 82
" Thomas Shanahan, for filling in flats in Back Cove near Franklin street,	100 00
" Albert J. Merrill, damage by overflow of water,	85 00
" Twitchell, Champlin & Co., damage by overflow of water,	25 00
" Sarah A. Adams, personal injury,	150 15
" John P. Davis, " "	100 00
" William W. Carr and wife, personal injury,	275 00
" Sarah A. Dunn, personal injury,	75 00
" John Buckley, defective street,	15 00
" Emily Small and others, damage by over- flow of water,	50 00
" Thomas Donohue, damage overflow of water,	10 00
" " " " " "	10 00
" Catherine Wilkinson, " " "	9 50
<i>Per item No. 5 of Treasurer's Account,</i>	<u>\$12,421 58</u>

CEMETERIES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

Labor and material, grading, cutting grass, for trees, railing paths, and for care of trees in park,	\$ 418 62
Labor on fountain, bronzing fountain, lumber, etc., housing the same,	58 78
Tools, and labor trimming trees in the streets and promenades in the city,	331 01
Labor, lumber, shrubbery and repairs in Western Cemetery,	241 49
Labor, lumber and repairs in Eastern Cemetery,	497 32
Oversight of Eastern Cemetery,	50 00
Paid for culvert at east corner of Park,	36 60
“ “ repairing concrete walk in Park,	32 25
“ “ revolving fountain,	4 00
“ “ sprinkling on Congress and Federal Sts., around park,	75 00
Paid for labor, trees and shrubbery on Western Promenade,	599 50
Paid for fitting, painting and repairing wire screens in Park,	30 80
Paid for placing monument in basin, and stakes for boundary line near Libby's Corner,	21 87
Paid for labor, trees and shrubbery in Eastern Promenade,	196 60
Paid for grading Eastern Promenade,	259 00
“ “ mason work on Eastern Cemetery wall,	186 45
Paid for removing monument in Eastern Cemetery,	53 50
Paid for painting inside rail, and iron fence around park,	85 23
“ “ tree guards,	9 59
“ “ printing cards, “Keep off the grass,”	1 25
“ “ storage of tools,	8 00
“ “ carriage hire by committee,	21 00

Per item No. 6 of Treasurer's Account.

\$3,219 86

DRAINS AND SEWERS.

Cost of construction of new sewers and repairs of old ones, construction of new culverts and repairs of old ones, in various streets in the city; all the materials and repairs of tools furnished by the city, and the work done by the day, except for new sewers laid by contract,

Paid for labor and materials, constructing and repairing as above,

Per item No. 7 of Treasurer's Account.

\$9,425 09

N. B.—For a detailed statement of the operations in this department, reference may be had to the report of the superintendent of sewers. See appendix.

DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

Three per cent. discount on taxes paid within sixty days from October 28th, being the date of commitment to the collector,

\$19,055 00

Per item No. 8 of Treasurer's Account.

DEERING'S OAKS.

Paid for purchase of above, as per order of City Council, approved Sept. 27, 1879,

\$10,500 00

Per item No. 9 of Treasurer's Account.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Carriage hire and railroad fares for committee and als.,

\$25 00

Labor, lumber, paints and oil, tools, nails, hardware, seeds, powder and fuse,

228 06

Paid for repairing of pumps,

10 73

Paid for granite posts,

80 00

Paid for two lots, Nos. 442 and 443, section Q,

150 00

Turf, loam, foundation rock, dressing, plants, flowers, and labor performed in grading and ornamenting walks and paths, under the direction of the superintendent, including his salary; by order of the trustees,

7,696 06

Per item No. 10 of Treasurer's Account.

\$8,189 85

FOREST CITY CEMETERY.

Town of Cape Elizabeth, for taxes on flats and
upland adjoining cemetery (see contingent.)

Service of superintendent, \$2 per day when employed,	\$76 00
Paid for lumber, labor and painting fences,	109 94
Paid for table,	1 63

Per item No. 11 of Treasurer's Account.

\$187 57

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary expenses, excepting salaries, etc.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES, ETC.

Hauling of steam fire engines by city teams,	\$7,500 00
New suction hose, couplings, etc.,	85 75
Machinist and blacksmithing, repairing on engines and apparatus,	1,081 13
Trucking wet hose from fires, etc.,	244 00
Washing bedding, etc.,	181 50
Fuel for engines and houses,	659 58
Extra for services of engineer, in vacation, and sickness,	144 00
Shoveling snow from reservoirs and hydrants,	147 80
Water-proof clothing, boots, etc.,	22 69
Gas for engine houses,	659 98
Horseshoeing, harnesses new, and repairing old, etc.,	81 51
Hauling Hook and Ladder truck,	732 00
Furniture, bedding, etc., for engine houses,	141 50
Extra services of men at fires,	47 00
Hose stock, and repairing, and labor at hose house, and clearing hose after fires,	673 00
Engineers, secretary to board of,	40 00
BELLS, ringing of fire alarms,	18 33
Expenses of fire alarm telegraph, (ordn'y.)	\$605 41
Paid for bell, (in part) on Congress street M. E. Church, for use as a fire alarm, (as the city's property,) less old bells, (in part),	507 48
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,112 89</u> 12,459 77

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,112 89	12,459 77
Paid for fire alarm striking machine, and exchanging do. for Dump,	452 50	
Paid expense, freight and putting up,	82 21	
Paid for one signal box,	125 00	
Paid Superintendent's salary, one year,	900 00	
	<hr/>	2,672 60
Paid for plumbing for Hook and Ladder company,		33 00
Paid for one Columbian gas saver,		20 00
Paid for one hose tester,		58 50
Paid for removing bell on Brackett St. engine house,		5 50
Paid for printing and stationery,		54 65
Paid for two circulating heaters,		250 00
Paid for stoves, hardware, &c.,		130 84
Paid for two sets hose carriage hitches,		24 00
Paid for painting engines, hose carriage, etc.,		32 10
Paid for repairs on reservoirs,		192 97
Dirigo Engine Company, allowance,		100 00
Paid incidentals, sundry expenses, mixed accounts of expenditures,		174 93
Paid carriage hire by committee,		10 00
		<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 12 of Treasurer's Account.</i>		<u>\$16,218 86</u>

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—SALARIES.

Salaries of officers and members exclusive of Chief Engineer and Assistants, which are charged under the head of salaries.

Payment for six months,

ending July 1, 1879, Jan. 1, 1880.

Machigonne—Steamer,	\$175 50	\$175 50	
Portland, “	475 50	475 50	
Cumberland, “	475 50	475 50	
Falmouth, “	475 50	475 50	
Casco, “	475 50	475 50	
Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1,	669 00	669 00	
Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2,	339 00	339 00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	\$3,385 50	\$3,385 50	
		3,385 50	
Pay of officers and men,		<hr/>	\$6,771 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			6,771 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$6,771 00
ENGINEERS OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.	
Five, 12 months each, at \$800 per year,	4,000 00
Steward of Dirigo company at Libby's Corner,	30 00
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 13 of Treasurer's Account,</i>	<u>\$10,801 00</u>

GAS LIGHTS, STREET LAMPS.

Gas for street lamps, at \$2 75 per M feet, <i>net</i> ,	\$7,365 93
Gas for street lamps, at \$2.50 per M feet, <i>net</i> ,	4,998 24
Lighting, extinguishing and cleaning,	4,262 93
Repairing lanterns,	77 37
Glass for street lanterns,	37 80
Lanterns and freight,	90 20
Ladders, repairing,	4 50
Lamp post cocks,	27 65
Burners,	60 13
Repairing mains and fitting service pipes to sun- dry lamp posts,	103 80
Freeing pipes from frost,	73 00
Twenty lantern frames,	32 00
	<hr/>
	\$17,133 55

CARE OF NAPHTHA AND OIL LAMPS ON WASH-
INGTON AND OTHER STREETS.

Kerosene oil and naphtha,	\$541 04
Lighting, extinguishing and cleaning,	1,191 00
Repairing lanterns,	91 36
Sixteen cedar lamp posts, painting and setting,	41 00
Alcohol, chimneys, wicks, matches, etc.,	20 36
Trucking and freight,	49 65
Gasoline and vapor attachments,	70 25
14 new copper lanterns at \$6.00,	84 00
Glass for lanterns,	63 09
Burners,	42 00
Carriage hire for committee,	5 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,198 75

Per item No. 14 of Treasurer's Account. \$19,332 30

Number of street lamps using gas, 449; using naphtha and oil, 88.

HARBOR.

No expenditure required.

(For Harbor Commissioner's services, see contingent.)

HEALTH.—SMALL POX, ETC.

Paid Chas. A Ring, city physician, his bill for attending patients at pest house and elsewhere,	\$122 00	
Paid do. for vaccinating policemen,	16 00	
Paid do. for fumigating police sta- tion, and houses,	20 00	
	<hr/>	\$158 00
Paid D. Blanchard's bill of nursing,		90 00
Paid provision and grocery bill,		30 40
Paid medicine bill,		8 36
Paid for fuel,		10 78
Paid for cleansing pest house,		4 00
Paid Eliza E. Leavitt for keeping house closed, to prevent spreading contagion,		60 00
Paid Henrietta Rasmusen, A. P. V. Becker, A. Henrickson, and Marie Jenson, on account of contagion, \$10 each,		40 00
Paid Doctors Gerrish and Ring's bill for services investigating and reporting on Back Bay nuisance,		300 00
Paid for sundries and carriage hire, for do.,		17 25
Paid for labor on Back Bay, mill pond, and sewer outlets,		294 00
Paid for collecting house offal,		900 00
Paid for cement for mill dam,		4 75
		<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 15 of Treasurer's Account.</i>		<u>\$1,917 54</u>

INTEREST.

Amount paid interest on the funded debt of the city and temporary loans,	\$145,266 00
Amount paid on Trust fund for Female Orphan Asylum to date,	480 00
Amount paid on Trust fund for poor widows,	240 00
Amount paid on Trust fund for Widow's Wood Soc'y,	60 00
Interest on Evergreen fund,	667 06
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 16 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$146,713 06</u>

LAND SOLD.

Paid expenses of sale,	\$ 32 02
----------------------------------	----------

Per item No. 17 of Treasurer's Account.

LIQUOR AGENCY.

Paid liquor bills,	\$10,294 56
------------------------------	-------------

Paid agent's bill for salary,	978 49
---	--------

Jugs, trucking and small wares,	168 32
---	--------

Paid rent bill,	1,000 00
---------------------------	----------

Paid expense bills fitting up room,	74 72
---	-------

<i>Per item No. 18 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$12,516 09</u>
--	--------------------

OVERLAYINGS AND ABATEMENTS.

Paid on sales of property sold city, for non-pay- ment of taxes,	\$608 53
---	----------

Per item No. 19 of Treasurer's Account.

PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

Paid interest coupons on City Bonds issued in aid of said Railroad,	<u>\$80,370 00</u>
--	--------------------

Per item No. 20 of Treasurer's Account.

PORTLAND & ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

Paid interest on City Bonds issued in aid of said Railroad,	<u>\$68,550 00</u>
--	--------------------

Per item No. 21 of Treasurer's Account.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

For the various departments, except the school committee, fire department, overseers of the poor, Evergreen Cemetery, including printing city documents and blanks of various kinds, notifications, tax bills, blank books and bind- ing, stationery for the use of the city council and city officers,	<u>\$1,515 65</u>
---	-------------------

Per item No. 22 of Treasurer's Account.

POLICE SALARIES.

Paid services of regular day and night police— thirty-six—at the rate of \$700 per annum each, when on duty, with extra for Islands, three months,	<u>\$25,573 24</u>
---	--------------------

Per item No. 23 of Treasurer's Account.

POLICE CONTINGENT.

Conveyance of, and aid in arrest of prisoners carried to lockup, medical attendance, etc., . . .	\$113 41
Provisions to prisoners and lodgers, . . .	46 90
Conveyance of boys to reform school. . . .	27 00
Furniture for office, bedding, etc.,	10 65
Whitewashing, repairing and cleaning cells, . .	20 95
Ice in office and lockup, . . . ,	25 50
Burying dead animals,	21 30
Telegraphing, handcuffs, postage, oil, fluid, lanterns, brushes, brooms, matches, washing, etc.,	203 76
Paid female attendant,	100 00
Paid for lithogram,	5 00
Paid for stationery,	50 85
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 24 of Treasurers Account.</i>	\$625 32
	<hr/> <hr/>

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MARKET HALL BUILDING, (Old City Hall.)

Repairs, alterations, etc.,	\$ 321 59
BUILDING corner Congress and Market streets,	
Repairs on building and stable, " " . . .	249 36
ENGINE HOUSES,	
Repairs on, and stables connected, viz.:	
No. 1 Engine House, "Machigonne,"	85 18
No. 2 Engine House, "Portland,"	341 32
No. 3 Engine House, "Cumberland,"	1,240 81
No. 4 Engine House, "Falmouth,"	30 60
Repairs on House No. 178 Brackett street, . .	34 11
" " Hose House, South street,	6 20
" " Ward room, " "	14 08
" " Ward room and H. & L. House, 99 India street,	103 14
" " Hay Scales,	71 27
" " Stable, Hanover street,	33 51
" " Armories,	53 15
Paid care of ward rooms and gas,	83 17
Paid for urinal, market house,	52 45

Amount carried forward,

\$2,719 94

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	<u>\$2,719 94</u>
Paid for curb stone and laying walk, Pine street school house,	63 80
Paid for American flag,	17 00
Paid for moving old school house, Peak's Island, (changed to ward-room,) repairing and painting same,	470 87
<i>Per item No. 25 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u><u>\$3,271 61</u></u>

SALARIES.

Paid salaries of the following city officers for the financial year 1879-80.

MAYOR,

George Walker, (balance,) \$1,226 62

CITY CLERK,

Hosea I. Robinson, (salary, exclusive of fees,) and for clerk of committees, 1,100 00

CITY TREASURER,

Henry W. Hersey,	\$2,500 00	
Treasurer's Clerks,	1,700 00	
	<u>4,200 00</u>	

CITY AUDITOR,

Cyrus Nowell, 1,400 00

CITY CIVIL ENGINEER,

Wm. A. Goodwin,	2,000 00	
Assistants, (1st. 2d, and 3,)	2,300 00	
	<u>4,300 00</u>	

CITY MESSENGER,

John L. Shaw, 800 00

CITY PHYSICIAN,

Charles A. Ring,	471 78	
George H. Cummings,	28 22	
	<u>500 00</u>	

JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT,

Enoch Knight, 900 00

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u><u>\$14,426 62</u></u>
--------------------------------	---------------------------

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$14,426 62
CITY SOLICITOR,	
Clarence Hale.	700 00
ASSESSORS,	
Wm. O. Fox,	900 00
Stephen Marsh,	900 00
Lot C. Nelson,	900 00
	<hr/> 2,700 00
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS,	
T. A. Bowen, Ward 1, 87 days at 2.25	195 75
Thos Pennell, " 2, 101 " "	227 25
Wm. Huse, " 3, 118 " "	265 50
C. C. Douglass, " 4, 116 " "	261 00
H. S. Trickey, " 5, 100 " "	225 00
Chas. H. Rich, " 6, 102 " "	229 50
W. H. Plummer " 7, 108 " "	243 00
John M. Stevens, distributing tax bills twelve days in Ward 1, . . .	27 00
	<hr/> 1,674 00
COMMISSIONER OF STREETS,	
Chauncey Barrett,	1,100 00
SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIALS,	
James S. Gould,	150 00
RINGER OF CITY BELL,	
William A. Stillings,	200 00
SUPERINTENDENT OF CLOCKS,	
Frank H. Swett,	150 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT,	
Cyrus K. Bridges, <i>Marshal</i> , . . .	1,300 00
James M. Black, <i>Deputy Marshal</i> , . . .	750 00
Jesse H. Crowell, " " . . .	750 00
	<hr/> 2,800 00
HARBOR MASTER,	
C. H. Knowlton,	400 00
KEEPER OF POWDER MAGAZINE,	
Wm. H. Bigelow, to April 1st, . . .	225 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$24,525 62

Amount brought forward, \$ 24,525 62

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

Nahum Littlefield, <i>Chief Engineer,</i>	550 00
G. H. Cloyes, <i>Assist. Engineer,</i>	90 00
John H. Russell, " "	84 44
Chas. W. Cushing, " "	5 56
Chas. D. Skillings, " "	90 00
Amory H. Rogers, " "	86 37
A. J. Cummings, " "	3 63

\$910 00

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,

L. Clifford Wade, 200 00

TRUANT OFFICER.

Charles A. Beal, 500 00

Per item No. 26 of Treasurer's Account. \$26,135 62

STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES.

VAUGHAN'S BRIDGE, repairs on, .	\$3,203 46
Tending draw,	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,453 46
TUKEY'S BRIDGE, repairs on, .	1,980 00
Tending draw,	300 00
	<hr/>
	2,280 00
STROUDWATER BRIDGE, repairs on,	44 10
CLARK STREET BRIDGE, " "	691 91
PRIDE'S BRIDGE, " "	136 80
Sidewalk bricks,	3,021 30
Curbstone and flagging stone,	505 22
Paving stones, weighing and wharfage,	1,746 59
Concrete walks, and repairs,	712 06
Shoeing horses,	549 50
Iron and iron work,	183 83
Repairing and sharpening tools,	343 81
Carts, sleds, and wagon repairing,	681 19
Harnesses, etc., and repairs of,	612 52
Hay and straw,	1,225 67
Grain and meal,	1,787 82

Amount carried forward, \$17,975 78

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$ 17,975 78
Horses purchased and exchanged,	250 00
Hardware, tools, lanterns, etc.,	216 99
Powder and fuse, K. oil, horse medicines, etc.,	131 60
Sprinkling streets, not elsewhere charged, .	28 00
Land rent for storage of carts,	18 00
Hired teams (not on pay rolls,)	15 00
Granite blocks laid in Exchange, Spring and Commercial streets,	2,749 21
Granite blocks, mostly unlaidd,	3,067 50
Granite blocks for street monuments, . . .	107 40
Paid for cement and repairing drains, surface drainage,	45 47
Sand, gravel and earth, purchased for grading and paving streets and walks,	180 20
Labor, paving streets, gutters, crossings, and resetting curbstones,	2,356 02
Damage to horse,	40 00
Grading Sheridan street,	680 70
Labor, lumber, trucking, etc., sundry bills, gen- eral repairs,	665 16
Paid for repairs on crusher, coal and trucking,	135 98
Paid for incidentals,	44 00
Paid for carriage hire for committee, . . .	116 50
Paid for veterinary surgeon,	41 00
Paid for stove,	3 50
Paid for raising and repairing house, Melbourne street,	266 49
Paid for building drains on Eastern Promenade,	204 75
Paid for retaining wall on Commercial street,	513 81
Paid for retaining wall on Pearl street, . . .	179 75
Paid Thos. G. Loring, bill on fence,	5 50
Paid for labor on Island avenue,	96 00
Labor done by men on streets under the direc- tion of the street commissioner, being the amount of <i>monthly pay rolls, viz.:</i>	

Amount carried forward,

\$30,134.31

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$ 30,134.31
April,	\$2,746 36	October,	\$3,056 67
May,	2,812 54	November,	2,188 34
June,	2,834 18	December,	1,521 59
July,	2,966 97	January,	1,697 83
August,	3,108 08	February,	1,839 46
September,	3,162 61	March,	1,998 58
	<u>\$17,630 74</u>		<u>\$12,302 47</u>
			17,630 74
			<u>29,933 21</u>
<i>Per item No. 27 of Treasurer's Account,</i>			<u><u>\$60,067 52</u></u>

SUPPORT OF POOR.

For expenses of Alms House and for supplies furnished to paupers who were not inmates, and all other expenditures connected with the department, viz.:

SUBSISTENCE.

Provisions and groceries for paupers in house, for family of keeper and out-door relief,	\$7,511 24
Fuel for Alms House and distribution for out-door relief, coal and wood purchased, etc.,	2,280 01
Stipends and assistance to paupers who are not inmates,	656 14
SUPPORT OF PAUPERS belonging to the city by other towns,	395 52

SALARIES.

Keeper and matron of Alms House,	800 00
Chaplaincy,	150 00
Cook and nurses in hospital,	722 00
Labor on farm and help in house,	2,181 71
CROCKERY hardware, etc.,	132 13
CLOTHING , boots and shoes, etc.,	467 48
DRY GOODS ,	330 30
Carpeting,	28 20
Printing and stationery	54 24
Furniture, stoves, etc.,	89 47
Paints, painting, potash, ice, etc.,	239 74

Amount carried forward, \$16,038 18

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$ 16,038 18
Medicine,	626 34
Consulting physicians' bills,	31 00
Undertakers' bills, for coffins, etc.,	106 50
Harnesses, repairs of, etc.,	41 30
Baskets, tubs, pails, seeds, and other small stores, etc.,	122 79
Blacksmith work and shoeing horses and cattle, and repairing carriages,	218 03
Plumbing and water piping,	40 50
Grain, meal and straw,	435 79
Repairs in house on buildings labor and material,	512 19
Paid for trimming trees,	15 00
Paid for board and nursing of sick persons,	70 14
Paid for sealing scales and weights,	2 25
Paid for derrick spars,	22 75
INSANE HOSPITAL.	
Board, etc., of insane persons at hospital,	1,164 21
Transportation of paupers, besides those in treasurer's account,	64 50
Amount of bills rendered by treasurer of Alms House, not enumerated elsewhere,	629 13
Salary of Secretary and Treasurer,	804 17
Incidentals,	30 45
<i>Per item No. 28 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$20,975 22</u>

SCHOOLS.

The expenses of the school department, exclusive of salaries of teachers, have been as follows, viz :

SCHOOL HOUSES, (15 in number,) and three rooms beside, used temporarily, repairs on, alterations, etc. :

Carpentry and stock,	\$1,437 64
Masonry and stock,	574 39
Painting and stock,	389 69
Slating and stock,	177 75

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$2,579 47</u>
--------------------------------	-------------------

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$ 2,579 47
Hardware and iron work,	98 79
Bells, hanging and repairs of, keys, etc.,	50 91
Stoves, funnel, and repairs of, etc.,	738 78
Plumbing, gas fitting, water piping, etc.,	1,071 95
SCHOOL EXPENSES.	
Clocks, repairs of, and thermometers,	31 50
Diplomas for graduates of high school,	67 00
Furniture, fixtures, mats, brooms, brushes,	144 92
Books and stationery,	1,663 63
Printing, advertising, etc.,	337 26
Fuel, coal and wood purchased, etc ,	3,776 56
Engineers of steam heating, and janitors of High and North school buildings, each \$600,	1,200 00
Do. at Butler school, Pine street, 7 months,	350 00
	1,550 00
Janitors of other schools, (except islands),	1,306 50
Sweeping, cleaning, trucking, removal of snow and ice from sidewalks, etc.,	336 00
Music readers and charts,	12 00
Chemicals and apparatus,	84 84
Black boards and repairing,	83 52
Paid for pitch pipes and moving piano,	13 50
Pianist, and tuning piano, High school, gradua- tion exercises and Hazell's exhibition,	43 50
Care of temporary school rooms,	86 00
Sprinkling streets in front of school houses,	55 00
Gas lights in school rooms,	30 22
Plants in school grounds,	24 00
Sundry bills, repairs for High school,	1,414 52
Paid in part, bill for piano for use of Centre grammar school, for girls,	55 00
Expense steam heating apparatus, Chestnut St. school, and connecting with High school,	830 08
Expense steam heating, Monument St. school,	582 75
Ascertaining number and age of school children,	\$300 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$17,368 20

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$ 17,368 20
Expenses of committee to visit Island schools,	25 00
Incidentals,	142 79
ISLAND SCHOOLS.	
Incidental expenses of island schools, preparing fuel, carting, cleaning, etc., repairing school house, and janitors' salaries,	134 36
Salary of superintendent of school buildings, .	700 00
Allowance for Crotch Island,	25 00
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 29 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$18,395 35</u>

SCHOOL SALARIES.

Salaries of teachers in the public schools, viz :

High school,	\$8,765 00
North school,	12,111 00
West school,	2,340 00
Cumberland street school,	4,829 00
Butler school,	5,899 50
Centre street grammar and primary No. 3, .	3,784 50
Primary school, No. 1,	2,830 00
Primary school, No. 2,	2,082 50
Primary school, No. 4,	2,035 00
Primary school, No. 5, (training school,) .	1,400 00
Primary school, No. 6,	1,547 50
Primary school, No. 7,	1,585 00
Primary school, No. 8,	2,412 50
Primary school, No. 9,	1,335 00
Teacher of penmanship,	1,400 00
Teacher of music,	1,000 00
Superintendent's salary,	2,250 00
Island schools,—Peak's Island,	1,085 00
Island schools.—Long Island,	537 00

Per item No. 30 of Treasurer's Account. \$59,228 50

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Salary of teacher and assistants,	\$1,370 00
Paid for stationery,	48 39
Paid for furniture,	27 50
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,445 89</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,445 89
Paid for repairing and whitening room,	8 70
Paid expenses of Mr. Burgess to Augusta,	4 50
Paid rent bill, one year,	150 00
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 31 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	\$1,609 09
	<hr/> <hr/>

SCHOOL HOUSE, PINE STREET.

Paid balance of contract and bills for finishing school house.

Paid Spencer Rogers, balance contract,	\$3,973 00
Paid Spencer Rogers' bill,	997 22
Paid Spencer Rogers' bill,	95 07
Paid James Cunningham's bill,	1,172 19
Paid W. H. Scott's bill,	1,646 46
Paid W. H. Scott's bill,	165 96
Paid W. H. Scott's bill,	57 36
Paid Jones & Ward's bill, plastering,	729 00
Paid Wm. Gray's bill, painting,	586 00
Paid Wm. Gray's bill,	41 84
Paid Portland Company's bill,	6 46
Paid Quinn & Co.'s bill,	8 70
Paid Portland Company for ventilator castings,	\$37 75
Paid James Cunningham, putting them on, 34	60
	<hr/>
	72 35
Paid F. W. Cunningham, filling and grading grounds,	411 50
Paid F. W. Cunningham, filling post holes and watering grass,	15 25
Paid H. Leighton, for granite posts,	108 00
Paid G. M. Stanwood & Co., for iron fence,	773 45
Paid F. H. Fassett, steam heating apparatus,	2,000 00
Paid M. B. Bourne & Sons, for snow irons on roof,	100 00
Paid bill for slating urinals,	23 03
Paid Smith & Abbott for pipes, urinals and sinks,	259 31
Paid bill for hose and couplings,	17 25
Paid bill for thirteen clocks, and putting up,	52 30
Paid bill for bells, and hanging same,	38 45
	<hr/>

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$13,350 15
--------------------------------	-------------

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$13,350 15
Paid bill for desks, chairs, etc.,	2,216 00
Paid bill for black boards,	76 80
Paid bill for cleaning windows,	65 00
Paid bill for fountain sprinkler and hose,	10 50
Paid bill for stakes,	25
Paid bill for shrubbery for school grounds,	28 00
Paid bill for inspecting steam boilers,	5 00
Paid F. H. Fassett, architect bill, \$1,450 00	
Less amount paid last year, 300 00	
	1,150 00
<i>Per item No. 32 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	\$16,901 70

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

For subsistence and clothing of boys belonging to this city sent to the reform school, at the rate of \$1.00 per week for each boy, in accordance with the laws of the State, \$1,006 24

Per item No. 33 of Treasurer's Account.

STATE PENSIONS.

Pensions allowed by the State to soldiers in the war of 1861, or in case of death, to their widows, or orphan children under 12 years of age, \$1,320 00

Advanced on State account, since reimbursed.

Per item No. 34 of Treasurer's Account.

TAXES—COUNTY.

Paid tax of 1878, balance,	\$23,554 82	
Paid tax of 1879, in part,	10,000 00	
		\$33,554 82

Per item No. 35 of Treasurer's Account.

TAXES—STATE.

Paid balance on State tax of 1878, \$63,079 62		
Tax of 1879, in part,	67,726 57	
		\$130,806 19

Per item No. 36 of Treasurer's Account.

WATER AND HYDRANTS.

Paid Portland Water Company per contract, to July 1st, 1880, for use of water one year,	\$4,000 00
Resetting drinking fountain, setting hydrants and branches, repairing and trucking, and shutting off water,	770 75
Ten 4 inch water gates, at \$16.00,	160 00
Two 6 inch water gates, at \$26.00,	52 00
One post and two flush Todd's non-freezing hydrants,	270 00
Frames and covers for hydrants,	10 41
Drain pipe for hydrants,	25 88
Dippers and ladle for fountains,	1 40
<i>Per item No. 37 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$5,290 44</u>

Total expenditures of the City of Portland, for
the financial year 1879-80, \$918,379 93

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES IN THE
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Abatements,	\$ 864 75
Advertising,	740 09
City Notes, loans,	81,500 00
City Building,	8,940 23
Contingent, etc.,	12,421 58
Cemeteries and Public Grounds,	3,219 86
Drains and Sewers,	9,425 09
Discount on taxes,	19,055 00
Deering's Oaks,	10,500 00
Evergreen Cemetery,	8,189 85
Forest City Cemetery,	187 57
Fire Department,	16,218 86
Fire Department Salaries,	10,801 00
Gas Lights,	19,332 30
Health,	1,917 54
Interest,	146,713 06
Liquor Agency,	12,516 09
Land Sold,	32 02
Overlaysings and Abatements,	608 53
Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad interest,	80,370 00
Portland and Rochester Railroad interest,	68,550 00
Printing and Stationery,	1,515 65
Police Salaries,	25,573 24
Police Contingent,	625 32
Public Buildings,	3,271 61
Salaries,	26,135 62
Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges,	60,067 52
Support of Poor,	20,975 22
Schools,	18,395 35
School Salaries,	59,228 50
School for the Deaf,	1,609 09
School House, cor. Pine and West streets,	16,901 70
State Reform School,	1,006 24
State Pensions,	1,320 00
Taxes—County,	33,554 82
Taxes—State,	130,806 19
Water and Hydrants,	5,290 44

Total expenditures, as stated on page 57, \$918,379 93

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 31, 1880.

CYRUS NOWELL, *Auditor of Accounts.*

STATE

For the City of Portland, in the vari

Object of Appropriations.	April.	May.
Abatements,		
Advertising,	\$ 20 50	\$ 153 86
City Notes,		500 00
City Building,	237 48	257 45
Contingent (including 4th July),	1,409 57	369 94
Cemeteries and Public Grounds,	37 72	680 36
Drains and Sewers,	156 75	375 05
Discount on Taxes,		
Deering's Oaks,		
Evergreen Cemetery,	314 90	649 00
Forest City Cemetery,		33 44
Fire Department,	464 72	329 10
Fire Department Salaries,	333 30	333 30
Gas Lights,	104 38	93 99
Health,		88 50
Interest,	3,232 50	25,470 00
Land Sold,		
Liquor Agency,	531 13	1,138 36
Overlayings and Abatements,		
Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. Interest,	5,040 00	
Portland & Rochester R. R. Interest,		
Printing and Stationery,	111 15	57 25
Police Salaries,	2,099 88	2,099 88
Police Contingent,	18 05	31 90
Public Buildings,	102 05	601 49
Salaries,	374 98	804 73
Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges,	3,241 32	3,703 18
Support of Poor,	1,387 56	2,133 23
Schools,	707 04	536 65
School Salaries,	5,760 50	5,637 50
School for the Deaf,	120 00	125 00
School House, Pine Street,	165 96	
State Reform School,		
State Pensions,		
Taxes—County,	6,554 82	2,000 00
Taxes—State,	63,079 62	
Water and Hydrants,	5 65	19 37
	\$95,611 53	\$48,222 53

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURES

of various Departments, for the Financial Year, April 1900 to March 31, 1901

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
\$ 37 99	\$ 43 99	\$ 1 50	\$ 26 50		\$ 416
13,500 00	14,500 00	13,500 00	500 00	\$11,000 00	14,500
450 30	3,185 14	782 09	254 51	295 34	222
551 03	1,059 11	1,207 50	2,336 77	1,349 21	1,351
744 93	498 26	548 50	204 72	303 88	13
210 50	1,555 83	865 90	512 50	2,379 49	
974 63	941 55	854 53	875 75	841 46	897
99 00	22 63	22 50			
629 34	1,768 97	569 98	266 69	674 06	539
348 30	3,718 80	333 30	333 30	333 30	333
175 40	9,303 82	124 55	124 25	137 65	154
271 50	50 50	55 00	373 00	516 23	72
5,325 00	13,280 00	9,070 00	11,318 00	2,985 00	24,850
1,476 50	353 65	1,545 81	1,469 59	1,614 57	810
	164 53		444 00		
	3,240 00		31,470 00	4,590 00	
	30,090 00	3,360 00			
	673 30		19 50	48 15	7
2,142 64	2,216 54	2,216 54	2,197 04	2,099 88	2,099
52 10	31 18	30 14	68 40	32 37	37
94 69	268 90	464 64	876 74	587 80	
4,758 73	374 98	442 48	5,179 48	374 98	631
5,487 62	7,186 35	6,005 90	7,909 53	11,142 98	5,365
2,047 57	1,303 40	822 90	2,051 42	1,881 67	1,057
1,112 87	3,594 28	2,836 49	2,901 62	1,660 20	910
6,205 00	46 00		6,254 50	5,700 50	5,763
158 70			140 00	239 50	144
1,293 75	2,073 80	281 50	4,994 09	5,944 03	915
227 00				227 42	
15,000 00				6,058 44	
				109 41	
2,098 05	359 30	318 04	307 97		
\$65,473 14	101,904 81	\$46,259 79	\$83,409 87	\$63,127 52	\$61,092 1

URES

1, 1879, to March 31, 1880, inclusive.

Per.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
				\$ 864 75	\$ 864 75
25	\$ 12 25		\$ 11 25	16 00	740 09
00	9,500 00	\$3,500 00		500 00	81,500 00
73	225 50	2,504 83	245 69	279 17	8,940 23
08	1,363 76	578 82	287 56	557 23	12,421 58
50	14 25	145 03	10 62	18 09	3,219 86
		3,362 07	7 00		9,425 09
				19,055 00	19,055 00
	9,000 00	1,500 00			10,500 00
22	544 76	475 60	372 20	448 25	8,189 85
	10 00				187 57
20	747 76	8,142 86	820 37	1,265 81	16,218 86
30	348 30	3,718 80	333 30	333 70	10,801 00
19	383 05	8,307 23	170 05	253 74	19,332 30
79	232 94	30 00	2 08	225 00	1,917 54
00	5,475 00	13,525 00	8,192 50	23,990 06	146,713 06
		22 52		9 50	32 02
45	1,930 17	704 98	330 10	610 78	12,516 09
					608 53
	2,940 00			33,090 00	80,370 00
	3,405 00	27,960 00		3,735 00	68,550 00
00		39 00	489 80	70 50	1,515 65
88	2,099 88	2,099 88	2,099 88	2,101 32	25,573 24
30	62 83	108 67	69 55	82 83	625 32
		221 09	32 54	21 67	3,271 61
1 48	4,758 73	374 98	874 48	7,185 59	26,135 62
5 66	2,989 39	2,108 42	2,058 66	2,868 51	60,067 52
7 44	2,803 68	1,027 71	1,210 47	3,248 17	20,975 22
0 34	766 19	626 04	1,840 22	903 41	18,395 35
3 00	6,268 00	5,715 50	5,702 50	6,175 50	59,228 50
4 00	140 00	173 58	215 00	153 31	1,609 09
5 36		1,233 21			16,901 70
	261 84			289 98	1,006 24
			1,320 00		1,320 00
	10,000 00				33,554 82
	25,300 00		21,368 13	15,000 00	130,806 19
	2,000 00	72 65			5,290 44
02 17	\$93,583 28	\$88,278 47	\$48,063 95	123,352 87	\$918,379 93

CITY OF PORTLAND,
 AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MARCH 31, 1880.
 CYRUS NOWELL, Auditor.

CITY INCOME.

Statement of the INCOME received on account of the CITY OF PORTLAND, during the financial year 1879-80.

Commencing with the first day of April, 1879, and ending with the last day of March, 1880.

CEMETERIES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

For error in bill, repaid	\$3 00
-------------------------------------	--------

Per item No. 1 of Treasurer's Account.

CITY BUILDING.

Received for rent of city hall and offices, and of county for heating,	\$3,346 84
---	------------

Per item No. 2 of Treasurer's Account.

CONTINGENT.

Received of Sheriff W. H. Dresser, and others, for sale of liquor vessels,	1,831 91
Rent of armories,	480 00

<i>Per item No. 3 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$2,311 91</u>
---	-------------------

DRAINS AND SEWERS.

Received from assessments on sundry persons
for their proportion of the cost of new sew-
ers, and for the right to enter old ones, viz.:

Beckett street,	\$11 26
Brackett street street,	13 28
Briggs and Salem streets,	17 75
Boyd street,	9 75
Brown street,	12 48
Clark street,	23 67
Casco, Prospect, Cumberland and Hanover streets,	71 42
Cumberland and State streets,	53 50
Congress street,	499 98
Congress, Federal and Newbury streets,	100 73
Danforth and May streets,	100 80
Deering street,	392 75
Deer and Fore streets,	73 33
Free street,	43 65
Fore street,	11 00
Fox street,	26 63
Franklin street,	48 02
Green and Portland streets,	24 34
Hanover street,	19 84
High street,	109 95
Merrill street,	61 76
Mellen street,	54 18
Middle street,	45 54
Monument street,	12 95
Monroe street,	47 72
Morning street,	21 77
North street,	32 88
North and Congress streets,	21 38
Newbury street,	7 35
Park street,	84 70
Pleasant street,	21 69
Portland street,	65 61
Spruce street,	57 06

Amount carried forward,

\$2,198 72

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,198 72
Spring street,	108 96
State street,	26 61
St. John street,	13 28
Stone street,	9 80
Vaughan street,	78 82
Washington and Madison streets,	17 70
West street,	28 40
Wilmot street,	14 40
Winter street,	38 43
York street,	10 49
<i>Per item No. 4 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$2,545 61</u>

DOG LICENSE.

Received of owners of dogs for licenses, under ordinance approved Mar. 30, 1878,	<u>\$83 00</u>
--	----------------

Per item No. 5 of Treasurer's Account.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Received for sale of lots, viz.:

8 lots at \$100,	\$800 00
3 lots at 75,	225 00
1 lot at 65,	65 00
46 lots at 50,	2,300 00
4 lots at 42½,	170 00
1 lot at 40	40 00
2 lots at 37½,	75 00
3 lots at 30,	90 00
8 lots at 25,	200 00
23 lots at 20,	460 00
1 lot at 17½,	17 50
5 lots at 15,	75 00
3 lots at 10,	30 00
	<u>\$4,547 50</u>

Less 25 per cent. of sale of lots as above, which is by "Ordinance" made transferable to "Evergreen" fund,	1,136 87
--	----------

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$3,410 63</u>
--------------------------------	-------------------

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$3,410 63
Received from individuals for making, grading, and care and improvement of lots, digging graves, setting tombstones, sale of grass, etc.,	2,603 50
Received for wood sold,	40 00
Received of E. P. Chase, for lumber,	204 96
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 6 of Treasurer's Account,</i>	\$6,259 09
	<hr/> <hr/>

EVERGREEN FUND.

"By ordinance" it is provided that, upon the payment of \$25.00, made to the City Treasurer, at one time, for this fund, the donor shall be entitled to have the lot designated by him kept in good order by the superintendent of said cemetery forever. Amount received from this source the past year, is from the following named individuals, of \$25.00 each lot:

Peter W. and Edward Morrill, two lots,	50 00
A. K. Shurtleff, three lots,	75 00
A. C. Peabody, executor of M. H. Plummer, two lots,	50 00
John D. Lathe, one lot,	25 00
Oliver Gerrish and Wm. Senter, four lots,	100 00
W. P., T. H. and C. H. Chase, two lots,	50 00
Granville P. Mitchell, two lots,	50 00
C. S. Bradley, one lot,	25 00
Walter Wells, one lot,	25 00
Received 25 per cent. for sale of Evergreen tery lots,	1,136 87
Received for transfer of Evergreen Cemetery lots, applicable only to this fund,	65 00
Received for one year's interest on fund invested,	570 00
Received for one year's interest on account,	667 06
	<hr/>
<i>Per item No. 7 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	\$2,888 93
	<hr/> <hr/>

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Received for use of engine at fire Gorham, N. H.	\$41 00
" " " " Cape Elizabeth,	6 00
	<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$47 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$47 00
Received for stove sold,	10 00
Received for old hose sold.	267 00
Received for subscription obtained for bell on Congress street M. E. Church, also to be used for fire alarms,	251 68
<i>Per item No. 8 of Treasurer's Account,</i>	<u>\$575 68</u>

FOREST CITY CEMETERY.

Received from sale of lots, viz :

1 Lot,	12 00
6 Lots, at \$8.00,	48 00
1 Lot,	5 00

Per item No. 9 of Treasurer's Account. \$65 00

FEES AND FINES.

Received of Enoch Knight, Esq., Judge of Municipal Court, court fees, and fines returnable by him,	\$1,034 51
Of Geo. W. Woodbury, do., do.,	15 90
	<u>\$1,050 41</u>
Of County Treasurer, for fees and fines return- able at his office,	1,622 41
Of keeper of powder magazine,	112 70
W. H. Dresser, Sheriff, jail fees,	103 01
<i>Per item No. 10 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$2,888 53</u>

GAS LIGHTS.

Received for removing and resetting lamp post on Danforth street,	\$12 35
Received for damage to lamp post on Vaughan's bridge,	7 00
<i>Per item No. 11 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$19 35</u>

INTEREST.

Received from dividends in stocks of Portland Gas Light Company,	\$8,500 00
Received for accrued interest on loans to A. & St. Lawrence Railroad Co.,	47,220 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$55,720 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$55,720 00
Received for accrued interest on taxes, . . .	5,449 31
Received interest on notes held by treasurer, . . .	562 70
Received interest balance from sale of Portland & Rochester Railroad mortgage, . . .	1,339 50
<i>Per item No. 12 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$63,071 51</u>

LAND SOLD.

Cash payments on land sold, viz :	
Received of Stephen B. Winchester, . . .	\$50 00
Received of Edward Harlow, . . .	600 00
Received of D. W. Clark & Co., . . .	4,502 97
Received of J. H. Barton, . . .	300 00
<i>Per item No. 13 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$5,452 97</u>

LICENSES.

Received for license for circuses, . . .	\$80 00
Received for license for exhibitions, . . .	5 00
<i>Per item No. 14 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$85 00</u>

LIQUOR AGENCY.

Amount received from Agency, . . .	\$12,007 60
<i>Per item No. 15 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$12,007 60</u>

NOTES RECEIVABLE.

Received for S. Libby and A. A. Dimmock's note in part, . . .	\$100 00
Received from W. S. Dimmock, notes in part,	150 00
Received from Samuel Richards, notes in part,	50 00
Mary E. Scott, notes paid, . . .	100 00
A. N. Winslow, notes paid, . . .	100 00
Hattie E. Bachelder, three notes in full, . . .	350 00
Benj. W. Stover, three notes in full, . . .	300 00
W. S. Waterhouse, note paid, . . .	100 00
<i>Per item No. 16 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$1,250 00</u>

OVERLAYINGS AND ABATEMENTS.

Collected on taxes, . . .	\$275 67
<i>Per item No. 17 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$275 67</u>

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

For error in charge of tax bills,	\$4 50
---	--------

Per item No. 18 of Treasurer's Account.

RENTS.

Received for rents of city property, as follows:

Market Hall building,	\$1,180 00
---------------------------------	------------

House No. 178 Brackett street,	125 00
--	--------

House No. 155 Spring street,	93 75
--	-------

Chamber over H. & L. House, 99 India St.,	62 50
---	-------

Hay scales,	633 32
-----------------------	--------

Rent of stores and tenements, corner of Congress and Market sts., and Liquor Agency,	1,193 75
--	----------

Land rent of Market stalls, Market and Milk streets, and land rent Market lot,	180 00
--	--------

Land rents on Congress, Weymouth and Portland streets,	156 75
--	--------

Rent of Lincoln Hall,	14 90
---------------------------------	-------

<i>Per item No. 19 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$3,639 97</u>
--	-------------------

RAILROAD TAX.

Received from State Treasurer, for Railroad tax,	
--	--

<i>Per item No. 20 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$4,710 87</u>
--	-------------------

SALE OF P. & R. R. R.

Received for sale of mortgage,	\$236,500 00
--	--------------

Per item No. 21 of Treasurer's Account.

SCHOOLS.

Received from State, for proportion of bank tax of 1878,	\$5,330 19	
and 1879,	4,411 24	
	<u> </u>	\$9,741 43

Received from State, for proportion of mill tax of 1879 and 1880,	10,176 02
---	-----------

Received from State on High School account,	500 00
---	--------

Other sources,	1 00
--------------------------	------

<i>Per item No. 22 of Treasurer's Account.</i>	<u>\$20,418 45</u>
--	--------------------

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Received of Geo. C. Burgess, for tuition of pupils, \$672 00
Per item No. 23 of Treasurer's Account.

SINKING FUND.

Received of G. T. Railway Co., for one year's
 rent of Galt's wharf, \$4,336 00
 Interest on investment of sinking fund, 16,305 00

Per item No. 24 of Treasurer's Account. \$20,641 00

STATE PENSIONS,

Received from State for pensions, to quarter
 ending December 31, 1879, refunded, \$1,320 00

Per item No. 25 of Treasurer's Account.

STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES.

Received from sundry persons for their propor-
 tion of cost of sidewalks, paving, and for curb-
 stone sold, \$123 70
 Hauling steam fire engines, charged to fire de-
 partment, 7,500 00

Per item No. 26 of Treasurer's Account. \$7,623 70

SUPPORT OF POOR.

Received from Overseers of the Poor for sale of
 produce from farm, for collections from other
 towns and individuals, for support and ex-
 penses of paupers, etc., \$1,877 22

Per item No. 27 of Treasurer's Account.

TAXES.

Received of Henry W. Hersey, col-
 lector of taxes, for 1879-80, for
 collections made by him, \$678,170 71
 Same, collections of previous
 years, 81,868 41

\$760,039 12

Per item No. 28 of Treasurer's Account.

BALANCE in the treasury at the commence-
 ment of the year, \$73,965 03

TOTAL INCOME of the city of Portland, for
 the financial year ending March 31, 1880,
 including balance in the treasury at the
 commencement of the year, as above, \$1,234,541 55

INCOME—RECAPITULATION.

Cemeteries and Public Grounds,	\$ 3 00
City Building,	3,346 84
Contingent,	2,311 91
Drains and Sewers,	2,545 61
Dog Licenses,	83 00
Evergreen Cemetery,	6,259 09
Evergreen Cemetery Fund,	2,888 93
Fire Department,	575 68
Forest City Cemetery,	65 00
Fees and Fines,	2,888 53
Gas Lights,	19 35
Interest,	63,071 51
Land Sold,	5,452 97
Licenses,	85 00
Liquor Agency,	12,007 60
Notes Receivable,	1,250 00
Overlayings and Abatements,	275 67
Printing and Stationery,	4 50
Rents,	3,639 97
Railroad Tax,	4,710 87
Sale of Portland & Rochester Railroad Mortgage,	236,500 00
Schools,	20,418 45
School for the Deaf,	672 00
Sinking Fund,	20,641 00
State Pensions,	1,320 00
Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges,	7,623 70
Support of Poor,	1,877 22
Taxes,	760,039 12
Balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year,	73,965 03
<hr/>	
TOTAL AMOUNT, as stated on page 66,	\$1,234,541 55
Expenditures as stated on page 57,	\$918,379 93
Add investment of a portion of sinking fund by committee on reduction of City Debt,	141,266 83
	\$1,059,646 76
<hr/>	
AUDITOR'S BALANCE, as stated on page 28,	\$174,894 79
TREASURER'S BALANCE, per state- ment on page 28,	\$174,894 79

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 31, 1880.

CYRUS NOWELL, *Auditor of Accounts.*

CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT, }
February 28, 1880. }

To CYRUS NOWELL, *Auditor of Accounts* :

SIR:—You will please charge to account of the “Committee on Reduction of City Debt,” the following described matured City Notes, paid during the present financial year, viz.:

Coupon Bond No.	1,331,	\$ 500 00	Due Dec. 1, 1878.
“	“ 1,355,	1,000 00	June 1, 1879.
“	“ 1,356,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,357,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,358,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,359,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,360,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,361,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,362,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,363,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,364,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,365,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,366,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,367,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,368,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,369,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,370,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,371,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,372,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,374,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,375,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,376,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,377,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,378,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,379,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,380,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,381,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,382,	500 00	“
“	“ 1,384,	1,000 00	Aug. 1, 1879-
“	“ 1,385,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,386,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,387,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,388,	1,000 00	July 1, 1879.
“	“ 1,389,	1,000 00	“
“	“ 1,390,	1,000 00	“

Amount carried forward, \$25,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$25,000 00	
Coupon Bond No. 1,391,	1,000 00	July 1, 1879.
“ “ 1,392,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,393,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,394,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,395,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,396,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,397,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,398,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,399,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,400,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,402,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,403,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,404,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,405,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,406,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,407,	1,000 00	Aug. 1, 1879.
“ “ 1,408,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,409,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,410,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,412,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,413,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,414,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,415,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,427,	1,000 00	Oct. 1, 1879.
“ “ 1,428,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,429,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,430,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,431,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,432,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,433,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,434,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,435,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,436,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,437,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,438,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,439,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,440,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,442,	1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,447,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,448,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,449,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,450,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,453,	500 00	“
“ “ 1,454,	500 00	“

Amount carried forward, \$56,000 00

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$56,000 00	
Coupon Bond No. 1,462,		1,000 00	Nov. 1, 1879.
“ “ 1,463,		1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,464,		1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,465,		1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,466,		1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,467,		1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,469,		1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,470,		1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,471,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,472,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,473,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,474,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,475,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,476,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,477,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,478,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,479,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,480,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,481,		1,000 00	Dec. 1, 1879.
“ “ 1,482,		1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,484,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,485,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,486,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,487,		500 00	“
“ “ 1,501,		500 00	Mch. 1, 1880.
“ “ 1,672,		1,000 00	Nov. 1, 1879.
“ “ 1,673,		1,000 00	“
“ “ 1,674,		1,000 00	Jan. 1, 1880.
“ “ 1,675,		1,000 00	“
BOND.	CERTIFICATE.		
47, registered	47,	1,000 00	Nov. 1, 1879.
61,	61,	1,000 00	“
127,	439,	1,000 00	Oct. 1, 1879.
267,	294,	500 00	June 1, 1879.
385,	451,	500 00	July 1, 1879.
		\$81,500 00	

Total—Eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars, (\$81,500.)

GEORGE WALKER,	} Committee on Reduction of City Debt.
<i>Mayor,</i>	
WM. T. SMALL,	
<i>Chairman of Board of Aldermen,</i>	
CHAS. J. CHAPMAN,	
<i>President of Common Council,</i>	

STATEMENT
OF THE
Appropriations and Expenditures
OF THE
CITY OF PORTLAND,
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, FROM APRIL 1, 1879,
TO MARCH 31, 1880, INCLUSIVE, VIZ.:

APPROPRIATIONS.

Balances of last year.....	\$376,931 02
Appropriations, original.....	834,487 02
Receipts other than from taxes.....	297,677 73
Transfer from overlayings.....	608 53
Transfer from abatements.....	864 75
Surplus income, <i>net</i>	16,584 00

\$1,527,153 05

Less premium and accrued interest on bonds purchased for sinking fund.....	17,266 83
---	-----------

\$1,509,886 22

EXPENDITURES.....	918,379 93
-------------------	------------

\$591,506 29

BALANCES.

Standing to the credit of the following accounts, viz.:

Committee on reduction of city debt, \$167,781 39

Amount of investments in city bonds,
by ordinance..... 316,500 00

\$484,281 39

State tax, balance..... 50,108 60

County tax, balance..... 9,885 85

Evergreen Cemetery..... 603 19

Evergreen Fund Investment..... 9,500 00

Evergreen Fund Account..... 14,006 69

Forest City Cemetery..... 564 40

City Bonds in aid of At. & St. L.
Railroad..... 4,000 00

Liquor Agency,..... 2,458 20

Coupons in aid Portland & Ogdens-
burg Railroad..... 9,810 00

Coupons in aid Portland & Roches-
ter Railroad..... 1,785 00

Milk Street Market..... 4,502 97

\$591,506 29

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 31, 1880.

CYRUS NOWELL, Auditor of Accounts.

CITY OF PORTLAND.

 AUDITOR'S OFFICE, May 17, 1880.

To the Honorable City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith I have the honor of presenting my account of the APPROPRIATIONS and EXPENDITURES of the City of Portland for the financial year ending with March 31, 1880.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
 CYRUS NOWELL, *Auditor of Accounts.*

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 17, 1880.

Read and referred to Committee on Accounts.

Attest: H. I. ROBINSON, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 7, 1880.

Read and referred in concurrence.

Attest: L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, June 7, 1880.

The "Joint Standing Committee on Accounts," to whom was referred the statement of the City Auditor, of the Appropriations and Expenditures of the City for the financial year ending March 31, 1880, ask leave to submit the following

REPORT.

We have examined the Auditor's accounts of expenditures, comparing the several items with the entries in the books of the office, and find the same properly authorized and correctly stated. The results are as stated in the accounts submitted for examination.

LORENZO TAYLOR, } *Committee*
 SYLVESTER MARR, } *on*
 SAMUEL THURSTON, } *Accounts.*

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, June 7, 1880.

Read and accepted.

Attest: H. I. ROBINSON, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 7, 1880.

Read and concurred.

Attest: L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

CITY DEBT.

(MUNICIPAL.)

The EXISTING FUNDED DEBT of the city at the close of the financial year, amounts to \$2,410,100.00 due, payable as follows:

TRUST FUNDS, viz.: for the		
benefit of poor widows,	\$4,000 00	
Female Orphan Asylum,	8,000 00	
Widow's Wood Society,	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	\$13,000 00
Due in 1869, (outstanding)		500 00
Due in 1871, "		500 00
Due in 1879, "		2,000 00
Due in 1880, Coupon,	41,100 00	
Due in 1880, Registered,	500 00	41,600 00
Due in 1881, Coupon,	77,000 00	
Due in 1881, Registered,	12,000 00	89,000 00
Due in 1882, Coupon,	143,000 00	
Due in 1882, Registered,	106,000 00	249,000 00
Due in 1883, Coupon,	83,500 00	
Due in 1883, Registered,	14,000 00	97,500 00
Due in 1884, Coupon,	61,500 00	
Due in 1884, Registered,	23,500 00	85,000 00
Due in 1886, Coupon,	177,500 00	
Due in 1886, Registered,	148,500 00	326,000 00
Due in 1887, Coupon,	183,000 00	
Due in 1887, Registered,	198,500 00	381,500 00
Due in 1888, Coupon,	224,000 00	
Due in 1888, Registered,	177,000 00	401,000 00
Due in 1889, Coupon,		18,000 00
Due in 1890, Coupon,	49,500 00	
Due in 1890, Registered,	50,500 00	100,000 00
Due in 1891, Coupon,	67,000 00	
Due in 1891, Registered,	91,000 00	158,000 00
		<hr/>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,962,600.00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,962,600 00
Due in 1892, Coupon,	38,500 00	
Due in 1892, Registered,	31,000 00	69,500 00
Due in 1893, Coupon,	19,500 00	
Due in 1893, Registered,	11,000 00	30,500 00
Due in 1894, Coupon,	22,500 00	
Due in 1894, Registered,	41,500 00	64,000 00
Due in 1895, Coupon,	84,500 00	
Due in 1895, Registered,	70,000 00	154,500 00
Due in 1896, Coupon,	80,500 00	
Due in 1896, Registered,	8,000 00	88,500 00
Due in 1897, Coupon,	24,000 00	
Due in 1897, Registered,	16,500 00	40,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,410,100 00
Against this amount there are be- longing to the city 1700 shares of stock of the Portland Gas Light Co.,	\$85,000 00	
Amount to credit of the Commit- tee on reduction of the city debt, including investments,	484,281,39	
Trust funds on which the city pays the interest only,	13,000 00	
Notes receivable, secured,	12,693 60	
	<hr/>	\$594,974 99
		<hr/>
		\$1,815,125 01
Also, 7,143 shares Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad stock, par value, \$100 per share, market value undetermined,		
Deduct municipal bonds, for which the city is fully secured by mortgage and sinking fund of At. & St. L. R. R. Company,		787,000 00
		<hr/>
Balance of municipal loans, un- secured, except by property owned by the city in its corpo- rate capacity,		\$1,028,125 01

DECREASE OF CITY DEBT.

(MUNICIPAL.)

The FUNDED DEBT of the city on the 31st of
 March, 1879, was \$2,491,600 00

No notes have been issued this year.

The payments have been as follows, viz. :

City notes maturing during the year, paid from
 sinking fund for reduction of city debt, \$81,500 00

Funded debt March 31, 1879, \$2,491,600 00

Funded debt March 31, 1880, 2,410,100 00

Net decrease of municipal funded debt during
 the year, \$81,500 00

SINKING FUND.

The following amounts were received during the year 1879-80 on account of the SINKING FUND, being yearly items which are required to be placed to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, by the second section of the ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, viz :

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION,

From city taxes, as required by
 ordinance, being one per cent.
 of the funded debt (net) of
 the city, \$41,916 00

Amount carried forward, \$41,916 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$41,916 00	
SURPLUS BALANCES,		
Being the surplus of unexpended balances,	14,980 03	
Surplus of cash income,	16,584 00	
From sale of city's interest in the Portland & Rochester R. R. mortgage,	236,500 00	
INTEREST,		
From interest on investment of sinking fund,	16,305 00	
Paid by G. T. Railway, one year's rent on account of lease of Galt's wharf,	4,336 00	
From land sold, (less expense of sale,)	17 98	
Dog licenses,	83 00	
Notes receivable, paid,	1,250 00	
	<hr/>	\$331,972 01
Less paid premium and interest accrued on \$124,000 00 city bonds purchased for sinking fund,		17,266 83
		<hr/>
		\$314,705 18
BALANCE of last year, April 1, 1879, to the credit of the sinking fund for the reduction of city debt, including investments,	251,076 21	251,076 21
		<hr/>
		\$565,781 39
PAYMENT of city notes maturing during the year, per order of Committee on reduction of city debt,		81,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$484,281 39
* { AMOUNT invested in city bonds,	316,500 00	
{ Balance on account,	167,781 39	
	<hr/>	\$484,281 39
		<hr/>

By the ordinance establishing the sinking fund it is provided in Sec. 1, "That the Mayor, the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Common Council, shall be a committee, to be called the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt." And it is made the duty of the Auditor to conform to all orders in writing which shall be made and signed by all the members of the said committee. Under the written instructions of the committee, notes paid and cancelled have been charged to the account of said committee, of \$81,500 00, as on pages 68, 69, 70.

SUMMARY.

Total municipal debt, including the \$787,000 secured by mortgage and sinking fund of At. & St. L. R. R., as above, and \$207,000 issued for interest on Portland & Rochester Railroad account, and \$121,500 issued for interest on Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad account,	\$2,410,100.00
*Bonds issued to Building Loan Commissioners, secured by mortgage on real estate, \$895,000.00	
Less amount paid and cancelled prior to April 1, 1880, . \$570,000.00	
	\$325,000.00
*Bonds issued to Port'd & Rochester R. R. Co 1st loan, due July 1, 1887, . . . \$700,000.00 2d loan, due July 1, 1897, . . . 450,000.00	
	\$1,150,000.00
*Bonds issued to Portland & Ogdensburg R. R., Co., secured by mortgage of road, due Sep. 1, 1907,	\$1,350,000.00
	2,825,000.00
	\$5,235,100.00
Less assets, sinking fund	484,281.39
“ “ stocks, notes receivable, &c., .	110,693.60
Less assets, P. & R. R. R. sinking fund, . .	86,056.67
	\$681,031.66
	\$4,554,068.34

*Not passed through Auditor's Accounts.

Appropriations for the Financial Year 1879-80.

AND AN ESTIMATE OF THE WAYS AND MEANS OF MEETING THE SAME.

By the ninth section of the ordinance respecting the office of Auditor of Accounts, he is required to lay before the City Council, annually, at such time as the council may direct, an estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the ensuing year under the respective heads of Appropriations.

Such estimates were duly made and laid before the city council in May last; they were referred to the committee on estimates, by whom an order was reported which passed the city council.

The order was in substance as follows :

Ordered, That to defray the expenditures of the city of Portland for the financial year which commenced with the first day of April, 1879, and ends with the last day of March, 1880, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated for the objects and purposes as explained in the Auditor's estimates for 1879-80, viz. :

ADVERTISING.

For subscription to daily papers and the customary advertising therein, \$800 00

CITY DEBT.

For the annual appropriation required by the ordinance to be applied to the "reduction of the city debt," not otherwise provided for, . . . 41,916 00

CITY BUILDING.

For necessary expenses in the various city offices, occupied by the several departments of the city, expense of cleaning and lighting hall; expenses, repairs, and alterations of building; cost of steam heating the city and county building, repairs on boiler and house, salary of engineer, assistants, janitors, and incidentals, 8,000 00

Amount carried forward,

\$50,716 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$50,716 00
CEMETERIES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.	
For care and improvement of cemeteries and public grounds and promenades in the city; setting out and trimming trees, etc., with other expenses of burial grounds; and trimming trees in streets,	\$3,000 00
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.	
For all expenses of the city not included under other heads of appropriation, embracing, among other items, cost of celebrations, including "Fourth of July," expenses of election, legal expenses, traveling expenses of committees, not otherwise charged; music in streets, postages, telegrams, care of public buildings, excepting city building and school houses, and payment for Portland Institute and Public Library,	\$20,000 00
DISCOUNT ON TAXES.	
For discount allowed to parties paying their taxes under the three per cent. discount,	\$20,800 00
DRAINS AND SEWERS.	
For construction of new common sewers and repairing old ones, new culverts for street drainage, and repairs of old ones, and for all other expenses required by this department,	\$6,000 00
DEERING'S OAKS.	
For payment for said property,	\$9,000 00
EVERGREEN CEMETERY.	
For necessary improvement of grounds and fences, pay of superintendent and incidentals, under the direction of the trustees,	\$2,000 00
FOREST CITY CEMETERY.	
For expenses of grading, labor on walks and paths, setting out trees and plants, repairs on fences, etc., pay of superintendent, and all other incidental expenses,	\$100 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$111,616 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$111,616 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—ORDINARY EXPENSES.	
For expenditures of fire department, excepting salaries of officers and members, based upon estimates as follows, viz.:	
Hauling engines by city teams; new hose; cleaning and repairing hose; care of, and repairs on, and extending fire alarm telegraph; repairs on engines and apparatus; hauling hose carriages; repairs on reservoirs; incidentals, etc.,	\$16,000 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—SALARIES.	
For pay of officers and members of the fire department, excepting the salary of chief engineer and assistants, and including the pay to engineers and firemen of steamers, hook and ladder and hose companies,	\$10,900 00
GAS LIGHTS.	
For payment of posts, lanterns, lamps, gas, lighting, cleaning, and all other expenses of lighting the streets of the city,	\$20,800 00
HEALTH.	
For necessary expenses, under the direction of Board of Health, including collecting house offal,	\$2,000 00
INTEREST.	
For interest on city debt, trust funds, and such temporary loans as may be required,	\$150,730 00
PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG R. R.—Coupons for Int.	
For interest coupons on bonds issued in aid of Portland & Ogdensburg R. R., and due in Sept. and Jan.,	\$81,000 00
PORTLAND & ROCHESTER R. R.—Coupons for Int.	
For interest coupons on bonds issued in aid of Portland & Rochester R. R., and due in July and Jan.,	\$69,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$462,046 00

Amount brought forward, \$462,046 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

For printing, binding and stationery, required
by the city council and in the various city
offices, \$1,750 00

POLICE SALARIES.

For payment of salaries of policemen, exclusive
of the salaries of the marshal and deputies, . . . \$25,800 00

All the fees received by the department, or that
would accrue for service of warrants, witness
fees, mittimus fees, and all other compensa-
tions received directly or indirectly, from
whatever source, for services rendered in an
official capacity, being paid into the office of
the city treasurer.

POLICE CONTINGENT.

For ordinary expenses of the police department,
compensation to injured policemen, medical
attendance, and all other incidental expenses
of the department (the city marshal paying
his own horse-keeping,) \$700 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

For the ordinary repairs, alterations, fitting up
and care of the public buildings belonging to
the city, except school houses and the new
city building. \$2,200 00

RESERVED FUND.

Amount to be held in reserve till the close of
the financial year, to be transferred to supply
deficits in overdrawn appropriations, . . . \$5,000 00

SALARIES OF CITY OFFICERS.

For payment of the salaries of various city
officers, and Judge of the Municipal Court, . . . \$26,200 00

Amount carried forward, \$523,696 00

Amount brought forward, \$523,696 00

STREETS, SIDEWALKS AND BRIDGES.

For the usual expense of paving, repairing and grading streets, laying sidewalks, and repairs on bridges, tending draws, building protection walls, etc., \$50,000 00

SUPPORT OF POOR..

For gross expenditures required for carrying on the alms-house and city farm, and buildings in charge of the overseers; assistance to paupers, and out-door relief to those poor persons who, without being paupers, are proper objects for such assistance, under the direction of the overseers of the poor, based upon the following estimates:

- Subsistence,
- Fuel for house and distribution,
- Labor on farm,
- Clothing, bedding, etc.,
- Transportation of paupers, and support of, at insane hospital,
- Salary of keeper and matron,
- Repairs on buildings and fences,
- Chaplain, salary of, and teachers,
- Treasurer and Secretary, salary of,
- Gross amount required, \$22,000 00

SCHOOLS.

For ordinary expenses of the public schools, as per estimate of school committee, \$18,350 00

SCHOOL SALARIES.

For the payment of the salaries of the superintendent and teachers in the public schools, . \$61,620 00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

For salaries of teachers, rent, &c., to be expended by the school committee, \$1,000 00

Amount carried forward, \$676,666 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$676,666 00
SCHOOL HOUSE—PINE AND WEST STREETS.	
For balance of contract for finishing said house, fencing and grading grounds, and apparatus for heating, &c.,	\$14,000 00
STATE REFORM SCHOOL.	
For clothing and subsistence for boys sent from this city to that institution, at the rate of one dollar per week,	\$1,100 00
TAXES—STATE.	
For this city's proportion of the State tax, as- sessed for 1879,	\$117,835 17
TAXES—COUNTY.	
For this city's proportion of the county tax as- sessed for 1879,	\$19,885 85
WATER AND HYDRANTS.	
For amount to Portland Water Company as per order of city council, and for purchase and setting of hydrants, under the direction of the committee on fire department,	\$5,000 00
Estimated expenditures,	<u><u>\$834,487 02</u></u>

WAYS AND MEANS.

OR ESTIMATED INCOME.

An estimate of the ways and means (*aside from taxation,*) of meeting the expenditures of the city of Portland, for the financial year 1879-80, commencing with the first day of April, 1879, and ending with the last day of March, 1880:

CITY BUILDING.

Estimated receipts for use of new city hall, and from county's proportion of cost of steam heating, \$3,300 00

DRAINS AND SEWERS.

Estimated amount receivable from persons, for right to enter the city sewers, \$2,500 00

FEES.

Estimated amount receivable from fees of police department, municipal court, powder house, and all other sources, \$2,000 00

INTEREST.

Estimated amount receivable for interest on stocks and bonds, and on outstanding taxes collected, \$58,500 00

LICENSES.

Estimated receipts from licenses for circuses, theatres, exhibitions, etc., \$200 00

RENTS.

Estimated amount of rents, receivable for stores, market stalls, hay scales, and market hall, \$2,700 00

RAILROAD TAXES.

Estimated amount to be received from the State for railroad taxes, \$300 00

SCHOOLS.

Estimated amount to be received from the State for this city's proportion of school fund, etc., \$15,000 00

SUPPORT OF POOR.

Estimated amount to be received from Overseers of the Poor for sale of products from the city farm, towns for the support of paupers, and all other sources of income, \$1,500 00

Estimated Income, total, \$86,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Estimated expenditures, as stated on page 83,	\$834,487 02
Estimated Income, as per statement on page 84.	86,000 00
	748,487 02
Balance to be provided for by taxation, or otherwise,	748,487 02
 To meet this requisition a gross tax was ordered and assessed to the amount of . . .	 780,210 20
Deduct for abatement and losses, . . .	31,723 18
	748,487 02
Amount required,	\$748,487 02

TRUST FUNDS.

THE CLAPP FUND FOR POOR WIDOWS.

By the will of the HON. ASA CLAPP, the sum of \$4,000 was bequeathed to the City of Portland, in trust, the "interest thereof at six per cent., to be annually distributed on the first Monday of January, by the Mayor and Aldermen of said City, for the time being, or such other person or persons as said city may appoint, to the poor widows, inhabitants of said city, and such married women as, in consequence of the neglect or vices of their husbands, may at that season of the year be suffering the want of the common necessaries of life."

In accordance with the above, the mayor and aldermen appointed the "Widow's Wood Society" to distribute said interest on the first Monday of January, 1879.

THE CLAPP FUND FOR THE FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

By the same will, the sum of \$8,000 was also left to the City of Portland, in trust, "the interest thereof, at six per cent., to be paid to the Treasurer, for the time being, of the Female Orphan Asylum, of said Portland, in quarterly payments—to be applied by the managers of said Asylum according to their discretion, for the benefit of the children of that institution."

These trusts were accepted by the city in 1849.

By the will of the late WILLIAM MOULTON, Esq., the sum of one thousand dollars was bequeathed to the City of Portland, in trust, the interest thereof to be paid semi-annually to the managers of the "Widow's Wood Society," for the benefit of said society.

This trust was accepted by the city in June, 1869.

THE BROWN MEMORIAL TRUST FUND.

BE IT KNOWN, that I, JOHN B. BROWN, of the City of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine, in memory of my deceased son, JAMES OLCOTT BROWN, and of his deep interest in the cause of education, and the general diffusion of its blessings and benefits, do by these

presents, give and grant unto JACOB McLELLAN, *Mayor* of said city, HENRY P. LORD, *Treasurer*, of said city, and JOSEPH C. NOYES, *Chairman* of the School Committee of said city, and to their several successors in said several offices, during their continuance therein, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, in five bonds of the State of Maine, numbered 2,760 to 2,764 inclusive, for one thousand dollars each, dated June 1, 1864, and payable in twenty-five years from date, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—in trust for the following sole objects and purposes:

First. To keep said sum invested as it now is, until the maturity and payment of said securities, and upon such maturity and payment to re-invest the same; and also from time to time, as the same shall accrue under the provisions of this declaration of trust, to invest any surplus of the income of said fund, in such National or State securities as they shall deem the most profitable and safe,—and to keep the same so invested and re-invested forever.

Second. To apply annually the annual income of said fund, or so much thereof as shall be therefore required, to the purchase of silver medals in all respects similar to the one deposited herewith with said Trustees, and to be called "THE BROWN MEMORIAL MEDAL,"—and to the establishment at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, in the State of Maine, of four scholarships, to be called "THE BROWN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS," as hereinafter provided, to wit:

In each of the years from eighteen hundred and sixty-five to eighteen hundred and seventy-five, both inclusive, six medals shall be purchased; three of which shall be awarded by said Trustees, at the time of their graduation, to the three best scholars, of not less than one year's standing in said school graduating from the Boy's Department of the Portland High School,—and three to the three best scholars, of similar standing, graduating from the Girl's Department of said school.

In each of the years from eighteen hundred and seventy-six to eighteen hundred and eighty-five, both inclusive, eight medals shall be purchased,—four of which shall be awarded is hereinbefore provided, to the four best scholars in each department aforesaid of said Portland High School.

And in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and annually in every year thereafter, ten medals shall be purchased,—five of which shall be awarded, as hereinbefore provided to the five best scholars in each department aforesaid of said Portland High School.

From the time of their establishment to and including the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, each of said scholarships shall be of the annual value of fifty dollars in money—and from and after the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five each of said scholarships shall be of the annual value of seventy-five dollars in money,—until the principal of the trust fund shall amount to the sum of seven thousand and five hundred dollars,—from and after which time the whole income of said fund, after deducting the cost of the annual medals as hereinbefore provided, shall be annually applied to the four scholarships—making the annual value of each equal to one-fourth part in money of the annual income of said fund, less the cost of the annual medals aforesaid.

A scholarship shall be established in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six:—and at the close of the collegiate year at Bowdoin College aforesaid, in August of that year, and of every succeeding year, the annual value thereof shall be paid by said trustees to the best scholar in the then Freshman class at said college, who graduated at the Portland High School aforesaid, after having been a member thereof not less than one year.

Another scholarship shall be established in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and at the close of the collegiate year at Bowdoin College aforesaid, in August of that year, and of every succeeding year, the annual value thereof shall be paid by said trustees to the best scholar in the then Sophomore class at said college, who graduated at the Portland High school aforesaid, after having been a member thereof not less than one year.

Another scholarship shall be established in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and at the close of the collegiate year at Bowdoin College aforesaid, in August of that year, and of every succeeding year, the annual value thereof shall be paid by said trustees to the best scholar in the then Junior class at said college who graduated at the Portland High

School aforesaid, after having been a member thereof not less than one year.

Another scholarship shall be established in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and at the close of the collegiate year at Bowdoin College aforesaid, in August of that year, and of every succeeding year, the annual value thereof shall be paid by said trustees to the best scholar in the then Senior class of said college who graduated at the Portland High School aforesaid, after having been a member thereof not less than one year.

Any surplus of income, not required for the purchase of medals, or for the payment of scholarships, shall be invested as before provided, and added to the principal, until the principal shall amount to the sum of seven thousand and five hundred dollars.

If in any year, before the fund shall have increased to the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, there should not be in any class a person entitled to the benefit of the scholarship thereto pertaining, the amount thereof shall be invested as before provided, and added to the principal of this fund.

And if in any year after the fund shall have increased to the sum of seven thousand and five hundred dollars, there should not be in any class a person entitled to the benefit of the scholarship thereto pertaining, the amount thereof shall be applied by said trustees to the founding, or to the increasing of a library for the Portland High School, as aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, the said JOHN B. BROWN, have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal; and the said Jacob McLellan, Mayor of the City of Portland, and Henry P. Lord, Treasurer of the City of Portland, and Joseph C. Noyes, Chairman of the School Committee of the City of Portland, in testimony of their acceptance of said Trust, have hereunto subscribed their names, the first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JOHN B. BROWN. [SEAL.]

Witness,—JOHN RAND.

JACOB McLELLAN, *Myaor of the City of Portland.*

HENRY P. LORD, *Treasurer of the City of Portland.*

JOSEPH C. NOYES, *Chairman of the School Committee of the City of Portland.*

Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Co.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

Of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. Sinking Fund, July 31, 1879.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Portland and to the Directors of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company.

The Commissioners of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Sinking Fund established by act of the Legislature of Maine, of March 3, 1868, for the purpose of providing for the balance of the Company's obligations to the City of Portland, present their annual report of the amount and investment of the Fund at the close of the year, July 31, 1879.

The following is a statement of the increase of the fund from the beginning, and of its present amount:

YEARS.	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.
1869.....	\$ 4,162.50.....	\$ 33.00
1870.....	9,196.88.....	180.43
1871.....	25,000.00.....	2,712.51
1872.....	25,000.00.....	954.89
1873.....	25,000.00.....	4,637.33
1874.....	25,000.00.....	6,082.08
1875.....	25,000.00.....	7,800.11
1876.....	25,000.00.....	8,949.87
1877.....	25,000.00.....	11,046.19
1878.....	25,000.00.....	13,214.59
1879.....	25,000.00.....	18,625.88
	<u>\$238,359.38</u>	<u>\$ 74,236.88</u>
		238,359.38

		\$312,596.26
Less debit balance of premium account,		3,546.73
		<u>\$309,049.53</u>

The investments are as follows:

Mortgages and Real Estate,.....	\$ 40,250.00
County Bonds,.....	9,500.00
City of Portland Bonds,.....	249,500.00
United States Bonds,.....	10,000.00

	\$309,250.00
Less cash account overdrawn,	200.47
	<u>\$309,049.53</u>

Under the Act establishing this Fund, the Treasurer of the City of Portland is custodian of the securities and uninvested moneys of the Fund.

CHAS. E. BARRETT. }
S. E. SPRING. } *Commissioners.*

VALUATION
OF
ESTATES AND TAXES ASSESSED,
FROM EIGHTEEN HUNDRED FIFTY TO EIGHTEEN HUNDRED
SEVENTY-NINE, INCLUSIVE.

	Valuation.	Increase.	Decrease.	Taxes.	Increase.	Decrease.
1850	\$13,364,238			\$91,741 31		
1851	15,694,247	\$2,330,009		100,738 15	\$8,996 84	
1852	16,467,703	773,456		114,118 44	13,380 29	
1853	17,755,612	1,287,909		129,937 33	15,518 89	
1854	18,962,514	1,206,902		126,711 59		\$3,225 74
1855	20,502,763	1,540,249		148,735 74	22,024 15	
1856	21,143,171	640,408		187,518 16	38,782 42	
1857	22,373,729	1,230,558		184,983 83		2,534 43
1858	22,240,290		\$133,439	197,471 90	12,488 07	
1859	22,159,800		80,490	205,165 50	7,693 60	
1860	22,072,500		87,300	244,888 60	39,732 10	
1861	23,482,900	1,410,400		274,353 06	29,464 46	
1862	23,306,700		176,200	320,919 95	46,566 89	
1863	25,111,204	1,804,504		369,599 33	48,670 38	
1864	26,951,939	1,842,735		573,085 93	203,486 60	
1865	28,021,570	1,067,631		805,285 96	232,200 03	
1866	29,004,115	982,545		741,568 05		63,717 91
1867	28,313,845		690,270	715,853 20		25,714 85
1868	28,572,478	258,633		737,525 95	21,672 75	
1869	28,881,239	308,761		710,815 49		26,710 46
1870	28,953,715	72,476		775,641 59	64,826 10	
1871	28,924,350		29,365	746,946 75		28,694 84
1872	28,682,110		242,240	768,882 46	21,935 71	
1873	29,821,012	1,138,902		769,606 30	723 84	
1874	30,723,936	902,924		792,710 40	23,104 10	
1875	31,042,501	318,565		786,458 27		6,252 13
1876	30,660,355		382,146	791,876 87	5,418 60	
1877	30,892,845	232,491		798,277 12	6,400 25	
1878	30,671,154		221,691	807,806 42	9,529 30	
1879	30,184,928		486,226	780,210 20		27,596 22

Number of polls returned this year, 8,529.

COUNTY TAX FOR 1879.

The following is the County tax assessed upon the several towns in Cumberland County for 1879.

Portland,	\$ 19,885 85
Baldwin,	236 78
Bridgton,	702 81
Brunswick,	1,643 99
Cape Elizabeth,	1,357 29
Casco,	218 26
Cumberland,	420 63
Deering,	1,589 77
Falmouth,	539 11
Freeport,	716 16
Gorham,	1,087 82
Gray,	411 05
Harpswell,	395 05
Harrison,	270 09
Naples,	240 25
New Gloucester,	625 09
North Yarmouth,	376 99
Otisfield,	255 65
Pownal,	302 09
Raymond,	224 21
Scarborough,	540 04
Sebago,	168 18
Standish,	447 77
Westbrook,	828 87
Windham,	762 50
Yarmouth,	753 70

Making a total of \$35,000 as the County tax levied on the above towns by the County Commissioners for the present year.

COUNTY TAX—1880.

The County tax assessed for 1880 by the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland, is \$55,000 00.

The City's proportion of the same is \$32,954 84.

TAXES.

The following statement will show the amount assessed on the polls, and on the real and personal estates of the city of Portland, for the several past years, together with the purposes for which they were severally assessed:

1870.

Taxes raised from real estate,	\$444,900 80
“ “ “ personal estate,	308,786 79
“ “ “ 7,615 polls, at three dollars each,	22,845 00
Total,	<u>\$775,641 59</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$176,713 68
“ “ “ “ County tax,	40,278 64
City tax,	526,890 00
Overlayings,	31,759 27
Total,	<u>\$775,641 59</u>

1871.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$433,837 50
“ “ “ personal estate,	289,271 25
“ “ “ 7,946 polls at three dollars each,	23,838 00
Total,	<u>\$746,946 75</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$147,274 42
“ “ “ “ County tax,	44,225 41
City tax,	533,230 00
Overlayings,	22,216 92
Total,	<u>\$746,946 75</u>

1872.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$454,191 40
“ “ “ personal estate,	291,546 06
“ “ “ 7,715 polls at three dollars each,	23,145 00
Total,	<u>\$768,882 46</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$169,353 87
“ “ “ “ County tax,	28,349 62
City tax,	549,505 00
Overlayings,	21,673 97
Total,	<u>\$768,882 46</u>

1873.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$444,382 50
“ “ “ personal estate,	301,142 80
“ “ “ 8,027 polls, at three dollars each,	24,081 00
Total,	<u>\$769,606 30</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$147,274 42
“ “ “ “ County tax,	34,019 23
City tax,	552,575 00
Overlayings,	35,737 65
Total,	<u>\$769,606 30</u>

1874.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$453,530 00
“ “ “ personal estate,	314,568 00
“ “ “ 8,204 polls, at three dollars each,	24,612 40
Total,	<u>\$792,710 40</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$147,274 42
“ “ “ “ County tax,	34,019 23
City tax,	575,910 00
Overlayings,	35,506 75
Total,	<u>\$792,710 40</u>

1875.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$451,370 85
“ “ “ personal estate,	309,170 42
“ “ “ 8,639 polls, at three dollars each.	25,917 00
Total,	<u>\$786,458 27</u>
For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$117,835 27
“ “ “ “ County tax,	40,823 66
City tax,	595,325 00
Overlayings,	32,474 34
Total,	<u>\$786,458 27</u>

1876.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$467,712 50
“ “ “ personal estate.	298,796 37
“ “ “ 8,456 polls, at three dollars each,	25,368 00
Total,	<u>\$791,876 87</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$110,475 35
“ “ “ “ “ County tax,	40,744 05
City tax,	613,277 00
Overlayings,	27,380 47
Total,	<u>\$791,876 87</u>

1877.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$476 680 00
“ “ “ personal estate,	295,641 12
“ “ “ 8,652 polls, at three dollars each,	25,956 00
Total,	<u>\$798,277 12</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	88,395 91
“ “ “ “ “ County tax,	46,494 31
City tax,	625,674 00
Overlayings,	37,712 90
Total,	<u>\$798,277 12</u>

1878.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$489,926 40
“ “ “ personal estate,	292,188 02
“ “ “ 8,564 polls, at three dollars each,	25,692 00
Total,	<u>\$807,806 42</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$117,835 17
“ “ “ “ “ County tax,	38,554 82
City tax,	618,072 54
Overlayings,	33,343 89
Total,	<u>\$807,806 42</u>

1879.

Tax raised from real estate,	\$495,645 00
“ “ “ personal estate,	258,978 20
“ “ “ 8,529 polls, at three dollars each,	25,587 00
Total,	<u>\$780,210 20</u>

For the City's proportion of State tax,	\$117,835 17
“ “ County's “ “ County tax,	19,885 85
City tax,	610,766 00
Overlayings,	31,723 18
Total,	<u>\$780,210 20</u>

See page 91, for taxes from 1850 to 1879, inclusive.

ASSESSOR'S VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

The valuation of the real and personal estates of the City of Portland for the year 1870, and subsequent years, is as follows:

1870.

Valuation of real estate,	\$17,077,300 00
" " personal estate,	11,876,415 00
Total,	<u>\$28,953,715 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-six dollars on one thousand.

1871.

Valuation of real estate,	\$17,353,500 00
" " personal estate,	11,570,850 00
Total,	<u>\$28,924,350 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

1872.

Valuation of real estate,	\$17,468,900 00
" " personal estate,	11,213,210 00
Total	<u>\$28,682,110 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-six dollars on one thousand.

1873.

Valuation of real estate,	\$17,775,300 00
" " personal estate,	12,045,712 00
Total,	<u>\$29,821,012 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

1874.

Valuation of real estate,	\$18,141,200 00
" " personal estate,	12,582,736 00
Total,	<u>\$30,723,936 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

1875.

Valuation of real estate,	\$18,423,300 00
" " personal estate,	12,619,201 00
Total,	<u>\$31,042,501 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-four and a half dollars on one thousand.

1876.

Valuation of real estate,	\$18,708,500 00
" " personal estate,	11,951,855 00
Total,	<u>\$30,660,355 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

1877.

Valuation of real estate,	\$19,067,200 00
" " personal estate,	11,825,645 00
Total,	<u>\$30,892,845 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

1878.

Valuation of real estate,	\$19,212,800 00
" " personal estate,	11,458,354 00
Total,	<u>\$30,671,154 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars and fifty cents on one thousand.

1879.

Valuation of real estate,	\$19,825,800 00
" " personal estate,	10,359,128 00
Total,	<u>\$30,184,928 00</u>

Rate of taxation, twenty-five dollars on one thousand.

See page 91 for valuation of former years, from 1850 to 1879, inclusive.

POPULATION.

The population of this city, as by census, taken last year, is estimated as 36,000.

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
OF THE
CITY OF PORTLAND.
MARCH 31, 1879.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Notes receivable,	\$8,500.00
Seventeen Hundred Shares in the stock of the Portland Gas Light Co., at their par value of \$50 per share,	85,000 00
7,143 shares Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad stock, par value, \$714,300 00.	

LAND AND BUILDINGS.

According to the following valuation :

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AND LOCATION.	VALUE.
Interest of city in New City Buildings, corner of Congress and Myrtle streets,	\$200,000 00
New two story Brick Engine and Dwelling House and stores, east corner of Market and Congress streets, and land adjoining on Congress street, containing in all about 9,000 square feet,	19,000 00
Two story Brick Engine House, stable and land, 30 by 50 feet, west side Brackett street, 1,500 square feet,	4,000 00
Two story Frame House and land west side Brackett street, containing about 2,000 square feet,	2,500 00
Three story Brick Engine House and land, 23 by 51 feet, north side Congress street, near Oak street, 1,173 square feet,	3,200 00
Two story Brick Engine House and Ward Room and land on Congress street, next north-east of the Observatory, contain- ing 6,776 square feet,	10,000 00
Three story Brick School House and land, rear First Parish Church and south side of Cumberland street, and passage way from Congress street, 37,749 square feet, (High School,)	45,000 00
New three story Brick School House and land, including funeral lane, south side Congress street, containing about 38,500 square feet more or less, (North School,)	100,000 00
One story Brick School House and land, east side of Casco street, 60 by 105 feet, 6,030 square feet,	4,800 00
Two story Brick School House and land, on Monument street, 67 by 140 feet, 9,940 square feet,	7,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$395,500 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$395,500 00
Three story Brick School House and land, west side Chestnut street, 84 by 112 feet, 9,408 square feet,	15,700 00
Three story Brick School House and land, west side Centre St., averaging about 96 by 170 feet, 16,320 square feet,	21,500 00
One story Brick School House and land, north side Spring St., 57 by 151 feet, 8,607 square feet,	7,000 00
Two story Granite and Brick Engine House, and land, north side of Spring street, near State street, 50 by 79 feet, 4,740 square feet,	12,000 00
Two story Brick School House and land, west side of Park St., 90 by 210 feet, 18,900 square feet,	21,400 00
One story Brick School House and land, east side of Walnut street, 125 by 57 feet, 7,125 square feet,	4,500 00
Three story Brick School House and land, east side Brackett street, 62½ by 249 feet, containing about 15,560 square feet,	17,000 00
Two story Brick School House and land, Lowell street, 100 by 114 feet, 11,400 square feet,	4,500 00
Two story brick School House and land, east side Vaughan St., 75 by 130 feet, 9,800 square feet,	5,800 00
Two one and a half story Frame Houses, Peak's Island and Long Island, 1,000, 1,200,	2,200 00
Brick School House and land, Peak's Island,	6,000 00
Market Hall, Stores and Market House and land, 16,705 square feet, more or less, junction of Congress and Middle streets,	34,000 00
Two story building, Mariner's spring and land, corner South and Spring street, 22 by 88 feet, 1,936 square feet,	6,000 00
Hay scales and land, west side Green street, containing 15,000 square feet,	5,000 00
Hose House and land, west side of South street, 20 by 115 feet, 2,322 square feet.	4,000 00
Stable, shed and land, foot of Hanover street, 250 feet front, and flats to the channel,	4,200 00
City Alms House and city farm, 56 acres, more or less, with buildings connected,	50,000 00
Lincoln Park, bounded by Congress, Federal, Pearl and Franklin streets, containing 108,428½ square feet, or about 2½ acres,	65,000 00
Market Lot, bounded by Market, Fore, Milk and Silver streets, containing 24,359 square feet.	30,000 00
Land on Washington and North streets,	3,000 00
Land on Myrtle street, adjoining city building lot, containing about 2,000 square feet,	1,000 00
Vacant land, thirty-one acres south side Congress street, near Cumberland and Oxford canal (with barn.)	12,400 00
Twenty-four acres foot of Bramhall's hill, and Powder Magazine,	8,400 00
Three acres in Eastern Promenade, to shore,	2,700 00
Three acres south side Congress street, to Arsenal,	900 00
About 500 square feet, corner of Lafayette and Quebec streets,	50 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$739,750 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$739,750 00
Vacant land, about 3,320 square feet, corner of Washington street and Eastern Promenade,	200 00
Passage-way between Atlantic and St. Lawrence streets,	200 00
Brick stable in Ward No. 3, near steamer Casco's house,	2,000 00
Ward room and land, India street, lot 4,481 square feet,	9,900 00
Small stable rear of city building,	100 00
Land of Lucy Todd and others, adjoining Market Hall, westerly junction Congress and Middle streets,	2,000 00
Land and small house on Poplar street, of Bernard Daley,	500 00
School house lot, corner Pine and West streets, containing 8,825 square feet,	8,550 00
Brick school house on Pine street lot, finished,	32,375 00
Deering's Oaks, corner Portland and Grove streets, containing about 50 acres,	10,500 00
Brick Powder House, and old arsenal building,	730 00
	\$806,805 00

CEMETERIES.—Seven acres, Eastern Cemetery, corner of Congress and Mountfort streets.

Fifteen acres, Western Cemetery, corner of Danforth and Vaughan streets.

Sixty acres flats and uplands, Forest City Cemetery, Cape Elizabeth, less 16 71-100 acres sold D. W. Clark & Co.

Fifty-five acres, Evergreen Cemetery, Westbrook, of the original purchase, to which has been added about one hundred and thirty-five acres since purchased, making about one hundred and ninety acres.

CITY CIVIL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

List of Instruments, furniture, etc., belonging to the City of Portland, in charge of the City Civil Engineer, are enumerated in his report.

OTHER CITY PROPERTY.

FURNITURE in the various rooms and offices in City Government House.

CEMETERIES—One City Receiving Tomb in Eastern Cemetery.

Dead House in Eastern Cemetery.

One City Receiving Tomb in Evergreen Cemetery.

Funeral cars and harnesses, shovels, spades, tools, etc., in Forest City and Evergreen Cemeteries, are under the charge of the Superintendents.

HAY SCALES, in charge of the Weigher of Hay.

PLATFORM SCALES, in charge of the City Weigher.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, in charge of City Sealer.

LAMPS, four hundred and forty-nine gas lamps and posts in use, and eighty-eight naphtha and oil lamps on Washington and other streets. The average cost, yearly, of maintaining gas lights in the streets the past year being about \$38, and of oil lamps about \$25.

RECAPITULATION
OF
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

STOCKS AND BONDS,	\$ 85,000 00
REAL ESTATE,	806,805 00
NOTES RECEIVABLE,	12,693 60
7,143 SHARES P. & O. RAILROAD STOCK, PAR VALUE, \$100 per share.	
Total,	\$904,498 60

THE MUNICIPAL FUNDED DEBT of the city, after deducting such portion as is already provided for, amounts to \$1,028,125 01, *as per statement on page 74*, and the above table shows that the city hold, in its corporate capacity, *real estate*, within the sum of \$231,320 01, sufficient for the payment of the funded debt.

WARD LINES.

The revision of Ward Lines, adopted by the city council February 19, 1872, fixes the boundaries of the several Wards as follows, viz:

WARD No. 1.—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Waterville street, thence on such line to the centre of Monument street, thence on such line to the centre of Mountfort street, thence on such line across Congress street to the centre of Washington street, thence through the centre of Washington street and Back Cove bridge to the channel of Back Cove; comprising all the city territory north and east of this line.

WARD No. 2.—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of India street, thence through the centre of India street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to Locust street, thence through the centre of Locust street to Cumberland street, thence through the centre of Cumberland street to Boyd street, thence through the centre of Boyd street at the channel of Back Cove; comprising all the territory between this line and the before-mentioned line of Ward one.

WARD No. 3.—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Market street, thence through the centre of Market street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to a line parallel with the south-west line of the lot of land on which the City and County building stands, thence on the south-west and north-west lines of said lot to Myrtle street, thence through the centre of Myrtle street to the channel of Back Cove; comprising all the territory between this line and the before mentioned line of Ward two.

WARD NO. 4.—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Maple street, thence through the centre of Maple street to Pleasant street, thence through the centre of Pleasant street to Oak street, thence through the centre of Oak street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to Casco street, thence through the centre of Casco street to Cumberland street, thence through the centre of Cumberland street to Hanover street, thence through the centre of Hanover street to the channel of Back Cove; comprising all the territory between this line and the before-mentioned line of Ward three.

WARD NO. 5.—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Park street, thence through the centre of Park street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to State street, thence through the centre of State street across Portland street to the creek that divides Portland from Deering; comprising all the territory between this line and the before-mentioned line of Ward four.

WARD NO. 6.—Commencing at the harbor, at a point parallel with the line of the centre of Clark street, thence through the centre of Clark street to Pine street, across Pine street to West street, thence through the centre of West street to Carleton street, thence through the centre of Carleton street to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress street to Grove street, thence through the centre of Grove street to the line dividing Portland from Deering; comprising all the territory between this line and the before-mentioned line of Ward five.

WARD NO. 7.—Comprising all the territory south-west of the before-mentioned line of Ward six.

The equalization of the Wards, Feb. 19, 1872, gives the number of voters in each, at the time these Ward lines were established, as follows, viz.:

Ward 1, . . .	892	Ward 5, . . .	946
Ward 2, . . .	912	Ward 6, . . .	897
Ward 3, . . .	949	Ward 7, . . .	870
Ward 4, . . .	948		

REPORT
OF THE
CITY TREASURER.

Dr. City of Portland, in account current from April 1, 1879, to

1880. Mar. 31.	To cash paid on Mayor's orders and charged to the following appropriations, viz.:	
1	Abatements,	\$864 75
2	Advertising,	740 09
3	City Notes,	81,500 00
4	City Building,	8,940 23
5	Contingent,	12,421 58
6	Cemeteries and Public Grounds,	3,219 86
7	Drains and Sewers,	9,425 09
8	Discount on Taxes,	19,055 00
9	Deering's Oaks,	10,500 00
10	Evergreen Cemetery,	8,189 85
11	Forest City Cemetery,	187 57
12	Fire Department,	16,218 86
13	Fire Department,—Salaries,	10,801 00
14	Gas Lights,	19,332 30
15	Health,	1,917 54
16	Interest,	146,713 06
17	Land Sold,	32 02
18	Liquor Agency,	12,516 09
19	Overlaysings and Abatements, .	608 53
20	P. & O. Railroad, coupons in aid,	80,370 00
21	P. & R. Railroad, coupons in aid,	68,550 00
22	Printing and Stationery,	1,515 65
23	Police Salaries,	25,573 24
24	Police Contingent,	625 32
25	Public Buildings,	3,271 61
26	Salaries,	26,135 62
27	Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges,	60,067 52
28	Support of Poor,	20,975 22
29	Schools,	18,395 35
30	School Salaries,	59,228 50
31	School for the Deaf,	1,609 09
32	School House, Pine Street,	16,901 70
33	State Reform School,	1,006 24
34	State Pensions,	1,320 00
35	Taxes,—County,	33,554 82
36	Taxes,—State,	130,806 19
37	Water and Hydrants,	5,290 44
	Total of Mayor's orders,	\$918,379 93
	Investm't in \$124,000 of city bonds,	141,266 83
	by direction of Com. on Reduc. City Debt,	174,894 79
	Balance to new account,	
		<u>\$1,234,541 55</u>

Mar. 31, 1880, with H. W. Hersey, Treasurer and Collector. Cr.

1880.	By cash received and credited to	
Mar. 31.	the following accounts, viz.:	
	1 Cemeteries and Public Grounds,	\$ 3 00
	2 City Building,	3,346 84
	3 Contingent,	2,311 91
	4 Drains and Sewers,	2,545 61
	5 Dog Licenses,	83 00
	6 Evergreen Cemetery,	6,259 09
	7 Evergreen Fund,	2,888 93
	8 Fire Department,	575 68
	9 Forest City Cemetery,	65 00
	10 Fees and Fines,	2,888 53
	11 Gas Lights,	19 35
	12 Interest,	63,071 51
	13 Land Sold,	5,452 97
	14 Licenses,	85 00
	15 Liquor Agency,	12,007 60
	16 Notes Receivable,	1,250 00
	17 Overlayings and Abatements,	275 67
	18 Printing and Stationery,	4 50
	19 Rents,	3,639 97
	20 Railroad Tax,	4,710 87
	21 Sale of P. & R. Railroad mortgage,	236,500 00
	22 Schools,	20,418 45
	23 School for the Deaf,	672 00
	24 Sinking Fund,	20,641 00
	25 State Pensions,	1,320 00
	26 Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges, .	7,623 70
	27 Support of Poor,	1,877 22
	28 Taxes 1879, under dis., \$635.392 05	
	" 1879, after " 42,778 66	
	" 1878, and prev. yrs. 81,868 41	760,039 12
		<hr/>
	Balance cash on hand, Apr. 1, '79,	\$1,160,576 52
		73,965 03
		<hr/>
		\$1,234,541 55
1880.		<hr/>
April 1.	By balance of account, this date,	\$174,894 79

CITY OF PORTLAND,

TREASURER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1880.

H. W. HERSEY, *Treasurer and Collector.*

CITY OF PORTLAND.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 17, 1880.

To the Honorable City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit herewith my account as Treasurer and Collector, for the financial year ending March 31, last.

Your obedient servant,

H. W. HERSEY, *Treasurer and Collector.*

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, May 17, 1880.

Read and referred to Committee on Accounts.

Attest:

H. I. ROBINSON, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 7, 1880.

Read and referred to Committee on Accounts in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, JUNE, 7, 1880.

The Joint Standing Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of the Treasurer and Collector for the financial year ending March 31, 1880, beg leave to

REPORT.

That we have examined the same and find the accounts correctly vouched and properly stated.

The balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer at the close of the year, was \$174,894 79.

LORENZO TAYLOR,	} Committee on Accounts.
SYLVESTER MARR,	
SAMUEL THURSTON,	

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, June 7, 1880.

Read and accepted, and sent down.

Attest:

H. I. ROBINSON, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, June 7, 1880.

Read and accepted in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
AND
ORDINANCES
OF THE
CITY COUNCIL.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE
AND
ORDINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL,
RELATING TO THE
PORTLAND WATER COMPANY.

CHAPTER 159.

AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE PEOPLE OF PORTLAND WITH PURE WATER.

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

SEC. 1. John B. Brown, St. John Smith, Samuel E. Spring, Rensselaer Cram, Rufus E. Wood, Jacob McLellan, and Dennis W. Clark, with their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Portland Water Company, for the purpose of conveying to the City of Portland, a supply of pure water for domestic and municipal purposes, including the extinguishment of fires, the supply of shipping, and the use of manufacturing establishments.

SEC. 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate necessary and convenient for the purpose aforesaid, not exceeding in amount one million dollars.

SEC. 3. Said corporation is hereby authorized, for the purposes aforesaid, to take and hold the water of Long Creek, so called, and of all streams tributary thereto in the town of Cape Elizabeth, and may also take and hold, by purchase or otherwise, any land or real estate necessary for erecting or maintaining dams and reservoirs, and for laying and maintaining aqueducts for conducting, discharging, distributing, and disposing of water, and for forming reservoirs thereof.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall be liable to pay all damages that shall be sustained by any persons in their property by the taking of any land or mill privilege, or by flowage, or excavating through any land for the purpose of laying down pipes,

building dams, or constructing reservoirs; and if any person sustaining damage, as aforesaid, and said corporation shall not mutually agree upon the sum to be paid therefor, such person may cause his damages to be ascertained in the same manner and under the same conditions, restrictions and limitations as are by law prescribed in the case of damages by the laying out of highways.

SEC. 5. The capital stock of said company shall not exceed one million dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Said capital stock shall be applied exclusively to the supply and distribution of water for the purposes set forth in this act.

SEC. 6. The City of Portland shall have the right, at any time within five years from the date of approval of this act, to take, exercise and control, all the property, rights, powers, and privileges of said corporation, on paying to said corporation the amount of money actually paid in and expended under the provisions of this act, with ten per centum additional; and in case said city and said corporation shall not agree upon the sum to be paid therefor, the supreme judicial court at any time thereof holden in the county of Cumberland, upon application of said city, shall appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to hear the parties and determine what amount has been expended under the provisions of this act; the report of whom, or the major part of whom, when made and accepted by the court shall be final; and upon payment of that sum the franchise of said corporation, with all the property, rights, powers, and privileges, shall vest in and belong to said city of Portland.

SEC. 7. If said corporation shall not be organized and its works put into actual operation within three years from the approval of this act, the city of Portland shall succeed to all the rights and privileges herein granted.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to affect or diminish the liability of said corporation for any injury to private property by depreciating the value thereof or otherwise, but said corporation shall be liable therefor in an action on the case.

SEC. 9. The said company are hereby authorized to lay down, in and through the streets of said city, and to take up, replace and repair, all such pipes, aqueducts, and fixtures as may be necessary for the objects of their incorporation, first having obtained the consent of the city council therefor, and under such restrictions and regulations as said city council may see fit to prescribe; and any obstruction in any street of said city, or taking up, or displacement of any portion of any street without such consent of the city council, or contrary to the rules and regulations that may be prescribed as aforesaid, shall be considered a nuisance, and said company shall be liable to indictment therefor and to all the provisions of law applicable thereto; and said company shall, in all cases, be liable to repay to said city all sums of money that said city may be obliged to pay on any judgment recovered against said city for damages occasioned by any obstructions, or taking up, or displacement of any street by said company whatever, with or without the consent of the city council, together with the counsel fees and other expenses incurred by said city in defending any suit to recover damages as aforesaid, with interest on the same to be recovered in an action for money paid to the use of said company.

SEC. 10. Whenever the company shall lay down any pipes or aqueducts in any street, or make any alteration or repairs upon their works in any street, they shall cause the same to be done with as little obstruction to the public travel as may be practicable, and shall at their own expense, without unnecessary delay, cause the earth and pavement removed by them to be replaced in proper condition. They shall not be allowed, in any case, to obstruct or impair the use of any public or private drain, or common sewer, or reservoir; but said company shall have the right to cross, or where necessary, to change the direction of any private drain in such a manner as not to obstruct or impair the use thereof, being liable for any injury occasioned by any such crossing or alteration, to the owner thereof, or any other person, in an action upon the case.

SEC. 11. Said corporation shall furnish at all times, to the city of Portland, without expense to the city, for use in the public buildings, school houses of the city, and for the extin-

guishment of fires, such amount of water as may be needful therefor; the necessary pipes and hydrants for distribution thereof for the purposes named in this section, being furnished, laid and connected with the pipes of this company at the expense of the city.

SEC. 12. At any time after the organization of the corporation the city of Portland shall be authorized, upon a vote of the city council to that effect, to take and hold in the capital stock of the company an amount not exceeding one-half thereof, upon paying to the company a like proportional part of the cost up to such time of all their buildings, works, dams, reservoirs, pipes and other property, and ten per centum of such proportional part in addition thereto. The amount so received by the company for the proportional part so taken by the city, shall be distributed and paid over to the other stockholders in proportion to their several interests, and the par value of the several shares held by them shall be reduced accordingly. The company shall at the same time create and issue to the city such a number of shares of the same par value, together with a fractional share, if necessary, as shall represent the whole amount paid by the city for the proportional part of the capital stock so taken; at all meetings of the stockholders of the company the shares held by the city shall be represented by such agent as the city council may, by vote from time to time, appoint, who shall be entitled to cast one vote for every share held by the city, and if said company shall neglect to comply with the provisions of this section for the space of one month after an offer and request from the mayor to that effect, all the rights and privileges of said company shall wholly cease and be of no effect; and in the event of a disagreement between the said company and the city as to the cost, up to the time of such offer, of the property of said company as herein before set forth, then upon application of said city the same shall be determined by commissioners appointed in the same manner as is provided in the sixth section of this act, whose report when accepted by the supreme judicial court shall be final and conclusive as to the amount of cost up to such time of the property of said company.

SEC. 13. If said company or any of their servants or officers employed in effecting the objects of the company shall wilfully or negligently place or leave any obstruction in any of the streets of Portland, beyond what is actually necessary in constructing their works, laying down, taking up, and repairing their pipes and fixtures, or shall wilfully or negligently omit to repair and put in proper condition any street in which the earth or pavement may have been removed by them, the company shall be subject to indictment therefor in the same manner that towns are subject to indictment for bad roads, and shall be holden to pay such fines as may be imposed therefor, which fine shall be collected, applied and expended in the same manner as is provided in case of the indictment aforesaid against towns, or may be ordered to be paid into the treasury of the city. If any person shall suffer injury in his person or property by reason of any such negligence, wilfulness or omission, he shall be entitled to recover damages of the company therefor, by an action on the case in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall maliciously injure any of the property of said company, or who shall corrupt the waters of said creek or any of its tributaries, or render them in any manner impure, or who shall throw the carcasses of dead animals or other offensive matter or materials into the waters of said creek or its tributaries, or leave the same upon the same when frozen, or who shall in any manner wilfully destroy or injure any dam, reservoir, aqueduct, pipe, hydrant, or other property held, owned or used by said corporation for the purposes of this act, shall pay three times the amount of damages to said company, to be recovered in any proper action; and every such person, on conviction of either of said acts, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 15. If in the erection and construction of the works herein provided for, it shall become necessary to erect any dam or permanent works over tide waters, the said company is hereby authorized to erect, construct and maintain the same, first having the authority, in writing, of the harbor commis-

sioners of Portland harbor therefor, and the approval of the city council of said city.

SEC. 16. The mayor and aldermen, for the time being, shall at all times have the power to regulate, restrict and control the acts and doings of said corporation, which may in any manner affect the health, safety or convenience of the inhabitants of said city.

SEC. 17. The first meeting of said corporation may be called by a notice signed by any two of the corporators, published five days successively before the day fixed for such meeting, in any newspaper published in Portland.

SEC. 18. This act shall be taken and deemed to be a public act and shall be in force from and after its approval by the governor.

[Approved Feb. 23, 1866.]

CHAPTER 364.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE PEOPLE OF PORTLAND WITH PURE WATER.

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

SEC. 1. The third section of chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the special acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby amended by striking out after the words, "the water of," in the second line, the words "Long Creek, so called, and of all the streams tributary thereto in the town of Cape Elizabeth," and inserting in the place thereof the words "so much of the waters of Lake Sebago as may be necessary for the adequate supply of water for the city of Portland."

SEC. 2. The said act is hereby further amended by striking out the sixth section thereof, and inserting in place thereof, the following:

"SEC. 6. At or after the expiration of six years from the date of acceptance of this act by said corporation, the city of Portland shall have the right to take, exercise and control all the property, rights, powers and privileges of said corporation, on paying to said corporation such sums as may be agreed

upon by the city and said corporation; or in case they cannot agree upon the sum to be paid, such sum shall be fixed upon by three commissioners, who shall be appointed by the supreme court upon the application of said city, and who shall fairly appraise the property and rights of said company, and return their report thereof to the supreme judicial court in the county of Cumberland, which report, when accepted, shall be final and conclusive upon the parties, and the said court may make any orders or degrees, or issue any process, necessary to carry the same into effect."

SEC. 3. The said corporation may issue its bonds for the construction of its works, upon such rates and time as it may deem expedient, not exceeding in all the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars, and secure the same by a mortgage of the franchise and property of said company.

SEC. 4. The city council of the city of Portland, may, by vote exempt any property of said corporation not now in existence, from taxation for the term of six years.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor.

[Approved Feb. 26, 1867.]

AN ACT ADDITIONAL TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE PEOPLE OF PORTLAND WITH PURE WATER."

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

SEC. 1. Any contract or stipulations which may be made by the city council of Portland on behalf of said city, and the Portland Water Company, as a condition of giving the consent of said city council, required in the ninth section of chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the special laws of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, entitled, "an act to supply the people of Portland with pure water," shall be binding on the parties thereto.

SEC. 2. The city council may embody such conditions and stipulations as may be agreed upon by said parties, and may be deemed necessary to protect the interest of the inhabitants of said city, in the ordinance by which the consent required

in said ninth section shall be given, and such ordinance shall be binding on said water company. But nothing in such ordinance contained shall relieve said company from any of the duties and liabilities imposed by said act to which this act is additional.

SEC. 3. In addition to all legal remedies which may at any time exist, the supreme judicial court shall have jurisdiction in equity, to compel the performance of all such conditions and stipulations, or of any contract or agreements made by said city and said company by virtue of such conditions and stipulations; and for this purpose it may grant injunctions and make decrees of specific performance by said company of such conditions, stipulations and contracts, upon a summary hearing, and from time to time modify such injunctions and decrees as the case may require, in accordance with the rules and practice in equity proceedings in relation to injunctions.

SEC. 4. After the city council of Portland shall have given its consent for said company to lay their pipes in the streets as provided in section nine of the act aforesaid, and shall have entered into a contract with the said company as authorized to do by this act, the mayor and aldermen of said city, at any time thereafter, may and are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a board of commissioners, consisting of three citizens of Portland, whose duty it shall be to see that the regulations made by virtue of said act, and the terms and conditions agreed upon between the city and said company are punctually observed and performed.

Such commissioners shall be appointed by nomination by the mayor and confirmation by the board of mayor and aldermen. One shall be appointed for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, so that one shall go out of office annually at the same time at which the term of office of mayor expires. When the term of any commissioner expires, a new appointment shall be made in the same manner for the term of three years. When a vacancy occurs in any manner, an appointment shall be made for the balance of the term.

SEC. 5. The time allowed by law to said company for the completion of its work is hereby extended two years from the passage of this act.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 14, 1868.]

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY TO
SUPPLY THE CITY OF PORTLAND WITH PURE WATER.

*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council
of the city of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :*

SEC. 1. The Portland Water Company are authorized to lay down in and through the streets of the city of Portland, and to take up and repair all such pipes, aqueducts, and fixtures as may be necessary for the objects of their incorporation, subject to all the requirements of their charter and the additional act approved February 14, 1868, and to the conditions of the following agreement, which is hereby incorporated into this ordinance as a part thereof, and as a conditions of the consent hereby given.

This memorandum of an agreement made and entered into at Portland, this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1868, by and between the city of Portland, of the first part, and the Portland Water Company, a corporation established and organized under the laws of the State of Maine, party of the second part, witnesseth :

That in consideration that the city of Portland doth hereby consent that the said Portland Water Company may lay down its mains and pipes in the city of Portland, subject to all the conditions and limitations and liabilities imposed in the charter of said company, which are as follows, viz :

The said company are authorized to lay down in and through the streets of said city and to take up and repair all such pipes, aqueducts, and fixtures as may be necessary for the objects of their incorporation, the consent of the city council being given thereto under the following restrictions and regulations, and subject to the following agreements :

Said company shall be liable in all cases to repay to the city all sums of money that said city may be obliged to pay on any judgment recovered against said city for damages occasioned by any obstructions, or taking up or displacement of any street by said company, whatever, with or without the consent of the city council, together with counsel fees and other expenses incurred by said city in defending any suit to recover damages as aforesaid, with the interest on the same,

to be recovered in an action for money paid to the use of said company; and whenever the company shall lay down any pipes or aqueducts in any streets, or make any alteration or repair in their works in any street, they shall cause the same to be done with as little obstruction to the public travel as may be practicable, and shall at their own expense, without unnecessary delay, cause the earth and pavement removed by them to be replaced in proper condition; they will not in any case obstruct and impair the use of any private or public drain, common sewer or reservoir or gas pipe, but said company shall have the right to cross, or when necessary, to change the direction of any private drain in such manner as not to obstruct or impair the use thereof; being liable for any injury occasioned by any such crossing or alteration to the owner thereof, or any other person injured, in an action on the case.

The said company on its part, doth hereby covenant and agree with said city as follows:

First. Said corporation shall furnish at all times to the city of Portland, without charge to the city, for use in public buildings and school-houses of the city, and for the extinguishment of fires and other strictly municipal purposes, such amount and volume of water as may be needful therefor; the necessary service pipes and hydrants for distribution thereof for the purposes aforesaid being furnished, laid, and connected with the pipes of this company at the expense of the city, and will also supply, upon the same conditions, free from charge to the city, the water for three public fountains, the regulation of the supply of water from the fountains to be under the joint control of the water commissioners of the city, and the president of the company.

Second. The water shall be introduced into the city from Sebago Lake, by a twenty-inch hydraulic main, so as to supply the hydrants, within two years from January 1st, A. D. 1868.

Third. A reservoir or reservoirs shall be constructed on Bramhall's or Munjoy Hills, of the capacity of 16,000,000 gallons, and the higher elevations on Bramhall and Munjoy

shall be supplied by a stand-pipe or by gravitation directly from the mains, in a manner satisfactory to the engineer of the city. The capacity of the reservoir shall be increased from time to time when necessary to meet the requirements of increased consumption.

Fourth. For city distribution, in addition to the twenty-inch mains, there shall not be less than 5,000 feet of sixteen-inch pipe, 5,000 feet of twelve-inch pipe, 5,000 feet of ten-inch pipe, 10,000 feet of eight-inch pipe, 40,000 feet of six-inch pipe, and 10,000 feet of four-inch pipe.

Fifth. In the event of reasonable ground of complaint of want of supply to more sparsely populated portions of the city, the city council shall decide upon the feasibility and necessity, and the company shall lay its mains wherever the city council shall decide it reasonable to require it under all the circumstances of the case.

Sixth. The rate charged to the water takers shall be reasonable as compared with the rates in other cities, with due consideration to the cost and income of the works; and in case of excessive or exorbitant rates, shall be liable to correction by the supreme judicial court, under the equity powers conferred on the court by the act of February 14, 1868, and for manufactories and other similar large consumers the maximum rates shall be fixed by the city and the company, and in case of their disagreement, by the three commissioners appointed by the supreme judicial court.

The works shall be constructed under the supervision of an engineer appointed by the city, who shall confer with the engineer of the company as the work progresses, and in case of disagreement a third engineer shall be selected, whose decision shall be final.

In witness whereof, the said Portland Water Company hath hereto, by its president, thereto duly authorized, affixed the name and seal of said company, the assent of said city being given in the ordinance in which this agreement is incorporated.

THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, by } Corporated seal of
 G. F. SHEPLEY, *President.* } the Company.
 Approved March 3d, 1868. AUG. E. STEVENS, *Mayor.*

AN ACT RELATING TO "DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS IN THE CITIES OF
PORTLAND AND BANGOR."

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

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the municipal officers of Portland and Bangor, when said cities have constructed and completed any public drain or common sewer, to determine what lots or parcels of land are benefited by such drain or sewer, and to estimate and assess upon such lots and parcels of land, and against the owner thereof if known, whether the same is occupied or not, such sum not exceeding such benefit as they may deem just and equitable toward defraying the expenses of constructing and completing such drain or sewer, the whole of such assessments not to exceed three-fourths of the cost of such drain or sewer, and such drain or sewer shall forever thereafter be maintained and kept in repair by said cities. Such municipal officer shall file with the clerks of said cities, the location of such drain or sewer, with a profile description of the same, with the amount assessed upon each lot or parcel of land so assessed, and the name of the owner of such lots or parcels of land, if known; and the clerks of said cities shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose, and within ten days after filing such notice, each person so assessed shall be notified of such assessment by having an authentic copy of said assessment, with an order of notice signed by the clerks of said cities, stating the time and place for a hearing upon the subject-matter of said assessments, given to each person so assessed or left at his usual place of abode in said cities; if he has no place of abode in said cities, then such notice shall be given or left at the abode of his tenant or lessee, if he has one in said cities; if he has no such tenant or lessee in said city, then by posting the same notice in some conspicuous place in the vicinity of the lot or parcel of land so assessed, at least thirty days before said hearing, or such notice may be given by publishing the same three weeks successively in any newspaper published in said cities, the first publication to be at least thirty days before said hearing; a return made upon a copy of such notice by any constable in said cities, or the production of the paper containing

such notice shall be conclusive evidence that said notice has been given, and upon such hearing the municipal officers shall have power to revise, increase or diminish any of such assessments, and all such revisions, increase, or diminutions shall be in writing, and recorded by said clerk.

SEC. 2. Any person not satisfied with the amount for which he is assessed, may within ten days after such hearing, by request in writing given to such clerk, have the assessment upon his lot or parcel of land determined by arbitration. The municipal officers shall nominate six persons who are residents of said cities, two of whom selected by the applicant, with a third resident person selected by such applicant may fix the sum to be paid by him, and the report of such referees made to the clerks of said cities, and recorded by him, shall be final, and binding upon all the parties. Said reference shall be had and their report made to said clerks within thirty days from the time of hearing before such municipal officers named in section one of this act.

SEC. 3. Any person may enter his private drain into any such public drain or common sewer while the same is under construction, and before the same is completed, and before the assessments are made, on obtaining a permit in writing from the municipal officers, or the committee having the construction of the same in charge; but after the same is completed and the assessments made, no person shall enter his private drain into the same, until he has paid his assessment, and obtained a permit in writing from the municipal officers. All permits given to enter any such drain or sewer shall be recorded by the city clerks of said cities before the same are issued.

SEC. 4. All assessments made under the provisions of this act shall create a lien upon each and every lot or parcel of land so assessed, and the buildings upon the same, which lien shall continue one year after such assessments are made; and within ten days after they are made, the clerks of said cities shall make out a list of all such assessments, the amount of each assessment, and the name of the person, if known, against whom the same is assessed, to be by him certified; and he

shall deliver the same to the treasurer of said cities, and if said assessments are not paid within three months from the date of said assessments, then the treasurer shall proceed and sell such of said lots or parcels of land upon which such assessments remain unpaid, or so much thereof, at public auction, as is necessary to pay such assessments and all costs and incidental charges; he shall advertise and sell the same in the same way and manner that real estate is advertised and sold for taxes under chapter six of the revised statutes, which sale shall be made within one year from the time said assessments are made; and upon such sale the treasurer shall make, execute, and deliver his deed to the purchaser thereof, which shall be good and effectual to pass the title of such real estate; the sum for which such sales shall be made, shall be amount of the assessment and all costs and incidental expenses.

SEC. 5. Any person to whom the right by law belongs, may at any time within one year from the date of said sale, redeem such real estate by paying to the purchaser or his assigns, the sum for which the same was sold, with interest thereon, at the rate of twenty per ct. per annum and the cost of reconveyance.

SEC. 6. If said assessments are not paid, and said cities do not proceed to collect said assessments by a sale of the lots or parcels of land upon which such assessments are made, or do not collect, or is in any manner delayed or defeated in collecting such assessments, by a sale of the real estate so assessed, then the said cities, in the name of the inhabitants of such cities or in the name of such city, may sue for and maintain an action against the party so assessed for the amount of said assessment, as for money paid, laid out, and expended, in any court competent to try the same, and in such suit may recover the amount of such assessment with twelve per cent. interest on the same, from the date of said assessment, and costs.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. This act and said repeal shall not apply to, or affect any drain or common sewer constructed, or assessment made, prior to the approval of this act.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved Feb. 25, 1871.]

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT OF THE PRIVATE LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY, CONFERRING CERTAIN POWERS ON THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

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

SEC. 1. The second section of the act entitled, "An act additional to chapter two hundred and seventy-five, private and special laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, conferring certain powers on the city of Portland," approved February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy, is hereby amended by striking out the word "or" between the words "brick" and "flat" in the fourth line of said section, and inserting after the word "stones" in said line, the words "concrete or other materials," so that said section as amended, shall read as follows :

"The city of Portland may at their option without notice, and under such regulations or orders as they may have established or passed, or may hereafter establish or pass, construct sidewalks or footways, laid with brick, flat stones, concrete, or other materials, with suitable curbs, on any street or portion thereof, and direct one-half the cost thereof to be assessed on adjacent lots, and for that purpose may direct the curb to be set at any time previous to the construction of the walk, and cause the cost of the curb and the cost of the paving of the walk to be assessed separately, as each is or may be done; provided that no owner or proprietor shall be assessed for more than two hundred feet in length of sidewalk or footway, on any one street in front of any unimproved lots or parcels of land."

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

[Approved Feb. 17, 1871.]

CHAPTER 25.

AN ACT RELATING TO CORPORATIONS AND OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IMPROVED BY LAYING OUT, ALTERING OR WIDENING STREETS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows :

SEC. 1. Whenever the city council of any city in this State shall lay out any new street or public way, or widen or otherwise alter or discontinue any street or way in such city, and

shall estimate and decide that any person or persons or corporations have or will sustain any damage thereby, and the amount thereof to each in the manner that now is or may be provided by law, it shall be lawful for said city council to apportion the damages so estimated and allowed, or such part thereof as to them may seem just, upon the lots or parcels of land adjacent to and bounded on such street or way, and not those lots for which damages are allowed, in such proportions as in their opinion such lots or parcels of land are benefited or made more valuable by such laying out or widening or otherwise altering or discontinuing of such street or way; provided, however, that the whole assessment so made shall not exceed the damages so allowed. And that before such assessment shall be made, notice shall be given to all persons interested to appear before said city council, at a time and place specified, if they shall see cause, to be heard upon the subject-matter, which notice shall be published in some newspaper in said city at least one week before said time of hearing.

SEC. 2. After said assessment shall be made upon such lots or parcels, and the amount fixed upon each, the same shall be recorded by the city clerk, and notice shall be given within thirty days after the assessment to each owner and proprietor of said lots and parcels, by delivering to each of such owners resident in said city a certified copy of such recorded assessment, or by leaving such copy at his last and usual place of abode, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in some newspaper published in said city, the first publication to be within said thirty days, and said city clerk within said thirty days shall deposit in the post office of said city, postage paid, a certified copy of such assessment directed to each of such owners or proprietors residing out of said city, whose place of residence may be known to said clerk, and the certificate of said clerk duly made shall be deemed and taken to be sufficient evidence of these facts, and the registry of deeds for each county in the State, as the case may be, shall be the evidence of title in allowing or assessing damages and improvements under this act, so far as notice is concerned.

SEC. 3. Any owner or proprietor as aforesaid aggrieved by reason of the sum so assessed upon his lot or parcel of land,

may at any time within six months after such assessment have the same assessed by a committee or jury as now provided by law for the estimate of damages for land taken for laying out, altering, widening, or discontinuing any new street or public way in either of said cities; and if, upon appeal, such owner or proprietor shall fail to recover a larger sum than that assessed by the city council, then said city shall recover costs after such appeal, which shall be added to and become a part of said assessment. And if said owner or proprietor shall recover a larger sum than that assessed by the city council, then the applicant shall recover costs, after said appeal, and the clerk of the courts for the county, as the case may be, within thirty days after final judgment in case of appeal, certify such judgment to the clerk of said city, as the case may be.

SEC. 4. In case the sums so assessed by said city council upon such lots or parcels of land shall not be paid to the city treasurer within six months after such assessments, and no appeal is claimed, the mayor of said city, under the order of the city council, may issue his warrant directed to the city treasurer of said city, reciting substantially the proceedings had, and direct said treasurer to sell all such lots, the assessment upon which has not been paid as aforesaid, at public auction to the highest bidder, or so much of each of such lot or parcel as may be necessary to pay said assessment and all intervening charges and costs, first giving public notice of the time and place of sale by posting notices thereof in two public places in said city, and publishing the same three weeks successively before said sale, in some newspaper published in said city. And it shall be the duty of said treasurer to obey said warrant, and to execute and deliver to the purchaser of said lot or parcel, or any part thereof, a deed of the same which shall convey a good and valid title of the same to the purchaser; and the owner or proprietor aforesaid may redeem the same at any time within two years after such sale, by paying or tendering to the purchaser, or depositing with the city treasurer of said city the amount paid by such purchaser, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum; and a lien shall be created and in force and exist upon each of said lots

and parcels for the payment of said assessments, and all costs and charges after said assessment is made, and until the same is paid.

SEC. 5. In all cases after said assessment is due and payable, said city treasurer for said city may recover the same, and all charges and costs, of the owner or proprietor, in an action of assumpsit for money due and owing said city in addition to the mode pointed out in the foregoing provisions of this act for collecting said assessment.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved Feb. 23, 1872.]

CHAPTER 27.

AN ACT CONCERNING RAILROADS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Any stockholder, or representative of any stockholder, in any railroad company, shall have power to call for a stock vote of such company at any meeting of the stockholders of such company, on any question that may be legally before such meeting, anything in the charter or by-laws of such company to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Approved Feb. 23, 1872.]

CHAPTER 41.

AN ACT TO PREVENT COASTING AND SLIDING ON THE TRAVELED ROADS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SEC. 1. The municipal officers may designate and describe any public streets, roads, or sidewalks in their respective towns, on which it shall be unlawful for any person to slide with a sled or other vehicle, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars and the forfeiture of the sled or other vehicle so used, to be recovered on complaint to the use of the town where the offense is committed.

SEC. 2. When any streets, roads, or sidewalks have been designated and described as provided in section one, the municipal officers shall cause the same to be recorded in the records of the town, and their action shall be valid and in force

until modified or annulled by like authority, and it shall be the duty of police officers and constables to enforce the provisions of this act, and make complaint of all violations thereof.

[Approved Feb. 27, 1872.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF PORTLAND TO GRANT FURTHER AID IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

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

SEC. 1. The city of Portland is hereby authorized to loan its credit to the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company, in aid of the construction of their railroad, subject to the following terms and conditions:

SEC. 2. This act shall not take effect until it be accepted by the directors of said railroad company, and by the vote of the inhabitants of said city, voting in ward meetings, duly called according to law; and at least two-thirds of the votes cast at such ward meetings shall be necessary for the acceptance of the act. The returns of such ward meetings shall be made to the aldermen of the city, and by them counted and declared, and the city clerk shall make a record thereof.

SEC. 3. Upon the acceptance of the act as aforesaid, the city treasurer shall make and issue from time to time, for the purpose contemplated in this act, the scrip of said city in convenient and suitable sums, payable to the holder thereof on a term of time not less than thirty nor more than forty years, with coupons for interest at six per cent. attached, payable semi-annually or yearly. The whole amount of said scrip shall not exceed twenty-five hundred thousand dollars, and the same shall be delivered by the city treasurer to the directors of said railroad company, subject to the several provisions of this act; the proceeds of the same shall be applied by the directors of the company exclusively to the construction and necessary equipment of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad.

SEC. 4. Before the delivery of any portion of the scrip aforesaid, the directors of the railroad company shall execute and deliver to the city treasurer, for the city, the bond of the company, in a suitable penal sum, conditioned that the com-

pany will duly pay the interest and the principal of said scrip, and will hold the city harmless and free from all expenditure, damage or loss on account of the issue and delivery of the same.

SEC. 5. As a further security for the issue and delivery of said scrip, the directors of the company shall also deliver to the city treasurer the mortgage bonds of said company, issued and bearing date on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and secured by a deed of trust and mortgage of said railroad, and the franchise and property of the company, of the same date heretofore executed and delivered by said company to trustees, for the benefit of the holders of the mortgage bonds aforesaid. The amount of said mortgage bonds so delivered to the city treasurer shall be equal to the amount of scrip issued and delivered under this act, and the same shall be held by the city treasurer for the time being as collateral security to the obligation and bond given by the company as aforesaid, to hold and save the city harmless on account of the issue and delivery of said scrip. Upon the payment by the company of the interest which shall from time to time accrue upon said scrip, the city treasurer shall cancel and surrender to the company an amount of the interest warrants attached to said mortgage bonds, equal to, and corresponding as nearly as may be in date, to the amount of interest so paid on said scrip.

SEC. 6. At the maturity of the mortgage bonds herein provided to be delivered as collateral security, and after the payment of all the other mortgage bonds issued under said deed of trust and mortgage, if any portion of the scrip hereby authorized to be issued shall be unredeemed and outstanding, the trustees, for the time being, under said deed of trust and mortgage, shall be authorized to release and assign to the city of Portland all the title and interest which they may then have in the estate, property, and franchise of the company by virtue of said deed, and of any other conveyance made in pursuance of the covenants therein contained, which conveyance shall be a discharge of said trustees from all trusts created and declared in said deed, and the city shall by such

conveyance, take and hold the said estate, property, and franchise as in mortgage, for the security and indemnity of the city, on account of the issue and delivery of its scrip as herein authorized, until the final redemption and reimbursement of said scrip, and the interest accruing thereon.

SEC. 7. The directors shall also transfer to the city upon the delivery of any portion of the scrip herein authorized, an equal amount in the shares of the company, until the whole number of shares authorized under the charter of said company shall be issued, to be held as collateral security for the bond of the company required to be given in such case, and the shares so held as collateral shall be credited on the stock books of the company as fully paid up, and no assessment shall ever be required thereon, nor shall any dividends be paid on the same, nor any right of voting or acting at the meetings of the company be claimed or exercised by reason of said shares, so long as the same shall be held as collateral as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of providing for the reimbursement of the principal of the scrip, authorized to be issued by this act, there shall be established a sinking fund, and two commissioners shall be appointed to manage the same, who shall be appointed by the mayor and aldermen of the city, and in case of vacancy in the place of either, the same shall be supplied by the mayor and aldermen. Both of said commissioners shall be appointed and qualified before the delivery, to the directors, of any of the scrip. The commissioners shall severally be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties enjoined upon them by this act, in presence of the city clerk, who shall make a certificate and record thereof as in the case of the qualification of city officers; each commissioner shall give a bond to the city with satisfactory sureties, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duty as commissioner. They shall receive such compensation as may be established by the directors, which shall be paid to them by the company, and shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 9. The said company, at the expiration of five years

from the first delivery of any of the scrip authorized as aforesaid to be delivered, shall pay to the city treasurer one per cent. of the whole amount of said scrip, which payment shall be by the city treasurer placed to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and shall constitute a part of the said fund; and thereafter the said company shall also annually in the month of September, pay to the city treasurer from the income of the road, one per cent. of the whole amount of said scrip then outstanding, which annual payments shall be successively placed to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, and shall constitute a part of said fund.

SEC. 10. The commissioners shall have the care and management of the moneys and securities at any time belonging to said fund; but the moneys invested and the securities shall be in custody of the city treasurer, who shall be, by virtue of his office, treasurer of the sinking fund, and shall be responsible on official bond to the city for the safe keeping of the moneys and securities of the fund; he shall pay out and deliver any of said moneys and securities only upon the warrant of the commissioners.

SEC. 11. The commissioners shall, from time to time, at their discretion, invest the moneys on hand securely, so that they shall be productive, and the same may be loaned on mortgage of real estate, or to any county, or upon pledge of the securities of any county in this State, or invested in the stock of this State, or of the United States, or in the bonds of any railroad company in New England whose road is completed, and whose capital has been wholly paid in. Any portion of the fund may be invested in the city scrip authorized by this act, and such scrip shall not thereby be extinguished, but shall be held by the commissioners, like their other investments, for the purposes of the fund. An amount not exceeding ten per cent. of the fund may be loaned on pledge of the stock of any bank or of any stock insurance company in the State, and the commissioners may, from time to time, sell and transfer any of said securities.

SEC. 12. The sinking fund and all the sums which shall be added thereto by accumulation, upon the investment there-

of, shall be reserved and kept inviolate, for the redemption and reimbursement of the principal of said scrip at the maturity thereof, and shall be applied thereto by the commissioners.

SEC. 13. Any of the shares in the stock of the railroad company, held by the city as collateral, may be sold and transferred by direction of the commissioners of the sinking fund, with the consent of the directors of the railroad company, whenever an exchange thereof can be advantageously made for any of the city scrip, authorized by this act, or whenever the said scrip can be advantageously purchased with the proceeds of any such sale of such collateral shares. And the scrip so purchased, or taken in exchange, shall be thereupon cancelled and extinguished, and the amount thereof shall be indorsed on the respective bonds of the railroad company given on the issue of and delivery of such scrip. But no part of the sinking fund, or of its accumulations, shall be applied at any time or in any manner to the redemption and extinguishment of the scrip before maturity thereof.

SEC. 14. The commissioners shall keep a true record of all their proceedings, and an account of all sums paid into the fund, and of the investments made of the same, and shall annually, in the month of July, report to the mayor and aldermen and to the directors of the railroad company, their proceedings for the first year, the amount and condition of the fund, and the income of the several parts thereof. And their records and the accounts of the fund, and the securities belonging thereto, shall at all times be open to inspection by such committee as may be appointed for that purpose by the mayor and aldermen, or by the directors of the company.

SEC. 15. To secure the faithful discharge of the several trusts confided to the said commissioners under this act, the supreme judicial court is hereby empowered, upon the complaint of the mayor and aldermen, or of the directors of the railroad company against the said commissioners, or either of them, concerning any of said trusts and duties, by summary process according to the course of proceedings in equity, to hear and adjudge upon the matter of such complaint, and to issue thereon any suitable writ or process, and make any

proper decree to compel the appropriate discharge and performance of such trusts and duties, and to remove the said commissioners, or either of them ; and in case of such removal the vacancy shall be immediately supplied, as provided in the tenth section of this act.

SEC. 16. If the said sinking fund with its accumulation shall at any time exceed the amount of the scrip unredeemed and outstanding, all such excess shall be annually paid over to the railroad company ; and if any surplus of the fund shall remain after the redemption and reimbursement of all the scrip, such surplus shall be paid over to the company.

SEC. 17. The treasurer of the city of Portland shall, on request of the directors of the said railroad company, after the acceptance of this act by the inhabitants of said city and the execution and delivery of the bond of said company before mentioned, issue and deliver to the treasurer of said railroad company, toward said loan, bonds of said city of Portland to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and thereafter to issue and deliver to said treasurer of said company bonds of said city of Portland in sums of fifty thousand dollars as often as it shall appear by the report of the engineer of said railroad company, and to the satisfaction of the mayor and aldermen of said city, that work has been done or materials furnished to the amount before granted on the extension of said railroad from North Conway to a connection with the western division at the Connecticut river, until the entire amount of the loan shall be furnished.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the governor so far as to authorize the directors of the company and the inhabitants of the city to act upon the question of accepting the same. The several ward meetings of the inhabitants for that purpose shall be called and holden within thirty days after request by the president and directors of said company to the mayor and aldermen therefor, and within one year after the approval of this act, and if the act shall be accepted as aforesaid, then after such acceptance and record thereof, all the parts of the act shall take effect and be in force, and the citizens of Port-

land may vote twice upon the question of accepting this act and no more.

[Approved Feb. 27, 1872.]

AN ACT ADDITIONAL RELATIVE TO THE BUILDING LOAN OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

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

SEC. 1. The commissioners of the Building Loan of the city of Portland, with the consent of the city council of Portland, are authorized from time to time to cancel as paid, any or all bonds issued by the city of Portland, in pursuance of the acts authorizing such building loan, whenever any of such bonds are held or purchased by such commissioners.

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

[Approved February 11, 1873.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE AND EMP-OWER THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY TO CONSTRUCT AND MAINTAIN A PUBLIC HIGHWAY INTO TIDE WATERS IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

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

SEC. 1. That the county commissioners of the county of Cumberland, on petition of one hundred or more citizens of said county, be and hereby are authorized and empowered to locate a public highway in the city of Portland, extending into tide waters of sufficient depth, with a good and substantial ferry-way and landing therein, suitable for the passage and accommodation of teams and foot passengers, with right to take private property therefor, in like manner and effect as in locating other highways in said county.

SEC. 2. Said highway and landing shall be governed and controlled by said city of Portland, and so much of said highway and landing as is not required for said ferry purposes may be used or leased by said city for any other purpose.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved Feb. 26, 1873.]

AN ACT RELATING TO DRAINS AND SEWERS IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND.
*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
Legislature assembled, as follows :*

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the municipal officers of the city of Portland, before commencing the construction of any public drain or common sewer, to give notice of their intention to construct said drain or sewer, to appoint a time and place for a hearing in regard to the same, and give notice thereof, by publishing the same for three successive weeks in some daily newspaper published in Portland. When said drain or sewer is completed, they shall adjudge what parcels of land are benefited by such drain or sewer, and estimate and assess upon such lots and parcels of land, and against the owner thereof, if known, such sum, not exceeding such benefit, as they may deem just and equitable, towards defraying the expenses of constructing and completing such drain or sewer, the whole of said assessments not to exceed two-thirds of the cost of such drain or sewer, and such drain or sewer shall forever thereafter be maintained and kept in repair by said city; such municipal officers shall file with the clerk of said city the location of such drain or sewer, with a profile description of the same, with the amount assessed upon each lot or parcel of land so assessed, and the name of the owner of each lot or parcel of land if known, and the clerk of said city shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose, and within ten days after filing such notice, each person so assessed shall be notified of such assessment, by having an authentic copy of said assessment, with an order of notice signed by the clerk, stating a time and place for a hearing on the subject-matter of said assessments, giving to each person so assessed, or left at his usual place of abode in said city; if he has no place of abode in said city, then such notice shall be given to or left at the abode of his tenant or lessee, if he has one in said city; if he has no such tenant or lessee in the said city, then by posting the same in some conspicuous place in the vicinity of the lot or parcel of land so assessed, at least thirty days before said hearing, or such notice may be given by publishing the same three weeks successively in any newspaper published in said city, the first publication to be at least thirty days before said hearing; a

return made of a copy of such notice by any constable in said city, or the production of the paper containing such notice shall be conclusive evidence that said notice has been given, and upon such hearing the municipal officers shall have power to revise, increase, or diminish any of such assessments, and all such revision, increase, or diminution shall be in writing, and recorded by such clerk.

SEC. 2. Any person who is aggrieved by the doings of said municipal officers in laying out and constructing said sewer, or in making said assessments, may appeal therefrom to the next term of the supreme judicial court which shall be holden in the county of Cumberland, more than thirty days from and after the day when the hearing last mentioned is concluded, excluding the day of the commencement of the session of said court; the applicants shall serve written notice of such appeal upon the mayor or city clerk, fourteen days at least before the session of the court, and shall at the first term file a complaint setting forth substantially the facts in the case; either party shall be entitled to a trial by jury, or the matter in dispute may, if the parties so agree, be decided by a committee of reference, and the court shall render such judgment and decree in the premises as the nature of the case may require; at the trial exceptions may be taken to the ruling of the judge, as in other cases.

SEC. 3. Any person may enter his private drain into any such public drain or common sewer while the same is under construction and before the same is completed, and before the assessments are made, on obtaining a permit in writing from the municipal officers, or the committee having the construction of the same in charge; but after the same is completed and the assessments made, no person shall enter his private drain into the same until he has paid his assessment and obtained a permit in writing from the municipal officers. All permits given to enter any such drain or sewer shall be recorded by the city clerk of said city before the same is issued.

SEC. 4. All assessments made under the provisions of this act shall create a lien upon each and every lot or parcel of land so assessed, which lien shall continue one year after said as-

assessments are payable, and within ten days after they are made; the clerk of said city shall make out a list of all such assessments, the amount of each assessment, and the name of the person, if known, against whom the same is assessed, to be by him certified; and he shall deliver the same to the treasurer of said city, and if said assessments are not paid within three months from the date of said assessments, then the treasurer shall proceed and sell such of said lots or parcels of land upon which said assessments remain unpaid, or so much thereof, at public auction, as is necessary to pay such assessments and all costs and incidental charges in the same way and manner that real estate is advertised and sold for taxes under chapter six of the revised statutes, which sale shall be made within one year from the time said assessments are made; and upon such sale the treasurer shall make, execute, and deliver his deed to the purchaser thereof, which shall be good and effectual to pass the title to such real estate.

SEC. 5. Any person to whom the right by law belongs, may at any time within one year from the date of said sale, redeem such real estate by paying to the purchaser or his assigns the sum for which the same was sold, with interest thereon at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, with costs for reconveyance.

SEC. 6. If said assessments are not paid, and said city does not proceed to collect said assessments by a sale of the lots or parcels of land upon which said assessments are made, or does not collect, or is in any manner delayed or defeated in collecting such assessments by a sale of the real estate so assessed, then the said city in the name of the inhabitants of said city, or in the name of such city, may sue for and maintain an action against the party so assessed, for the amount of said assessment as for money paid, laid out and expended, in any court competent to try the same, and in such suit may recover the amount of such assessment with twelve per cent. interest on the same from the date of said assessment, and costs; provided, however, that if any lot, when sold in the manner before provided, shall not sell for enough to pay the amount of said assessment with interest and cost, the owner thereof shall be under no personal liability for the same.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. This act and repeal shall not apply to or effect any drain or common sewer constructed, or assessment made, prior to the approval of this act.

[Approved Feb. 26, 1873.]

AN ACT CONFERRING POWER TO REGULATE THE USE OF STEAM WHISTLES.

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

SEC. 1. The city of Portland is hereby authorized to regulate or prohibit the use of all or any kind or class of steam whistles within the city limits by ordinance, and impose penalties for the breach thereof upon persons owning or using such whistles, or upon both, not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered by complaint or indictment in any court of competent jurisdiction, and all penalties recovered shall be for the use of the city.

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

[Approved February 20, 1874.]

AN ACT TO SECURE THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN THE STATE OF MAINE.

Be it enacted, &c. as follows:

SEC. 1. That every parent, guardian, or other person in the State of Maine, having control of any child or children between the ages of nine and fifteen years, shall be required to send such child or children to a public school for a period of at least twelve weeks in each year, unless such child or children are excused from such attendance by the school officers of the town in which such parent or guardian resides, upon its being shown to their satisfaction that the mental or bodily condition of such child or children has been such as to prevent attendance at school or application to study for the period required, and the certificate of a physician shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy said officers; or that such child or children have been taught at a private school or at home in such branches as are usually taught in primary schools; provided, in case a public school shall not be taught for three months in the year within one and one-half miles by the shortest travelled road of the

residence of such delinquent, nor within the school district within which such child resides, he shall not be liable to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. In case any parent, guardian, or other person having such control, shall fail to comply with section one of this act, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars and costs of prosecution for such offense, to be recovered in any court competent to try the same, and the magistrate or court to which said fine shall be paid shall pay the same to the treasurer of the town in which the offense was committed, and shall be by him accounted for, the same as money raised for school purposes.

SEC. 3. Every boy in this State between the ages of nine and fifteen years, who shall neglect or refuse to attend school as required in section one of this act, unless excused by the school officers of the city, town, or plantation in which he resides, on being convicted of such offense, shall pay a fine not exceeding five dollars.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the school committee or town supervisor to enforce the several provisions of this act.

[Approved February 22, 1875.]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE SCHOOLS IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

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

SEC. 1 The school committee of the city of Portland shall consist of the mayor of said city, who shall be *ex-officio* chairman of the committee, and of seven other persons, one of whom shall be elected in each ward at the annual election for municipal officers, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-five, in the same manner that aldermen now are, and such person shall be a resident of the ward in which he is elected.

SEC. 2. At the first meeting said committee shall designate by lot those of their number who shall hold office for one year, and four of their number who shall hold office for two years, and certify such designation to the clerk of said city, to

be by him recorded; and thereafter, at each annual municipal election in said city, a person shall be elected to fill the place of each one whose term expires, from the same ward as that of the member going out, in the same manner as herein before provided, and hold office for two years. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said board, the remaining members shall give immediate notice in writing of the fact to the city clerk, and the city council of said city shall thereupon, in joint convention, proceed to fill such vacancy by ballot, and the person residing in the ward in which the vacancy occurred receiving a majority of ballots of persons entitled to vote at such election, shall be declared elected, and hold office till the next annual spring election, when the unexpired term, if any, shall be filled by the election of a person from the ward where the vacancy occurred. The members of said committee, duly elected, shall meet and organize on the second Monday in March, or as soon thereafter as may be, at such time and place as the mayor shall appoint. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. The said committee shall have all the power, and perform all the duties in regard to the care and management of the public schools of said city, which are now conferred and imposed upon superintending school committees by the laws of this State, except as otherwise provided in this act. They shall annually, and whenever there is a vacancy, elect a superintendent of the schools for the current municipal year, who shall have the care and supervision of said public schools under their direction, and act as secretary of their board; they shall fix his salary at the time of his election, which shall not be increased during the year for which he is elected, except by consent of said city council, and may at any time dismiss him if they deem it proper and expedient. They shall annually, as soon after the organization of their board as practicable, furnish to said city council an estimate in detail of the several sums required during the ensuing municipal year for the support of said public schools, and shall not increase the salaries of the superintendent and teachers, or any other expenditures, beyond the amounts specified therefor in such es-

timate, except by consent of said city council. No member of the committee shall receive any compensation for his services.

SEC. 4. All powers, obligations and duties in regard to said public schools, not conferred and imposed upon said committee by the provisions of this act, shall be and are hereby vested in the city council of said city.

SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, as far as the city of Portland is concerned, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved Feb. 10, 1875.]

AN ACT ADDITIONAL, RELATING TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND, LIMITING ITS POWER TO CREATE DEBT.

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

SEC. 1. Neither the inhabitants of the city of Portland, nor the city council, nor any officer or officers thereof, shall hereafter create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, on behalf of said city, which shall singly or in the aggregate with other debts and liabilities hereafter or heretofore created in behalf of said city, exceed five per cent. of the valuation of said city for the year in which it is proposed to create said debt or liability, nor shall create such debt or liability so long as the aggregate debts and liabilities of said city exceed five per cent. as aforesaid, nor shall issue any notes, bonds, or any certificates or evidences of indebtedness, for any such debt or liability; nor shall the credit of said city be directly or indirectly loaned in any case, and no existing statute, whether public or private, shall be construed as vesting any authority to loan such credit, nor to create such debt or liability, or issue such bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness, nor shall any statute, public or private, hereafter passed, be construed as vesting such authority, unless express reference is made therein to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to any fund which said city may receive in trust, nor to any loan for municipal pur-

poses, for payment of which, provision is made by assessment of the amount in the municipal tax during the municipal year in which the same is incurred, nor to any loan issued for the purpose of renewing or paying the principal of existing loans or liabilities.

SEC. 3. The supreme judicial court shall have jurisdiction in equity to prevent violation of this act, on application of any one or more taxable inhabitants of said city.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

[Approved February 6, 1877.]

AN ACT GIVING AUTHORITY TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND IN RELATION TO CERTAIN RAILROADS.

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

The city council of Portland is authorized to sell any or all the interests of the city of Portland in the stocks, bonds, obligations or mortgages of any railroad corporation, now held by the city, on such terms as said council may determine, and is authorized to unite upon such terms as said council may approve in any plan or plans for reorganizing the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad company, or the Portland and Rochester railroad company, or for making available the interests of the city in the stock, bonds, obligations or mortgages of either of said corporations, provided, nothing herein contained shall authorize incurring any executory obligation or liability, direct or indirect, contingent or absolute, in behalf of said city.

[Approved February 7, 1877.]

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

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

SEC. 1. The city marshal, deputy marshals and policemen, of the city of Portland, shall hereafter be appointed by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the aldermen,

and shall hold office during good behavoiur, subject, however, after a hearing, to removal at any time by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the aldermen, for inefficiency or other cause. The mayor may, for cause, suspend any policeman from duty, and such suspension shall continue in force till the next meeting of the aldermen.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

[Approved February 5, 1875.]

CHAPTER 172.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION THREE OF CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX OF THE PUBLIC LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO, RELATING TO THE ALTERING OR WIDENING OF STREETS.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section three, chapter twenty-six of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two is hereby amended by striking out the words "recover a larger," in the eighth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "be assessed a smaller;" also, by striking out the words "and if said owner or proprietor shall recover a larger sum than that assessed by the city council, then," in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth lines, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "otherwise," so that said section as amended, shall read as follows:

"SEC. 3. Any owner or proprietor, as aforesaid aggrieved by reason of the sum so assessed upon his lot or parcel of land, may, at any time within six months after such assessment, have the same assessed by a committee or jury, as now provided by law for the estimate of damages for land taken for laying out, altering, widening or discontinuing any new street or public way in either of said cities; and if, upon appeal, such owner or proprietor shall fail to be assessed a smaller sum than that assessed by the city council, then said city shall recover costs after appeal, which shall be added to and become part of said assessment; otherwise, the appellant shall recover costs after said appeal, and the clerk of the courts for the county as the case may be, within thirty days after final judgment, in case of appeal, certify such judgment to the clerk of said city, as the case may be."

[Approved February 7, 1877.]

CHAPTER 196.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE CAREFUL EXPENDITURE OF SCHOOL MONEY IN TOWNS.

Be it enacted &c., as follows:

SEC. 1. No money appropriated to the use and support of public schools under the laws of this state shall be paid from the treasury of any city, town or plantation, except upon the written order of the municipal officers thereof; and no order for the payment of such money shall be drawn by the said municipal officers, except upon presentation of a properly vouched bill of items.

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

[Approved February 8, 1877.]

CHAPTER 217.

AN ACT ADDITIONAL TO SECTION SIX OF CHAPTER SIX OF THE REVISED STATUTES RELATING TO THE TAXATION OF PROPERTY OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

All the property of any religious society in this state, both real and personal, except its meeting house and vestry, and the furniture therein and all parsonages not exceeding six thousand dollars in value and from which no rent is received, shall be liable to taxation the same as other property.

[Approved Feb. 9, 1877.]

CHAPTER 206.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION SIXTY-FIVE OF CHAPTER EIGHTEEN OF THE REVISED STATUTES, RELATING TO DAMAGE ON WAYS, AS AMENDED BY CHAPTER TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN OF PUBLIC LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR, AND CHAPTER NINETY-SEVEN OF PUBLIC LAWS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SEC. 1. Section sixty-five of chapter eighteen of the revised statutes, relating to damages on ways, as amended by chapter two hundred and fifteen of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and chapter ninety-seven of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, is hereby further amended, so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 65. If any person receives any bodily injury, or suffers any damage in his property, through any defect or want of repair or sufficient railing, in any highway, townway, causeway or bridge, he may recover for the same, in a special action on the case, to be commenced within one year from the date of receiving such injury, or suffering damage, of the county or town obliged by law to repair the same, if the commissioners of such county, or the municipal officers, highway surveyors, or road commissioners of such town had twenty-four hours' actual notice of the defect or want of repair; and any person who sustains any injury or damage, as aforesaid, shall notify the county commissioners of such county, the municipal officers, or some one of them, of such town, within fourteen days thereafter, by letter or otherwise, in writing, setting forth his claim for damages and specifying the nature of his injuries and the nature and location of the defect which caused such injury. If the life of any person is lost through any such deficiency, his executors or administrators may recover of such county or town liable to keep the same in repair, in an action on the case, brought for the benefit of the estate of the deceased, such sum as the jury may deem reasonable as damages, if the parties liable had said notice of the deficiency which caused the loss of life; at the trial of any such action the court may, on motion of either party, order a view of the premises where the defect or want of repair is alleged to have existed when it would materially aid in a clear understanding of the case."

SEC. 2. This act shall not affect suits now pending nor rights of action already accrued.

[Approved Feb. 9, 1877.]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION FORTY-ONE OF CHAPTER FOUR OF THE REVISED STATUTES RELATING TO VOTING PLACES ON THE ISLANDS IN PORTLAND.

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

SEC. 1. Section forty-one of chapter four of the revised statutes, is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 41. The several islands within the city of Portland shall so far constitute two separate wards as to entitle the legal voters of each of said wards to choose a warden, ward

clerk and one constable, who shall be residents on said islands and of their respective wards. The first of said wards shall comprise Long Island, Crotch Island, Hope Island, Jewell's Island and Little Chebeague Island, or such parts of said islands as are within the city of Portland, and the ward meetings of said first ward shall be holden on Long Island. The second of said wards shall comprise the remaining islands within the city of Portland, and the ward meetings of said second ward shall be holden on Peak's Island. The qualified electors of each of said wards may meet as provided in the thirty-ninth section, and also for the choice of city officers, at the place designated, and may, on the day of election vote for all officers named in the warrant calling the meeting."

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved February 15, 1879.]

AN ACT TO MODIFY AND LIMIT THE LIABILITY OF TOWNS AND CITIES, IN ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES BY REASON OF DEFECTS IN HIGHWAYS.

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

SEC. 1. No person shall recover more than two thousand dollars damages against any town or city, in any action on account of injury to his person and property, by reason of any defect or want of repair or sufficient railing, in any highway, townway, causeway or bridge.

SEC. 2. No town or city shall be liable to any action for the recovery of damages to any person on foot, on account of snow or ice, on any sidewalk or cross-walk, nor on account of any slippery condition of any sidewalk or cross-walk.

SEC. 3. No person shall recover damages of any town or city, in any case, on account of injury to his person and property, by reason of such defect or want of repair, who has notice of the condition of such way previous to the time of the injury, unless he has previously notified the municipal officers of such town or city, or some one of them, of the defective condition of such way.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

[Approved March 3, 1879.]

AN ACT RELATING TO SCHOOL MONEY IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

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

All moneys appropriated for the use and support of public schools in the city of Portland, shall be paid by the treasurer of the city, upon the account being approved by the mayor and committee of accounts for the city of Portland.

The provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-six of public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, shall not apply to the city of Portland.

[Approved Feb. 11, 1879.]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION SIXTEEN, CHAPTER FOUR, OF THE REVISED STATUTES, RELATING TO THE REMOVAL OF ELECTORS FROM ONE WARD TO ANOTHER.

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

SEC. 1. Section sixteen, of chapter four, of the revised statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the word "thirty" in the sixth line of said section, and inserting in place thereof the word "sixty," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"SEC. 16. In all cities having more than one thousand legal voters therein, it shall be the duty of the aldermen thereof to post up in some public place in each ward, a true printed or written list of the legal voters resident in said ward, at least seven days previous to the day of any election. No qualified elector who has removed his residence from one ward to another in any city within the sixty days next preceding any election, shall vote at such election in the ward to which he has removed, but his name may be placed on the check list of the ward from which he has removed, and he may vote therein."

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved Jan. 30, 1880.]

ORDINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

IN RELATION TO THE USE OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM WHISTLES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. The use of all kinds of steam whistles within the city limits is prohibited, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. If any person shall, within the city limits, use any steam whistle, the person so using the same, and also the owner of such steam whistle, shall severally forfeit and pay a penalty of fifty dollars every time such whistle shall be used in violation of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall not apply to the use of whistles on locomotives when absolutely necessary to call for brakes to be applied to prevent collision or damage, or to the use of whistles on stationery engines for the purpose of notifying employees when the works are to start up or shut down, or the use of steam fire engine whistles in time of fire.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect on approval.

[Approved June 25, 1874.]

RELATING TO PURCHASE OF STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1 That the city clerk shall each year, as soon after the election of subordinate city officers as may be, make an estimate of the amount of stationery and blank books as far as practicable which will be required by both branches of the city council and all officers of the city for the current municipal year, and advertise for sealed proposals for furnishing

the same according to specifications furnished by the city clerk, in the daily papers of the city, three times successively, at least seven days before the time limiting the reception of such proposals, at which time the city clerk and city auditor shall examine all such proposals and award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder residing in the city, and the city clerk shall procure such other necessary articles for said purposes which may not be furnished by contract, and keep an account of the same to be laid before the city council.

All ordinances and parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

[Approved April 19, 1874.]

NUMBERING STREETS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. The buildings and lots on all streets, that may be hereafter laid out, those already laid out but not numbered, and any street already laid out, two-thirds of the legal voters occupants of the same petitioning therefor, shall be numbered in the following manner :

On the streets that run lengthwise of the city territory, beginning at the north-easterly termination with numbers one and two and progressing south-westerly with the odd numbers on the north-westerly side of the street, and the even numbers on the opposite side; and on the transverse streets beginning with numbers one and two on the south-westerly or harbor side, with the odd numbers on the north-easterly side of the street, and the even numbers on the opposite side.

SEC. 2. There shall be a number for every lot not exceeding twenty-five feet of land fronting on a street, and a number for every additional twenty feet or fraction thereof, excepting that on those streets that are compactly built up, a number shall be assigned for each and every door, and to adjoining vacant lots proportionally; and corner lots shall be numbered on both streets.

SEC. 3. The board of mayor and aldermen may require the city civil engineer, or they may employ some competent per-

son to make a plain skeleton plan of each street, designating the numbers and dimensions of all the lots, with the names of the owners thereon, on a scale of not less than one inch for every fifty feet, which plan shall be kept in the office of the civil engineer for reference.

[Approved December 17, 1868.]

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. Instead of appointing annually a superintendent of Evergreen cemetery, as now provided, three persons shall in like manner be appointed, who shall have the entire charge and control of the same; one of whom shall be appointed for the current municipal year, one for two years, and one for three years, and at the commencement of all succeeding municipal years one shall be appointed for the term of three years until another shall be appointed in his place.

SEC. 2. The three persons so chosen shall be called the trustees of Evergreen cemetery, and shall have all the powers and duties relating to the same which are prescribed in the city ordinances for the superintendent thereof, and for the committee on cemeteries and public grounds.

SEC. 3. They are not to receive any pay for their services. Their expenses visiting the cemetery are to be paid, not exceeding in the aggregate one hundred dollars, and they are authorized to employ a local agent to take care of the cemetery and the property of the city there, to attend interments, and to give information and assistance to purchasers in the selection of lots.

SEC. 4. All parts of city ordinances inconsistent herewith are repealed.

[Approved May 10, 1869.]

COMPENSATION OF INSPECTORS OF PETROLEUM, COAL OIL AND BURNING FLUID.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. The compensation allowed to inspectors of petroleum, coal oil, and burning fluid, shall be as follows:

For fifteen barrels and under, at the rate of twenty cents per barrel; for over fifteen and under thirty barrels, fifteen cents per barrel; for over thirty and under fifty barrels, ten cents per barrel; for over fifty barrels, five cents per barrel.

[Approved June 10, 1869.]

STREET MONUMENTS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. The city engineer when required, shall take the angles contained between different street lines, and make a record of the same, as the true lines of the streets, and these angles shall all have reference to a given base line. He shall cause monuments which shall not be less than five feet in length, in the centre of the top of which shall be a copper bolt, one-half an inch in diameter, and four inches deep; the centre of the bolt shall be placed at the intersection of lines parallel to, and three feet distant from the lines of the street, at the angle as well as at the point of intersection. The tops of the monuments when practicable, shall be set to the grade of the sidewalk.

It shall be the duty of the commissioners of streets to put down such monuments when required to do so by the said engineer.

SEC. 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed; provided that all monuments so erected shall be duly recorded, and no person shall remove or cause to be removed, any such monuments, without the consent in writing of the mayor and aldermen first obtained, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

[Approved June 21, 1869.]

BONDS OF THE STATE OF MAINE OWNED BY THE CITY.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. Section nine (9) of the "Revised Ordinance on Finance" is so amended that the bonds of the State of Maine

may be exchanged in the manner provided therein, for any of the municipal bonds of the city, now outstanding; the same to be cancelled as provided in said ordinance.

SEC. 2. Whenever any bonds shall be received from the State of Maine, of the class to be issued for the equalization of bounties, the same so received, or any portion thereof, by the order of the city council, may be substituted for the State of Maine bonds now on hand; and the bonds so released, or any portion of them, may by order of the city council, be applied to the payment of any future assessment, on the city's subscription to the stock of the Portland & Ogdensburg railroad company

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved July 19, 1869.]

AMENDATORY OF THE ORDINANCE ON STREETS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever any permit is granted to occupy any portion of any street, it shall be the duty of the holder of the permit to keep the gutter clear of obstructions, unless for sufficient cause the mayor or street commissioner shall allow him to enclose it, giving him therefor a written permit, in which case he shall build and maintain a temporary plank walk, not less than three feet in width, around the portion of the street occupied, the same to be to the satisfaction of the street commissioner, and not to extend outside of the portion of the street allotted in his permit.

SEC. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall suffer the penalties prescribed in section sixteen (16) of the "ordinance on streets," and his permit shall be void.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved July 19, 1869.]

RELATIVE TO QUARANTINE.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. The harbor master and city physician shall perform

such duties, relative to quarantining vessels, as may be required by the mayor and aldermen, and shall receive therefor such fee and expenses from each vessel visited, liable to be quarantined, as may be fixed by the mayor and aldermen.

[Approved August 9, 1869.]

TO AMEND SECTION FORTY-SIX OF THE ORDINANCE ON STREETS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. Section forty-six (46) of the "ordinance of the City of Portland on streets," is hereby amended by striking out the word "five" in the last clause, and inserting in place thereof the word "four," and by striking out the words "from the first day of April to the first day of October, and after four o'clock in the evening, during the other six months of the year," in the same clause, so that said section as amended shall read as follows :

All articles brought by railroad to be landed in Commercial street shall be landed on the south side of the railroad track, and any article landed in the street, either from or for the purpose of being loaded upon the cars, shall be so placed as not to obstruct any street crossing on Commercial street or connecting with it, and so as to leave a clear space not less than fourteen feet in length, from the coping stone, and shall not be allowed to remain in the street over six working hours after they are landed. Provided, however, that cars may be unloaded in stores, and loaded from stores, on the north-westerly side of said railroad track, after four o'clock in the evening.

[Approved August 27, 1869.]

PROTECTION OF THE TABLE GROUNDS OF THE CITY.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. No person shall remove any gravel, soil or material from any portion of the western promenade, the cemeteries, or any other public grounds within the city, without the consent of the mayor expressly given therefor.

SEC. 2. Any person violating this ordinance, shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars.

[Approved August 30, 1869.]

OPENING OF STREETS WHERE WATER PIPES OR GAS MAINS ARE LAID.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. That hereafter in all cases where any private person or persons are about to open any portion of any street where the water pipes of the Portland Water Company are laid, when such opening shall intersect, lay open, or in any manner interfere with the water pipes of the Portland Water Company, such person or persons, before proceeding to make such opening, shall give reasonable notice of the time and place of such opening to be made to the Portland Water Company, or its secretary, by leaving the same at the office of said company.

SEC. 2. That hereafter when any private person or persons are about to open any portion of any street where the mains of the Portland Gas Light Company are laid, when such opening shall intersect, lay open, or in any manner interfere with the mains of the Portland Gas Light Company, such person or persons, before proceeding to make such opening, shall give reasonable notice of the time and place of such opening to be made to the Portland Gas Light Company, or its treasurer, by leaving the same at the office of said company.

SEC. 3. Any person violating this ordinance shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

[Approved September 14, 1869.]

RELATIVE TO EXCAVATIONS NEAR STREETS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. Any person who shall make any excavation, or hereafter increase any excavation near any street or public way in this city, so as to endanger any portion thereof, without first making written application to the mayor and aldermen, setting forth its nature and extent, and obtaining their

consent, and requesting and obeying their instructions in the premises, shall be subject to a penalty not less than twenty nor exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved September 14, 1869.]

RELATING TO PORTLAND HARBOR.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. All vessels entering the upper harbor, not intended to be conveyed to some wharf immediately, shall be anchored on the south side of a line ranging with the red buoy near the north-east end of the breakwater, and the south-east end of Portland, Saco and Portsmouth railroad wharf, up to abreast the end of Brown's wharf.

SEC. 2. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the foregoing ordinance are hereby repealed.

[Approved September 14, 1869.]

REGISTERING OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever the holder of any coupon bond of the city, heretofore or hereafter issued for municipal purposes, shall surrender the same with three unpaid coupons to the city treasurer for the purpose of having the same converted into a registered bond, it shall be the duty of the city treasurer to receive and cancel the same, and to issue to the person surrendering the same a certificate to be countersigned by the mayor, setting forth that such person is entitled to receive from the city, in accordance with a registered bond of the city for that purpose, a sum of money corresponding to the amount of such coupon bond surrendered, payable at the same time, and with interest at the same time and rate of payment, all payable at the office of the city treasurer, and such registered bond shall therefor be filled out by the city treasurer, signed and countersigned as above, and kept in suitable books

of registry provided for that purpose, with a number and other necessary references corresponding to the number and description of the certificate issued. And the faith of the city is hereby pledged for the payment of all sums due upon such registered bonds, with interest according to their tenor, to the lawful holders of such certificate.

SEC. 2. The necessary forms for such registered bonds and certificates, and for the transfer of the same, and the necessary regulations for the payments of interest accruing thereon, and for preserving the evidences of the same, and for making and preserving the records of the transfers, shall be determined by the joint standing committee of finance, and the forms and regulations so determined shall be observed by the city treasurer.

SEC. 3. All such registered bonds shall be of the denomination of five hundred dollars (\$500) or any multiple thereof, and one certificate may issue for any number of coupon bonds of the same class surrendered.

SEC. 4. Whenever the city council shall hereafter authorize any loan other than temporary loans, to be made for municipal purposes, the city treasurer shall be authorized, unless otherwise directed by the city council, to effect such loan or such part of the same as the joint standing committee on finance shall direct, upon registered bonds, and certificates issued therefor in like manner, and under such regulations as are prescribed in the first section for the registered bonds and certificates therein provided for.

SEC. 5. The city treasurer, under the direction of the committee on finance, is hereby authorized to procure suitable blanks and books necessary to carry this ordinance into effect; the expenditure incurred therefor shall be subject to the approval of the mayor, and upon such approval, may be allowed by the committee on accounts.

SEC. 6. No such registered bonds shall be transferred except at the office of the treasurer, and no other transfer of the same shall be binding on the city.

SEC. 7. Whenever it may be necessary to dispose of any registered bonds belonging to the sinking fund of the city,

for the purpose of raising means for the payment of any of the city bonds or certificates matured or maturing, such bonds may be, by order of the city council, surrendered and corresponding coupon bonds issued therefor.

[Approved January 12, 1870.]

ADDITIONAL RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MAINE, OWNED BY THE CITY.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. Any bonds of the State of Maine, owned by the city, may be sold, and the proceeds appropriated by order of the city council, to the payment of assessments on the city's subscription to the stock of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

SEC. 2 This ordinance shall take effect as soon as approved.

[Approved April 18, 1870.]

FOR THE PROTECTION OF HYDRANTS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

That hydrants shall be used only for the extinguishment of fires, except by the written permission of the mayor, or the chief engineer of the fire department. Any person violating this ordinance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.

[Approved October 13, 1870.]

RELATING TO INJURIES TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PORTLAND WATER COMPANY, AND TO OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

Any person, who within the limits of the city of Portland, shall wilfully or maliciously destroy or injure any dam, reservoir, aqueduct, pipe, hydrant, or other property held, owned, or used by said company for the purpose of which said company was chartered, or shall throw or deposit, or cause to be thrown or deposited, in any reservoir, fountain, or pipe, held,

owned, used by, or connected with the works of said company, or used in supplying the city or the citizens of Portland with water, any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance, or shall otherwise corrupt the water therein, or render the same impure, shall, upon conviction of either of said acts, be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

[Approved October 13, 1870.]

IN RELATION TO STREET LAMPS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. No person, without authority of the municipal officers, or from the Gas Light Company, shall light or extinguish any street lamp, under a penalty not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars for each offense.

[Approved December 31, 1870.]

RELATING TO THE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. All moneys received by the city agent for the sale of intoxicating liquors, by virtue of his office, either from sale of liquors or from any other source, shall be by him paid over to the city treasurer, at the end of each week, during his term of office.

SEC. 2. The city treasurer shall receipt for the money so received, and shall keep a separate account with said liquor agency, in which all the moneys so received shall be credited, and all sums expended under the provisions of the following section of this ordinance shall be charged.

SEC. 3. The moneys so received are hereby appropriated, so far as required, for the purchase of liquors and to defray the expenses of said agency, and for other purposes connected therewith, but they shall not be paid out of the city treasury until the bills therefor have been examined and approved by the committee on the agency for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and by the mayor.

SEC. 4. Any balance or surplus of said moneys remaining in the treasury after the disbursements and expenditures mentioned in the preceeding section, shall stand to the credit of said agency until otherwise disposed of by the city council, and shall not constitute any portion of the sinking fund.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved January 17, 1871.]

RELATING TO TREES, LAMP-POSTS, POSTS, AND HYDRANTS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. All trees, lamp-posts, posts and hydrants, now placed and being within the limits of the streets of the city, are hereby declared to be and shall be taken to be legally established and located.

SEC. 2. Lamp-posts, and posts for protecting them, may be located within the limits of any street of the city, by the joint committee of the city council on lamps and lamp-posts under existing ordinances, or by direction of the city council.

SEC. 3. Any tree, lamp-post, post or hydrants, or any post for the protection of the same, shall be taken to be legally established within the limits of any street of the city, when it has been located therein by order or with approval of the mayor, or joint standing committee on streets, sidewalks, and bridges, or street commissioner.

SEC. 4. When an order is given, under the provisions of this ordinance, it shall be recorded by the city clerk in a book provided for that purpose and kept in his office.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved May 1, 1871.]

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. Section four of the ordinance relating to cemeteries, on page ninety-one of the printed ordinances, is hereby amended, by striking out the words "twenty dollars," in the

second line of said section, and inserting instead thereof the words "not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, as may be determined by the committee on cemeteries and public grounds, acting with the advice and consent of the trustees of said cemetery." The price to be mentioned as the consideration named in the deed from the city, shall be fixed by the committee on cemeteries and public grounds, and trustees of Evergreen cemetery; and a schedule of said lots for sale, with numbers, sections and prices, shall be made by said committee and trustees, and recorded with the city treasurer and local superintendent of said cemetery.

SEC. 2. Said section four is further amended by striking out the word "twenty" in the eighth line.

SEC. 3. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved July 16, 1872.]

RELATING TO THE COMPENSATION OF THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. The annual compensation of the officers and members of the several fire engines and hook and ladder companies, shall be as follows, viz: To the foreman of each company seventy-five dollars; to the clerk of each company seventy-five dollars; to the firemen of each fire engine seventy-five dollars; and to the steward of each hook and ladder company seventy-five dollars; to each member of the respective companies other than the officers aforesaid, not exceeding eleven for each steam fire engine, and seventeen for each hook and ladder company, sixty-six dollars, and the same to be in full for all services as members of the fire department, and in full for reeling hose, and to cover all claims for clothing heretofore asked to be furnished by the city.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after April first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. All ordinances and parts of ordinances not in accordance with the above be and are hereby repealed.

[Approved April 15, 1873.]

RELATING TO STATED MEETINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. Stated meetings of the city council shall be held on the first Monday evening of each month at seven and a half o'clock.

Special meetings of the mayor and aldermen, and common council, shall be called by the mayor at such times as he may deem expedient, by causing a notification thereof to be left at the residence or usual place of business of each member of the board or boards to be convened.

SEC. 2. All ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

[Approved July 15, 1873.]

TO PROTECT THE HOSE BELONGING TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT DURING FIRES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. That if any loaded wagon, cart, street rail car, or other vehicle be driven over the hose belonging to the fire department of the city of Portland, laid in the streets at the occurrence of any fire in the city, or at any alarm of fire, the driver or owner or owners of such vehicles shall be subject to prosecution before the municipal court of said city; and upon conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding ten dollars for the first offense; and upon any subsequent conviction for the same offense shall be subject to a fine of not more than fifty dollars, at the discretion of the court, with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its approval.

[Approved August 29, 1873.]

RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1 Hereafter all proceedings relating to assessments

on account of the construction of public drains and common sewers, and the collection of the same, shall be in conformity to the provisions of an act entitled "An act relating to drains and sewers, in the city of Portland," approved Feb. 26, 1873.

SEC. 2. Whenever it shall appear by the report of the committee on drains and sewers, that the public interests require the construction of any public drain or common sewer, the board of mayor and aldermen shall, before proceeding to construct the same, appoint a time and place for a hearing in regard to said drain or sewer, and shall give notice of their intention to construct the same, and of the time and place appointed for said hearing, by publication for three successive weeks in some daily newspaper published in the city.

SEC. 3. The city engineer shall keep an accurate account of the expense of constructing and completing each public drain or common sewer hereafter built, and within thirty days after the completion of the same, he shall furnish to the committee on drains and sewers a statement of such expense, together with the location, and a profile description of such drain or sewer; accompanied with a plan of all the lots or parcels of land benefited thereby, which plan shall give the size and number, or other sufficient description of said lots, together with the name of the owner or owners, if known, and said committee shall thereupon determine what lots or parcels of land are benefited by such drain or sewer, and shall estimate and assess upon such lots or parcels of land and against the owners thereof, if known, such sum not exceeding such benefit as they may deem just and equitable, toward defraying the expenses of constructing and completing such drain or sewer, the whole of such assessments not to exceed two thirds of the cost of such drain or sewer. Said committee shall report their proceedings to the mayor and aldermen for their action. Their report shall show the amount assessed upon each lot or parcel of land, the location, number, or other sufficient description of which shall be given, together with the name of the owner or owners thereof, if known; and shall also include the location, and the profile description of such drain or sewer.

SEC. 4. If the report of said committee is accepted, a hearing shall be ordered thereon, a notice of which shall be given by publishing an authentic copy of said assessment, with an order of notice signed by the city clerk, stating the time and place for a hearing upon the subject-matter of said assessments, three weeks successively in any newspaper published in this city, the first publication to be thirty days before said hearing, and such further proceedings shall thereupon be had as are provided in this act.

SEC. 5. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

[Approved May 21, 1873.]

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING THE LAYING OF WATER PIPES IN THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

That the following regulations and restrictions be prescribed and established for the laying down, taking up, replacing and repairing all pipes, aqueducts and fixtures by the Portland Water Company, in and through the streets of the city, pursuant to the provisions of section nine of the charter of said company, approved February 23, 1866.

SEC. 1. Said company, before making any excavation obstruction, or displacement in any street of the city, for the purpose of laying down, taking up, replacing or repairing any water pipes, aqueducts, or fixtures, shall first obtain written permission to do so from the commissioner on streets. Applications for such permits shall be made in writing, and shall specify the street or streets in which the work is intended to be done, and the points of commencement and termination of the same. Said permit shall not be valid unless countersigned by the mayor, who shall specify on which side of the street the pipe is to be laid. When work is completed, said company shall give notice thereof in writing to the street commissioner, who shall proceed immediately to examine the manner in which said work has been done, and if the same has been done to his satisfaction, he shall certify the fact to the company; other-

wise he shall notify the company what further repairs are required, and said company shall thereupon thoroughly and completely repair the same to the satisfaction of said commissioner on streets.

SEC. 2. No street or sidewalk, or any part thereof, shall be dug up or broken into, for the purpose of laying service-pipe, between the first day of December and the fifteenth day of April of each year, without the permission of the mayor and aldermen, in writing, under a penalty of twenty dollars and a further penalty of twenty dollars for each and every day or part of a day that the work is in progress. Nor shall the streets, nor any part thereof, be dug up or broken into for the laying of main pipes, between the first day of November and the first day of May in each year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offense, and a further penalty of twenty dollars for every day or part of a day that the work shall be in progress, or the street remain broken as aforesaid. Nor shall any street or any part thereof be dug up or broken into before the water pipes are prepared and placed in the vicinity ready to be laid down.

SEC. 3. Said company shall be liable for all damages occasioned by the digging up and opening any street, or obstructions therein by said company, as follows, viz: For all or any such works, done before the first day of November, they shall be liable for all damages occasioned thereby, for the space of sixty days from and after the approval certified as aforesaid by said commissioner, and for all or any such works done after said first day of November, they shall be liable until the fifteenth day of the June next following, of each year.

SEC. 4. All said work shall, during its progress, be subject to the control of said street commissioner; and said company, its servants, contractors, and agents shall strictly observe all directions given by him for the protection and convenience of the public. All excavations and obstructions made in any street by said company, shall be well railed in and lighted after dark, so as to protect all persons from damage and accident thereby.

SEC. 5. Whenever any street, or any part thereof, is taken up for purposes aforesaid, said company shall perform the work proposed to be done, with all convenient despatch, and as soon as the same is done they shall repair such street and put the same in as good condition as it was in before such taking up, and shall cause all surplus earth, stones, materials, and rubbish to be immediately removed from the street; and whenever such street, or any part thereof, or any pavement thereon, shall thereafter settle or become out of repair by reason of the works aforesaid, the said company shall thoroughly and completely repair the same, to the satisfaction of said commissioner of streets. In case said company refuse or neglect to repair the same, after one day's notice therefor by said commissioner, he shall proceed to repair the same at the expense of said company.

SEC. 6. Any obstruction, taking up, or displacement of any portion of a street contrary to these regulations, shall be considered, and is hereby declared to be a nuisance.

SEC. 7. Whenever any of said pipes, in laying them down, shall come in contact or interfere with any public drain or sewer, said pipes shall be laid under or over such drain or sewer, unless in the opinion of the committee on drains and sewers, it shall be necessary to change the direction of such drain or sewer, in which case the same shall be done by said company at their expense, under the direction and to the satisfaction of said committee.

SEC. 8. This ordinance shall take effect on approval.

[Approved April 19, 1874.]

RELATING TO TRANSPORTATION OF DEAD BODIES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. No driver of any hack, job wagon, or express wagon, or any other vehicle, except a duly appointed and licensed undertaker, shall transport through this city, or from one place to another in this city, any dead body which is to be buried in any cemetery belonging to the city, without permission of the superintendent of burials, under a penalty of

twenty dollars for each offense, to be recovered for the use of the city by complaint before the judge of the municipal court of Portland.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect on and after its approval.

[Approved January 4, 1876.]

TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO HEALTH."

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. To strike out in the fourth line of section thirty-four, of the revised ordinances relating to health, the word "two," and insert the word "eight" in place thereof.

[Approved January 4, 1876.]

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ORDINANCE OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT ON STREETS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. The regulations respecting the laying of gas pipes in streets, described in the seventy-third section of the revised ordinances on streets, is hereby amended, by adding to the first clause of said regulations as follows: "But in searching for leaks or obstructions, or in repairing pipes that are leaking or in removing obstructions, the company is required to give the last named notice only."

[Approved July 11, 1876.]

AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE ADDITIONAL TO THE ORDINANCE ON CEMETERIES."

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. That any non-resident representing a Portland family deceased and buried in any cemetery belonging to the city shall have the right to remove the same to Evergreen cemetery, and the treasurer shall give a deed of a lot to such non-resident on the same terms as to residents and tax-payers.

[Approved January 5, 1877.]

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL SECTION SEVENTY-TWO OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES ON STREETS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. Section seventy-two of the revised ordinances on streets which provides that one-fifth part of the annual appropriations for streets, sidewalks and bridges shall be expended in paving, is hereby repealed.

[Approved March 10, 1877.]

AN ORDINANCE AMENDATORY OF SECTION TWO OF THE ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE SINKING FUND.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1 Section two of the ordinances establishing a sinking fund is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

SEC. 2. All balances of money unappropriated remaining in the treasury at the end of any financial year; all excesses of income over the original estimated income; all balances of appropriations original, or by additions remaining on the books of the auditor; all receipts for premiums on city notes issued, all receipts in money on account of the sale of any real estate of any description now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the city excepting the sale of burial lots in the cemeteries of the city, all receipts on account of the principal sum of any stocks, bonds or notes now owned, or which may be hereafter owned by the city; and also of the annual tax, such a sum as the city council of each year shall fix and determine not less than one per cent. of the then existing city liabilities after deducting therefrom the amount of the A. & St. L. R. R. loan and the building loan; shall be and the same hereby is appropriated to the payment or the purchase of the principal of the city debt.

[Approved March 10, 1877.]

AN ORDINANCE AMENDATORY OF THE ORDINANCES DEFINING THE POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of streets

before purchasing new property of any kind for the city, or before procuring any repair or changes costing more than twenty-five dollars on property belonging to the city, to first obtain the approval in writing of the joint standing committee on streets, side-walks and bridges; and all such purchases or repairs exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars shall first be authorized by vote of the city council, and any expenditure upon any street at any one time exceeding the cost of one hundred dollars in labor or materials shall first be authorized by said committee, and any such expenditure which will exceed the cost of three hundred dollars shall first be authorized by vote of the city council, and it shall be the duty of the commissioner of streets, when thereto requested, to report to the said committee the number of men employed by him, the nature of each man's employment, and the amount of his wages; and the said committee is authorized to require the discharge from service of any individuals employed by the commissioner of streets, or reduce the rate of wages, if in the opinion of said committee the good of the city demands such discharge or reduction in pay.

[Approved March 10, 1877.]

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be annually elected by the city council an officer to be called the superintendent of public school buildings at such salary as may be fixed by the city council. He shall have an office in the city building and shall be in attendance at his office during at least two fixed hours on each secular day.

SEC. 2. He shall have the care of the public school buildings, and under the direction of the committee on public buildings, and out of the appropriation made therefor shall make all necessary repairs to said school buildings, making no contract therefor exceeding twenty-five dollars without the order of said committee on public buildings and attend to

the heating of the same and see that the janitors employed do their duty in all respects.

SEC. 3. Under the direction of the school committee and out of the appropriations made therefor he shall attend to furnishing the schools by contract awarded to the lowest bidder with stationery and school apparatus and ordinary school supplies needed for the use of the schools, and shall report to that committee as well as to the committee on public buildings the condition of the school buildings, and also report to the school committee such articles as are needed for the use of the schools. He shall keep separate accounts with each school of all expenditures for repairs, and also for articles furnished, and at the end of each school term he shall make inspection and shall return to the school committee an account of all property belonging to the city in each school room.

SEC. 4. All bills for the care, repairs and heating of the school buildings before payment shall be approved by the committee on public buildings, and all bills for supplies and articles furnished the schools before payment, shall be approved by the school committee, and finally both classes of bills shall be audited and approved according to law by the board of mayor and aldermen.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved April 3, 1877.]

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTOR OF MILK AND DEFINING HIS DUTIES AND POWERS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. There shall be appointed by the board of mayor and aldermen, for the remainder of the present municipal year, and thereafter annually, an inspector of milk, who shall be sworn, give notice of his appointment, keep an office and books, and have all the powers and perform all the duties set forth and prescribed in the statutes of the State relating to the sale of milk and the inspection thereof.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of each person or firm, now or hereafter engaged in the business of selling milk within the limits of the city, to file annually with the inspector a

statement of his name, residence and place of business, or, if he sells milk from a cart, of such fact, to the end that said statement may be registered in a book kept for the purpose; and in default of so doing said person or firm shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars to the use of the city, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the inspector to receive and register said statement, and grant a certificate of such registration upon the request of the person or firm filling the same. The inspector, when thereunto requested in writing by any citizen of Portland, shall make inspection within the limits of the city of any milk sold or offered or intended for sale within the same, and also upon his own motion, without previous notice, as often as once a year, and oftener at his discretion, shall visit all places of business and carts in and from which milk is sold within the city, and make thorough inspection of the kind and quality of milk found in said places of business and carts offered or intended for sale. It shall also be the duty of said inspector to prosecute all violations of the statutes of the State and ordinances of the city relating to the sale of milk. And at the close of each municipal year said inspector shall make a detailed report to the board of mayor and aldermen.

SEC. 4. The compensation of said inspector shall be as follows: Twenty-five cents for making the before required registration and granting a certificate therefor, to be paid by the person requesting the same. Fifty cents for making inspection of milk, to be paid by the person requesting the same to be made; and said inspector shall be entitled to one-half of all forfeitures accruing to the city in all prosecutions instituted by him for violation of the statutes of the State or ordinances of the city relating to the sale of milk.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved Jan. 12, 1878.]

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO DOGS.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. Every owner or keeper of a dog shall annually

cause it to be registered, described, and licensed for one year in the office of the city clerk, by paying therefor to said clerk the sum of twenty-five cents, and shall cause it to wear around its neck a collar distinctly marked with the owner's name and registered number, and shall pay into the city treasury for such license one dollar.

SEC. 2. Whoever keeps a dog contrary to the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit ten dollars to be recovered on complaint to use for the city.

SEC. 3. All fines and penalties provided in the preceding sections may be recovered on complaint before any court of competent jurisdiction in this city.

SEC. 4. All other ordinances relating to licenses for dogs are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 30, 1878.]

AN ORDINANCE ENTITLED "AN ORDINANCE ADDITIONAL TO THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT RELATING TO HEALTH.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. No person, except as hereinafter provided, shall empty or remove the contents of any privy vault within the limits of the city of Portland, or attempt so to do.

SEC. 2. The Board of Health, annually, shall license in writing such number of persons as they may judge necessary to open, clean out, and remove the contents of privy vaults, subject to dismissal for cause, and subject to the ordinances of the city and all present and future regulations of the board of health.

SEC. 3. Each person thus appointed shall execute to the city a bond in the penal sum of two hundred dollars, with sufficient surety or sureties, conditional that he will speedily and faithfully perform the work and will observe all the laws of the State, ordinances of the city, and regulations of the board of health in opening, cleaning and emptying vaults.

SEC. 4. Each person, so appointed, before doing any work, shall provide himself with a close covered and water tight

cart of the size and description prescribed by the committee on health, and shall receive for each load of night soil filling the capacity of said cart, taken from any privy vault and transported and buried in a place at least three feet below the surface of the ground, to be approved by said committee, such sum as the committee on health may from time to time determine.

SEC. 5. Each person so licensed, before opening or emptying any privy vault, shall obtain a permit in writing from the committee on health, or some person appointed to issue such permit, and in such permit shall be prescribed through what streets and by what route the night soil shall be transported. No such permit shall be granted between the first day of July and the first day of October, and no vault shall be emptied between these dates except by express order of the committee on health.

SEC. 6. No privy vault shall be emptied or the contents or any part thereof conveyed through any part of the city except between the hours of ten at night and sunrise of the following morning, nor shall any cart or vehicle containing such contents be permitted to stand in any part of the city, except while loading.

SEC. 7. Any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing sections shall forfeit and pay to the use of the city not less than three dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. Section twelve and thirteen of the revised ordinances of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, relating to health, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall take effect on approval.

[Approved June 5, 1878.]

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION ELEVEN OF REVISED ORDINANCES OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT RELATING TO HEALTH.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. Section eleven of the revised ordinances of eighteen hundred sixty-eight, relating to health, is hereby amended so as to read as follows :

SEC. 11. If any person shall erect or set up, or cause to be erected or set up, or shall continue any necessary or privy within nine feet of any street, lane, or alley, court, square, or public place, or within a like distance of any adjoining lot, dwelling house, shop or well, or any public building, such person shall forfeit and pay five dollars, and a further penalty of five dollars for every month the necessary or privy shall continue and so remain.

Provided, That these penalties shall not be incurred in any case where there is a necessary or privy already erected, or where one may hereafter be erected with a vault under such necessary, the size of which shall not be less than six feet deep and contain not less than one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, and enclosed with bricks well laid in water-proof cement.

This ordinance shall take effect on approval.

[Approved July 1, 1878.]

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION THREE OF THE REVISED ORDINANCES OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT, IN RELATION TO TRUANCY.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. That the third section of the city ordinance relating to truancy be amended as follows, by inserting between the word "ordinance" and the word "and," in the fourth line, the following words: "But during the months of July and August, such person or persons so appointed may, with the concurrence of the mayor and aldermen, be appointed to such special police duty as may be required, at such compensation therefor as they may fix. It shall be their duty during the sessions of the schools to report daily at the office of the superintendent of schools between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. to receive the names of truants and such other information and instruction as may be necessary."

So that the ordinance as amended shall read as follows:

"The city council of the city of Portland shall annually appoint one or more persons, who alone are authorized to make the complaints as specified in this ordinance, but during the months of July and August such person or persons may, with

the concurrence of the mayor and aldermen, be appointed to such special police duty as may be required, at such compensation as they may fix. It shall be their duty during the session of the schools to report daily at the office of the superintendent of schools between the hours of 8 and 9 A. M. to receive the names of truants and such other information and instruction as may be necessary, and it shall be their duty to arrest all such children as are described in the first, fourth, fifth and sixth sections of this ordinance, who may be found during school hours in any of the streets, alleys, lanes, squares, or other public places of resort or amusement, and to take them to such schools as they are accustomed or entitled to attend, where they shall be detained during school hours by the teacher thereof, and written notice of such arrest and detention shall be forthwith sent to the parent or guardian of such child by the officer by whom the arrest is made, and every child who shall have been three times thus arrested shall be proceeded against by complaint as an habitual truant."

[Approved July 1, 1878.]

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO DISCOUNT ON PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

Section 6 of the ordinances relating to taxes is hereby amended by striking out "5 per cent." and inserting "3 per cent." so that the section may read as follows:

"On all taxes paid within sixty days from the date of commitment thereof, a discount of 3 per cent. on the same will be allowed."

This ordinance shall take effect on approval.

[Approved July 10, 1878.]

AN ORDINANCE AMENDATORY OF SECTION SECOND OF THE ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE SINKING FUND, AS AMENDED BY ORDINANCE APPROVED MARCH 10, 1867.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows :

SEC. 1. Section 2 of the ordinance relating to the sinking

fund, as amended by ordinance approved March 10, 1867, is hereby amended by inserting in the ninth line of said amended section as printed in the municipal register of 1868, the following words:—"and also excepting the receipts from the sale of real estate—appropriated for any legitimate purpose in the same order authorizing the sale."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect on approval.

[Approved August 7, 1878.]

AN ORDINANCE ADDITIONAL TO ORDINANCES RELATING TO FOREST CITY CEMETERY.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. No sale or exchange of lots or of places for interment in Forest City Cemetery shall be made hereafter except under the supervision and direction of the committee on cemeteries and public grounds.

[Approved July 8, 1879.]

AN ORDINANCE TO FURTHER AMEND AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO TIME OF PAYMENT OF TAXES UNDER DISCOUNT.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Portland, in city council assembled, as follows:

SEC. 1. Section six of the ordinance relating to taxes amended July 10, 1878, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "within sixty days from" and inserting "on or before the 15th day of November next succeeding," so that the section may read as follows:

"On all taxes paid on or before the 15th day of November next succeeding the date of the commitment thereof, a discount of three per cent. on the same will be allowed."

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall take effect when approved.

[Approved October 7, 1879.]

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

TO THE
CITY OF PORTLAND,

MARCH 4, 1880.



PORTLAND, ME.:
FORD & RICH, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
CORNER OF EXCHANGE AND FORE STREETS.

1880.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, }
MARCH 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest: H. I. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
MARCH 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered printed in concurrence.

Attest: L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

In accordance with the statute which requires the Superintending School Committee to make annually "a written report of the condition of the schools for the past year, the proficiency made by the pupils and the success attending the modes of instruction and government of the teachers," the School Board of Portland submit the following

REPORT.

The school year begins the first of September and ends with June, comprising two terms separated by the February vacation.

The report of the Board is made at the close of the first term. The city's financial year begins on the first of April, at which time the appropriations begin to be applied. Owing to this want of harmony between the school and financial year, it is difficult to give a satisfactory financial statement of the year comprised in this report, which differs, as will be seen, both from the school year proper and the city's financial year.

Teachers' salaries begin with the school year, and any changes made in them, affect an estimate and appropriation made or applied the previous April. So also, with the ordinary or incidental expenses of the schools. It is a matter well worthy of consideration whether the school year should not be made to correspond with the financial year; the teachers to be elected in March and salaries and incidental expen-

ses estimated for the year ending the first of April. Since the annual report is made in the middle of the school year, it must, of course, include the statistics of a part of two years, and two reports must be consulted to ascertain facts with regard to attendance, expenses, &c., of any current school year. We are obliged, also, in case of any important changes in school organization, since these are more frequently made at the beginning of the school year, to report upon them for the first time after only six months' trial. These facts should be borne in mind by the reader of these reports.

The amount of money, exclusive of interest account, expended by the city for the year 1878-1879, was \$769,576.57. Of this amount \$76,049.75 was expended for schools, \$59,670.88 being for salaries and \$16,378.87 for incidental or ordinary expenses.

It will be observed that nearly ten per cent. of all the money expenses for city purposes has been spent on schools. The statement made in our last report that "good schools are necessarily expensive," cannot be kept too prominently before the mind. Good teachers, good school buildings, good school furnishings, and good superintendence are well worth the cost.

As the effect of the expenditure of this large sum of money is felt with more or less directness in every family of this city it is not surprising that much interest is manifested in the matter; but it is perhaps to be regreted that this interest is so often manifested by criticism which is largely based upon misapprehension or misunderstanding of the facts upon which the criticism is made.

In a matter touching so nearly the best interests of the community, there can be but one desire, and that is to secure for all pupils the best results of best methods. The matters involved are numerous, and many conflicting interests have to be harmonized, and probably the great difference of opinions in reference to the appropriate studies for common and high schools and modes of teaching, should forbid any confident expectation of entire harmony of views; but nothing could be lost, while much might be gained by all parties working together to secure the desired end.

A careful examination of the schools and a comparison with

their condition a year ago, warrants us in saying that they have materially improved during the year. Not to so great a degree as we might wish, for the best directed efforts sometimes fail of entire success; but while the former rate of attendance is fully maintained, the schools in point of interest and general progress, stand to-day further advanced than a year ago. It is a general report of the teachers, substantiating this view, that classes have come up this year better prepared than the year before.

The condition of the schools is greatly affected by their surroundings. Satisfactory progress must not be looked for among pupils of overcrowded and ill ventilated rooms. Alertness of mind and quickness of apprehension are not to be expected of pupils who breathe all the school day, air loaded with the exhalations from the lungs and bodies of those about them. Aching eyes, throbbing heads, flushed or pale faces and irritable temper, characteristic alike of teachers and pupils in too many school rooms, warn us that it is not so much "the course of study" which is sapping their health and strength, as it is the want of a course of pure air through the school room, combined with late hours, improper diet and outside lessons, as music, &c., on the part of pupils.

In the Superintendent's last report (page 90 of the Report for 1879) may be found some valuable statistics with regard to this matter which merit more attention than they have received.

Some changes, tending to improvement in this direction, have been made; but much more remains to be done. Reforms, however, proverbially move slowly to be permanent; but so long as some reform is making we may take courage.

The Brackett St. Grammar school for girls and the Park St. Grammar school for boys have been consolidated into the Butler school; and the Fourth Grammar school for boys and the Centre Grammar school for girls have been in like manner consolidated into the Cumberland St. school. As a result of these changes, all our grammar schools are mixed schools with a manifest improvement in many respects.

While the crowded condition of the schools in the western

part of the city has been somewhat relieved by the erection and occupancy of the Butler school, the eastern part of the city remains to be provided for. A request has been made to the city council to build a new school house on Munjoy Hill large enough to accommodate four hundred pupils, and we hope that such prompt action will be taken in the premises as will give us a new school house so much needed, by September next, at the opening of the next school year.

Frequent examinations have been instituted during the year by the teachers, superintendent and committee, to ascertain the progress and proficiency of the pupils. Of course it must be understood that written tests or examinations to accomplish the above named objects must follow very closely the line of study pursued during the term. That part of the course of study indicated by "Oral Instruction," or directed "To be read only," cannot fairly be subjected to the same close and rigid examination as that part which has been pursued with thoroughness during the term. Nor if, in Latin and Greek, especial attention has been given to reading those languages, should the examination be directed to grammatical construction or philological peculiarities of the language. In the studies under charge of special teachers, unless great care is taken in the preparation of the examination papers, the tendency is to throw their branches of study into undue prominence and give them a place in our schools which they have never been intended to fill.

The remedy lies in the hands of the committee and deserves and requires close attention on their part with the preparation of every series of examination papers. It is a question also which should have immediate attention, whether the written tests are not given too often, and whether they should not be restricted to two each term. Our schools are not universities, and the mental development of the children is immature; and too frequent written tests do, without doubt, keep pupils unduly excited and at high pressure.

But, so far as is possible by means of written examinations, the proficiency of the pupils during the year has been tested by the committee, with a result quite satisfactory on the whole.

The effect of the grade and monthly teachers' meeting is noticeable in the uniformity of progress in the various schools. One thing, we regret to say, was too prominent to be allowed to pass without notice, that is, the great amount of incorrect spelling. We sincerely hope, for the good name of our schools, that the often repeated saying that "good spelling is the test of accurate scholarship" is not true. It is almost inconceivable that a branch of study, pursued without intermission during a ten years course, should show such results as are seen on our examination papers.

An examination of methods pursued in other cities, where excellent results are said to be obtained, shows that the combination of a classified spelling book, and spelling from the reading book, is the method adopted.

An improvement is observable in Reading, especially in those grades where reading matter outside the class readers has been introduced. A series of school readers consisting of perhaps six books, comprises the reading included in our ten years course of study. There is no more reading in these six books than in the two or three volumes which a bright girl or boy takes from the public library for a week's reading at home. How useless, then, to expect to create and keep up an interest in six small books for ten years. Of course Reading, and not Elocution as an art, is to be studied at school; but heretofore we have not made provision for outside reading matter for practice in reading at sight, which is the greatest use made of reading, but the recent action of the Board has furnished reading material to the upper classes in the same way as has been done in the lower, so that we may reasonably hope for greater improvement in these classes also. As the books adopted are different in each district and, after use there, are passed to another, a large amount of reading matter is furnished for a small sum. Right here comes in the question, Why should we not furnish *all* the school books required for use by pupils in school, in the same way that we now furnish maps, charts, pens, ink, pencils, &c. There are many reasons favoring such a step, and it is worthy of notice that no city which has adopted this plan has ever

gone back to the old method of individual ownership. The present time is favorable to the adoption of such a plan. Very excellent terms could be had for the introduction of the books, and the expense would not exceed seventy-five to eighty cents per pupil in the grammar and primary schools. One dollar apiece for each pupil would furnish *all* the school supplies needed for use in these schools, or say an appropriation of \$3,000 per annum beyond our present appropriations. Among other advantages may be mentioned the following:

1. A better treatment of the books could be expected and enforced, and the sight of books disfigured by pen and pencil and mutilated by willful misuse would cease to offend the eye of the teacher or visitor. A pupil may perhaps do what he pleases with his own book, but he will hesitate long before he mutilates or disfigures a *loaned* book, when such treatment exposes him to certain penalty, both teacher and parent being responsible for good usage to the book.

2. Many pupils are now kept out of school from the sheer inability of parents to provide school books, while they are not willing to incur a certain odium which they believe attaches to a report as "Parent of indigent children." In many families where there are several children the burden of buying books made necessary by promotion is very great. And if bought, must be procured by slowly accumulated savings, so that in many cases weeks elapse after the beginning of a term before the children of many families are supplied with their books. If however, all the books were supplied from one common stock, placed in charge of the teacher, and issued promptly at the beginning of the term, much delay and inconvenience now suffered would be avoided, and no sense of inferiority felt, because all would be supplied alike.

3. The greatly diminished expense to the city as a whole. The average life of a school book above the primary grade is about four years, in the primary grade about three years, varying somewhat as to binding, use, &c. Now, when any pupil passes from a lower grade to a higher, his school books are often of no use unless he has a younger brother or sister to give them to. If he can sell them at all it is at a low price,

or if he moves into another place where the same series is not used, the books must be laid aside. Under the proposed arrangement, these books might be used by other pupils of successive classes. Besides, in the purchase of so large a number of books by one party, for cash, a large sum would be saved over the retail price and the community would gain the difference.

The schools have not lacked supervision during the year. The various members of the board have reported monthly upon the schools under their charge, and their visits have been supplemented by those of the superintendent who has been ready at all times to assist, when assistance was needed. The course of study has been carefully scrutinized and in some essential particulars amended, many features of practical use having been introduced. It is not to be supposed that it is all it should be now, but so far as the changes have taken effect the result has been beneficial. Modes of instruction have received much attention both from this board and at the monthly and grade meetings of teachers, at which the superintendent is present, and methods which have approved themselves by successful results elsewhere, are discussed, and if found to be adapted to our system of schools and superior to those in use are adopted. A constant improvement in school methods is noticed as a consequence of this course.

It must be conceded that the classification of our schools viz:—six years of primary and four years of grammar school work, is deceptive. In fact, only the work of the first three or four years of school can be properly classed as primary school work, and the methods adapted to these younger pupils, are clearly not those which should be pursued with pupils in the upper classes in our primary schools. Pupils of ten or twelve years of age ought to be expected to have learned methods of study from books, and attention ought to be given especially that they shall have acquired habits of study before entering the grammar schools. To do this they should be required to have books for study in the upper classes of primary schools, instead of almost exclusive oral instruction as now required.

We believe that the discipline of the schools has never been better than during the past year. Few cases have been reported to the board requiring their action, and the monthly reports of the principals show a falling off in the number of cases of corporal punishment. An order has been passed respecting the detention of pupils after school hours which we believe will be productive of best results. No pupil can now be detained at school during any part of the noon intermission nor after the afternoon session longer than half an hour. Possibly some good might be gained in the detention after school hours for purposes of study or discipline by judicious teachers, but all teachers are not judicious, and children have been frequently detained to whom the detention is a serious injury and a grave injustice. In some instances this injustice has been carried so far that whole classes have been detained for the fault of a single scholar, or a pupil sentenced to remain after school every day for a week for a single venial fault. It is an easy thing to pronounce such a sentence, but a "lingering punishment long drawn out" will generally fail of a salutary effect. To many children the regular work of the prescribed school hours is quite as much as they can bear, and the extra hours only result in injury to their health.

All cases of corporal punishment must, by the rules of the board, be reported monthly for their consideration, with their causes, extent and effect. Corporal punishment, as some one has said, is "a confession of weakness to wickedness, the weakness of the teacher to the wickedness of the pupil," and while it may sometimes be necessary, it should be always the punishment of last resort, and cannot be administered with too much discretion.

The subject of truancy has received much and careful attention at the hands of the committee during the year, but without the result which we hoped to attain. Notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the truant officer and the co-operation of the teachers, hundreds of children are habitual truants, playing about the streets and wharves of the city. In some cases this is within the knowledge and by consent of their parents, in others without this knowledge and consent,

owing to the adroit management of the delinquents. The various devices put into operation by the truants to escape detection and avoid arrest would make an amusing chapter in this report if the effects were not so sad. The territory of the city is too extensive, and the cases of truancy are too numerous to be dealt with efficiently by one truant officer. There should be at least two, appointed by and to be under the direction of this board, to accomplish a part even of what is desirable in this field. To say nothing of the effect upon the well being of this community, of boys growing up in idleness and in daily practice of all the evils which idleness engenders, the effect upon the schools themselves is disastrous. Truants brought back from the streets and kept in school by force, with all their bad habits, and far behind their classes, greatly retard the progress of the schools in which they are placed, and only seldom do they become good, law-abiding pupils. It is worth while to consider if some separate school should not be established for habitual truants. Not like the Intermediate school abolished by the board a few years ago, nor upon the same plan, but an Attendance school, to which all truants found upon the streets should be first sent, to be under the charge of a wise and humane master, there to be on probation, those who merited it to be returned to the schools in the district where they reside, and those who after patient trial failed to reform, to be sent to the State Reform School during their minority. The schools thus purified and relieved of a heavy burden, would be immensely benefited, and the truants be reformed at home or at least kept from contaminating others by evil influences.

Two opinions, among many others, appear to be current in every community and may fairly be called upon to prove themselves correct. The first is that any person with sufficient education may be, and probably would be a successful teacher. This is often enough disproved to show its incorrectness, though that is not always an accepted result. The other is that any person whosoever knows enough to criticise school objects, needs and management. Few people, comparatively speaking, criticise the methods in other professions than teach-

ing, fewer still, perhaps, offer advice in the details of trades and the mechanic arts, but few are they who do not criticise schools and school methods. Intelligent criticism on these subjects is always in order, and should always be welcomed. Old methods are constantly giving way to new ones, not always with the good results hoped for by the school authorities, nor justly expected by others who have the pupils' best interests most at heart. The concerns embraced in the general term of "school management," are diverse and complicated. A method successful in a country school will not necessarily be so in the city and *vice versa*. Systems of education seeming to work admirably in one country will not always work well when transplanted to another, or grafted upon the system of a country whose genius, habits of thought and action are different. If only the object of a common school education could be fixed, all efforts to secure that object could be directed to that end by all who have an interest or concern in it, but ill-advised or hostile criticism will not forward such a result.

This matter would be somewhat simplified if a larger proportion continued in school during the entire ten years' course comprised in the primary and grammar schools. An examination of the statistics contained in our reports and extending over several years shows however, that out of 1000 pupils in the lowest class ten years ago, only 175 are to be found this year in the first class in the grammar schools; that is to say in the course of ten years 825 pupils out of 1000 drop entirely out of school. So that it is not desirable to prepare a course of study for our schools which shall be arranged with reference only to those who graduate from the first classes of the grammar schools. Some provision must be made for those who will leave school before the ten years' course has expired, and whose whole stock of knowledge which fits them for their life work is to be gained in our public schools.

With this in view, what studies or topics should be introduced into the curriculum and what omitted? There is a wide divergence of views in regard to these points. One man, prominent in good works, and who was himself liberally edu-

cated in the fullest sense of the term, writes: "Fortunate those who have had less schooling, to whom the old-fashioned country school was vouchsafed." "To speak plainly, the main purpose of the common school is to enable its graduates to more easily earn their bread and butter." Edward Everett once said: "To read the English language well, to write with despatch a neat and legible hand, and to be master of the first four rules of arithmetic so as to dispose at once with accuracy of every question of figures that comes up in practice, I call this a good education, and if you add the ability to write pure grammatical English, I regard it as an excellent education."

President Chadbourne of Williams College says: "Enforcement of principles of honesty, *love of law*, respect for labor, should never be forgotten, and we should ever aim to develop honest manhood and womanhood. Education does not consist in mastering languages, but is found in that moral training which extends beyond the school room to the playground and street, and which teaches that a meaner thing can be done than fail in a recitation." There is nothing incompatible in these views. Side by side with the essentials which must be called into use in the struggle for existence, may be cultivated the moral forces which go to the making up of honest and true men and women. If to these be added some instruction in the perception of harmony and the delight of sweet sounds, the elements of drawing which, best of all studies, trains the eye and the hand, and some acquaintance with the properties of those objects in nature which are all around us, we do not go beyond the proper curriculum of the common school.

All this can be done and should be done without forcing the pupils beyond their strength. Some weaker pupils kept in school by their own unwillingness to leave their studies, but whose state of health calls for a rest from school work, may suffer, but the average child need not be injured by the required study of any of our schools. It must be remembered that other causes than overwork in school, causes quite often within parents' control, produce ill health among the pupils of our schools. It is worthy of note that the course of study

which in our schools is covered by ten years, is in many cities covered by a nine years' and by others in an eight years' course.

On the 30th of August last was dedicated a new school house, to which, in honor of Hon. Moses M. Butler, late Mayor and chairman of this board, has been given the name of the Butler School. The style of architecture is modern Gothic, ornamented with Nova Scotia freestone and colored brick. It has a high pitch roof, with ridge cresting, and where the roofs of the wings intersect there is a clock tower, 8x8 feet, with a slated spire. No wood-work has been used in the outside finish, the whole being brick, freestone and iron. The outside walls of the building are of brick, 14 inches in thickness, with a two-inch air space, the outside course being laid in red mortar. The ground plan is in the form of the letter V, with a portion of the lower part cut off, having a frontage on each street of 101 feet 5 inches, and 45 feet 6 inches across the front or bottom part of the letter. Each wing is 41 feet wide. The building is two stories high, each story being 14 feet in the clear. It has two entrances from the street and two from the rear or playground, The street entrances are ornamented with freestone, in two colors. On each floor there are six school rooms, each about 25x30 feet, giving ample space for fifty pupils to each room, each pupil having a single seat and desk. Connected with each room are a clothes room and teacher's closet, both of ample dimensions. All the corridors are roomy; the stairs are wide and so situated that in case of panic it would almost be impossible for any serious accident to occur. The basement is 11 feet high in the clear, and the space in the wings is for playrooms. The other parts of the basement are used for the heating apparatus, water closets, coal, etc. The building is warmed and ventilated in the most approved method. All the rooms are warmed by indirect radiation, the corridors having direct radiation.

Mr. F. H. Fassett was architect, Mr. Frank Cunningham was contractor for the brick work and granite work. Mr. Spencer Rogers furnished the carpenter work and material.

Mr. William Gray did the painting, Messrs. Jones and Ward the plastering, Mr. William Scott put on the galvanized iron, and Mr. Sylvanus Bourne did the slating.

The ample corridors of the second story,—the building being unprovided with a hall—were crowded with the parents of the children and friends of the school. Mr. Levi A. Gray, of the district committee, called the assembly to order and presided over the exercises.

An appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Hill. The hymn "Mighty God Thy name adoring," was sung by a choir of children, pupils of the school, under direction of Mr. Burgess of the committee. Alderman A. H. Waite, of the Committee on Public Buildings, in presenting the keys to his Honor the Mayor, spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen :—It is with pleasure that I view your presence here on this occasion as a manifestation of the interest which you feel in the education of the children and youth of our city, and your appreciation of the labors of those who seek to minister to such education. Although it has not heretofore been customary to formally dedicate our new school houses, it is a custom well worthy of adoption, and one which being now inaugurated, will I hope, henceforth be maintained. Each new school house erected in a community marks an era of progress in such a community which should be observed with appropriate ceremonies.

The early settlers of New England in no way manifested their wisdom and foresight more than in the establishment of common schools, where all alike could share in the advantages of an education which should fit them for better citizens, and to better maintain and enjoy the blessings of freedom. No better safeguard could they have bequeathed for liberty and its attendant blessings, than those of virtue and intelligence. Better than forts, or guns, or armies, or ships of war, is an *intelligent* conscience among the people.

The laws of our State not only provide for the maintenance of common schools, and the instruction of the pupils therein in intellectual studies, but also make it the duty of the teachers to endeavor to impress upon the minds of the children under their care the principles of morality, justice, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society. It is to be hoped that not only the teachers of our schools, but all others occupying positions of authority and influence may teach these virtues, not alone by precept, but by example as well.

The authorities of our city, realizing the importance to the material as well as the mental and moral welfare of the people, of the proper maintainance of the common schools, have from time to time made hearty and liberal provision for their establishment and support. In the same generous spirit they provided for the erection of this beautiful building which we to-day formerly dedicate. May it long remain a monument to the wisdom and liberality of the people of Portland, and may its influence be long felt for good, not only by this city, but through our State and nation, and the world.

To the building committee of last year, under whose direction the principal contracts were made, together with the architect, our worthy townsman, F. H. Fassett, and the mechanics of our city who so ably seconded them, belongs the principal credit in the construction of this beautiful building; the present committee having but finished what they so well begun. We trust that our labors may meet your approval. We believe it to be as nearly perfect, and as well adapted to its purpose, and to the health, comfort, and well being of the pupils, as any school house in the land.

Although not fully completed, it is far enough advanced for occupancy at the commencement of the next school term. I therefore in behalf of the committee on public buildings, present to the Mayor, as the representative of the city, the keys of this building, that it may by him be formally placed under the control of the school committee.

In closing, I express the hope that in future years many of the best and ablest citizens of our land may look back with pride and pleasure to this school house as the place where they were in a great measure fitted for honorable and useful life.

His Honor, the Mayor, then delivered an address, transferring the keys to the chairman of the district committee, as follows:

In behalf of the city I receive these keys as a token of the interest our citizens feel in the cause of popular education. I trust they may be used by this and many future generations to unlock and keep open the temple of knowledge, and I accept this building so spacious and so elegantly furnished and finished, as a symbol of the intellectual culture of those by whose enterprise and taste it has been erected.

To you, gentlemen of the committee, I transfer these keys, and congratulate you on the new facilities you acquire in your department.

Chas. F. Libby, Esq., chairman of the district committee, receiving the keys, responded as follows:

In accepting in behalf of the sub-committee the supervision of this school, I may be allowed to congratulate you, Mr. Mayor, on the completion during your official term of this substantial and commodious building, which will long remain an honorable memorial of the liberality with which our city has fostered its common school system. Provision for popular education has always been a marked feature of our New England history, and early found its expression in the colonial law, passed November 4. 1692, requiring "every town containing fifty families to support one schoolmaster constantly, and those containing one hundred families to maintain a grammar school." Under this law the first school within the limits of Portland, then constituting a part of the ancient town of Falmouth was established in the year 1733, when "Robert Bayley was hired at a salary of seventy pounds a year to keep six months upon the neck (now Portland) three months at Purpooduck, and three on the north side of Back Cove."

Lest any misapprehension may exist as to the extravagance of the salary paid, it may be proper to observe that this was in the days of "old tenor" paper money which was then at a depreciation of about four hundred per cent. and steadily declined until in 1749 it reached the point that it cost eleven hundred pounds in paper to buy one hundred pounds sterling.

In 1736 Mr. Bayley received six pounds extra as grammar schoolmaster, and this is the first intimation we have of the establishment of a grammar school in the town. In 1737 the grammar school became a distinct school in which higher branches were taught than had been before practiced, and Mr. Nicholas Hodge, a person of liberal education, was employed as master. The inhabitants on the Neck seem to have been more liberal in their support of education than the rest of the town, for we find that at an early day they assumed the burden of paying a large share of the master's salary for the privilege of having the grammar school kept among them. Mr. Willis says that from "about 1750 we may reasonably conclude that two schools conducted by male teachers were regularly kept upon the Neck," and that in 1760 when the Neck contained about one thousand inhabitants "besides the male schools there was one kept for smaller children by the ancient dame, Mrs. Clark, who lived on Plum street," and adds "the severity of her discipline and her harsh manners still dwell in the memories of some who have survived to our day (1831.)"

That the inhabitants of the town had not always taken such an interest in schools is apparent from the earliest notice which appears in the records on this subject, Sep. 15, 1729, after the resettlement of the town, which had been again depopulated in the third Indian war, and eleven years after its incorporation, when "the selectmen were requested to look out for a schoolmaster, to prevent the town's being presented." The earlier inhabitants of this territory were also remiss in their duties, for we find that in 1675, the selectmen of the town were presented "for not taking care that the children and youth of that town of Falmouth be taught their catechise and educated according to law." This presentment was made under a law passed by the General Court in 1642, requiring the selectmen of every town to see that none of "their brethren and neighbors suffer so much barbarism in any of their families as not to endeavor to teach their children and apprentices so much learning as may enable them perfectly well to read the English tongue."

The grammar schoolmaster in those days was an important personage. He was generally a man of liberal education and ranked among the professional classes. Among those who held this position in the town prior to the incorporation of the Neck as Portland, in 1786, we find the names of Stephen Longfellow, David Wyer, Theophilus Bradbury and Theophilus Parsons, all graduates from Harvard College and men distinguished in their several careers. The "professed schoolmaster" was exempt from military trainings and duties of watch and ward, and in the case of grammar schoolmasters was exempt from payment of taxes. No person was allowed to set up even a private school "for the teaching and instructing children or youth in reading, writing or any other science," without the approval of the selectmen; and all grammar schoolmasters, by a law passed June 28, 1701, were required to obtain the approval of "the minister of the town and the ministers of the two next adjacent towns, or any two of them by certificate under their hands." That these laws were not dead letters we find by a prosecution commenced in 1761 against a schoolmaster in the town, named Richmond, who was arrested on a warrant and bound over to appear before the court of general sessions to answer his being presented "for setting up and keeping school in Falmouth without the approbation of the selectmen." It is worthy of consideration whether such a law would not be salutary even in these latter days.

In 1832 Portland, having increased to about 12,000 inhabitants, was incorporated as a city. From the report of the

school committee of that year we learn that in our public school system were then included a high school for boys, 4 monitorial schools (two for each sex,) and 6 primary schools, besides a school for colored children, two island schools and an infant charity school, which was aided by the city to the extent of \$150. Each school was in charge of a single teacher, with an average attendance in all the schools of 1074 pupils. Two of these schools, the monitorial school for boys taught by Master Jackson, and the monitorial school for girls, taught by Miss Hale, are the early representatives of the two grammar schools which are to be consolidated in this building under the name of the Pine Street Grammar School. It may be of interest to trace somewhat briefly the history of these schools.

Although their establishment as monitorial schools dates much earlier than the incorporation of the city, yet it is not until 1828 that any of the school-buildings known to this generation became identified with either of these schools. In that year the brick building on Spring street, now occupied by the Practice School, was erected for Master Jackson's school at an expense of about \$2500. The committee of that year say that "the building was found to answer the highest expectations, being perfectly commodious and sufficiently spacious to accommodate as large a number as it will probably ever be desirable to collect in one school." As the average number belonging to the school in that year was 190, it would seem that the number which it was desirable to collect in one school under the instruction of a single teacher had already been largely exceeded, and in view of this fact it is not surprising to learn that grammar was not then included in the branches taught in that school.

Of some of the arduous duties of a Master in those days, we get a glimpse when we learn, as recorded by Master Jackson that in one year he made more than eleven thousand quill pens for his pupils. One fact, recorded by the committee in 1837 with reference to this school, and deemed worthy of commendation, was the formation of an "anti-swearing society" by some of the pupils which was "attended with much good," in the opinion of Mr. Jackson. The judicious conduct of these youths can be safely recommended for imitation in our schools as we have no reason to think that the prevalence of the "revolting and wicked custom of profane swearing among lads" has entirely ceased in our day.

The school continued in this building until 1844, when the brick school house on Park street was erected for its accommodation, "being the best arranged and the best constructed." as the committee say, "of any building for a similar purpose

ever erected by the city—both a credit and an ornament to our city.” The school was then known by the name of “Male Grammar School, No. 1,” and was soon after placed on a better foundation by the employment of a female teacher as assistant. Mr. Jackson continued at the head until 1849, when he was obliged to ask leave of absence on account of ill health, and never returned to the school, his death occurring a few months afterwards.

Probably no teacher connected with our public schools has ever left a more honorable record than Master Jackson, who is identified with the growth of our school system by long years of faithful and earnest service. He was followed by Manthano Pickering, who continued in charge of the school until his death in 1863. Under his efficient management the standard of the school steadily advanced; as a thorough instructor and disciplinarian he had no superior among our teachers, and his labors will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the pupils who were under his charge.

Mr. Eben Wentworth, who since 1855 had been principal of the intermediate school for boys, succeeded Mr. Pickering as principal of this school, and continued successfully to fill this position until 1869, when he was elected principal of the North school, and the present incumbent (Mr. Haines) was elected to fill his place. Mr. Wentworth was a teacher of rare judgment and large experience; under his wise management the North school was soon brought to a high state of proficiency and took a front rank among our schools. Four years ago, in consequence of impaired health, he resigned his position and was appointed superintendent of the State Reform School, where he established many wise reforms and made the school, what the State intended it to be, a reformatory rather than a penal institution. His recent death has deprived the community of a useful citizen and a valuable public officer.

The few changes in the teachers of this school during this long period of more than fifty years, is a marked feature of its history, and has contributed largely to its usefulness and success. The earnest and faithful labors of the men who have administered its affairs will be long remembered by their numerous pupils, now numbered among our active and influential citizens, and their lives deserve more than the passing notice which we are able to give.

The monitorial system of instruction, which was in use both in the boys' and girls' schools of the higher grades fifty years ago, and which had been adopted from a desire of economy, could not long prevail in a community which demanded efficiency in its common school system. We accordingly find

that soon after the incorporation of our city, a change was demanded in this respect. The interest in popular education was increasing with the advance in wealth and population, and schools in which reading, writing and the simple rules of arithmetic only were taught, no longer satisfied the more progressive spirit of the day. The girls' monitorial schools were the first to feel the influence of this change. As early as 1837, ten years before the change was made in the boys school, female assistants were employed in these schools, and their course of study was advanced to a higher grade. In this year a building was specially erected at a cost of \$4300, for the accommodation of the West Female Grammar school on Spring street, which is now used as the engine house and ward room. It was described by the committee of that day as "a tasteful and convenient brick edifice with a stone front." Miss Jane Carruthers was then Principal, with Miss Mary K. Farrington assistant. At the dedication of this building, Dec. 4th, 1837, (one of the few school buildings where I find any notice in the reports of a public dedication,) the Rev. Jason Whitman, then pastor of the Second Unitarian society, (Park street,) delivered an elaborate address, which was deemed worthy of publication by the committee, and is printed with their report.

This school, the early representative of the Brackett street grammar school, had formerly occupied a wooden building on State street, and later a building on Spring street, both of which have long since been removed. Its earliest principal mentioned in the reports was a Miss Kidder, who was in charge of the school in 1826. She resigned in 1829, and Miss Charlotte Hale took her place, remaining at its head until 1836, when she resigned on account of ill health, and Miss Narcissa B. Mitchell was elected principal, but remained in charge only a few months, when she gave place to Miss Carruthers, previously mentioned. Miss Carruthers died in 1838, and Miss Farrington became principal. Instead of employing an assistant teacher, the committee of that year tried the plan of using "four of the most advanced young ladies in the school, who were formerly monitors, as assistant teaches," dividing the salary of the assistant teacher among them, "the young ladies still pursuing their own studies, while each of them took charge of a division of the school in certain branches." This plan, however, was not satisfactory, and in 1840 a regular teacher was employed as assistant. From 1845 to 1851 Miss Mary B. Giddings was principal of the school, having as her assistant Miss Rachel J. Symonds until 1849, when Miss Angela A. Small, who had been since 1845 a teacher in Prim-

ary No. 6, was appointed in her place, and in 1851 was elected principal of the school, with a salary of \$300. With Miss Small's assumption of the principalship the school seems to have entered upon a very prosperous course. She was a lady of rare gifts and accomplishments as a teacher, and until her death in 1870 was successively elected to responsible positions in our public schools. Having been promoted to be principal of the Willis school for girls at the time of its establishment in 1857, she remained in charge of that school until it was discontinued, when she was transferred to the High School, where she held the position of mistress at the time of her death.

In 1852 the building on Brackett street, built in 1836 and occupied as a primary school, was burned, being it is said, the first school house ever destroyed by fire in Portland. A larger school house was immediately built upon the same lot, containing upon the second floor rooms for a primary school, and in the third story rooms for a grammar school under what was then the "highest roof in the city." To these rooms the school on Spring street was immediately transferred and has since been known as the Brackett Street Grammar School for girls. In 1857 Miss Lydia A. Harris, a teacher who had long been connected with our public schools, and whose name is held in affectionate remembrance by the many pupils who passed under her instruction, became principal of the school and remained in charge of it until she resigned her position in 1877, when she was succeeded by Miss Ellen C. Williams, who is now transferred with her former pupils to this school. Any notice of the Brackett street grammar school would be inadequate which failed to recognize the valuable services rendered to this school by Miss Harris. Her refined influence, gentle manners and earnest teaching were reflected in the minds of her pupils and were potent influences in the success of the school.

To-day we are about to bring together under one management and one roof these two schools whose independent existence I have briefly traced. The early policy which dictated the separate education of the sexes has given place to different views more favorable, it is believed, to the interests of society. Modern life, with its sweeping current has leveled many prejudices; the peculiar notions that once prevailed as to the proper education of women, which were based upon their assumed inferiority in intellectual power, and fitness for only a "special sphere," are fast passing away. The same liberal spirit which recognizes their equality of right before the law would extend to them equal privileges in matters of

education; we have learded to recognize that their intellectual needs and capacities are equal to those of men, and that the convent system of high walls and light intellectual diet with a good deal of fancy-work is not productive of the best results so far as the highest type of womanhood is concerned. We have found that the co-education of the sexes is consistent with a recognition of the special wants of each, and is attended with mutual advantage. In making the change we are introducing no innovation into our schools, we are but removing an anomaly, which has long existed in the case of four grammar schools, and completing a system which was initiated years ago in the highest and lowest grades.

Were time permitted to me, it would be interesting to trace the growth of our public school system from its earliest history, and show the causes which have stimulated its rapid development within the last fifty years; but the limits of this address would not admit of such an extended inquiry, and without attempting any vindication of our present school system, I would simply call attention to the marked increase of popular favor in which our schools are held, as the best proof of the efficiency of the system and of the wisdom of the policy which has so liberally aided its development. As late as 1834 the private schools in this city had nearly as many pupils as were included in all the public schools, and not till 1850 was there established a high school for the education of girls, although such an institution had existed for boys ever since the independent existence of Maine as a state, and a special classical school for boys had been maintained since 1797. Now all this is changed. Private schools no longer monopolize the facilities for a higher education. In fact they may be said to hardly exist in our midst. They have been crowded out by the public schools, which working on a boarder foundation and with more liberal provision for higher education, have rendered competition on the part of individuals almost impossible. As institutions designed to meet the special wants of individual cases they usefully supplement our public schools, but it should be our special duty to see that through no defect in our public school system should recourse to private schools be necessary in order to obtain a thorough and practical education in matters included within the range of our school work.

In transferring to you, sir, as the principal of this school the keys of this building which is henceforth dedicated to the education of the youth of our city, I cannot ignore, if I would, the responsibilities of the position to which we have elected you. To you and your associate teachers is confided the ed-

ucation of the youth who will soon occupy these rooms. The trust which you have accepted is an important one, and involves not only the development of the intellectual powers, but also the training of the moral faculties of the pupils who are to be under your charge. In the prominence that is given in our educational systems to mere intellectual advancement, there is danger that this other work may be forgotten. Its importance, however, is recognized by the statutes of the State, which require that all instructors of youth "shall use their best endeavors to impress on the minds of the children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of morality and justice, and a sacred regard for truth; love of the country, humanity, and a universal benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality; chastity, moderation and temperance; and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society; and to lead those under their care, as their ages and capacities admit, into a particular understanding of the tendency of such virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, and promote their future happiness, and the tendency of the opposite vices, to slavery, degradation and ruin." If these be the aims of education, certainly no ordinary qualities are demanded in a teacher, and no perfunctory performance will accomplish the task.

The increased attention given within the last half century to what has been termed the philosophy of education, has led to marked results, so far as improvement in methods and matter of school work is concerned. The old days of terrorism and undue restraint have passed away forever, we hope, from the schoolroom, and in its place has come a reign of sympathy and earnest enthusiasm which seeks to infuse into school-life something of the freshness and ardor which characterize all successful work. With this change has come a demand for higher qualifications in teachers. To-day teaching is regarded properly as a profession and not a mere livelihood, and as such demands careful preparatory work. Normal schools have been established all over our land, and their influence is felt in the improved condition of our common schools due to the higher standard of teaching which they have helped to introduce.

Without unduly magnifying your office I would have you appreciate its responsibilities and bring to your work a high resolve to advance the cause to which we dedicate this building to-day. Whatever may be the immediate or apparent success of your labors, you will have the satisfaction of knowing that your work, if well done, will live after you, and no greater reward has any man than this.

The master of the school, Mr. Moses J. Haines, in reply accepted the trust in appropriate terms.

The dedication hymn "Bringing what Praise we can," was then sung by the children and brief addresses were made by Superintendent Tash, Hon. M. M. Butler, Rev. H. S. Burrage, and others. The exercises concluded by the singing of "Old Hundred" by the choir and audience, who then took occasion to inspect the new building and its appointments.

In April last Miss Sarah D. Sylvester, assistant in Primary No. 4, died, after a long and painful illness. Miss Sylvester had been connected with our schools since 1874, and by her lovely disposition had endeared herself to her pupils and all with whom she was associated. The board passed the following resolve:

Resolved, That this board has learned with deep regret of the death of Miss Sarah D. Sylvester, a teacher whose faithful and efficient services in our public schools have won for her an enviable reputation and the marked commendation of the members of this Board.

Resolved, That we tender to her bereaved family the assurance of our sympathy in this affliction.

Near the close of the school year, Mr. Geo. E. Taylor, Principal of the Fourth Grammar School, died after a short illness. Mr. Taylor had been for more than thirty years a teacher in our public schools, and by his faithful labors, upright and honorable life had won a high place in the regards of all who knew him. He was highly esteemed as a teacher and much beloved by his pupils.

The board at their meeting in June passed the following resolve:

Whereas, in the eventful march of time, God in his providence has seen fit to remove from us by death, one of our oldest and best teachers, therefore it is fitting and heartfelt that we

Resolve, That in the death of Master George E. Taylor, late Principal of the Fourth Grammar school, the community has met with a loss not easily filled, and we of the School Board here desire to make manifest our appreciation of their great loss.

Full details with regard to the High School and School for the Deaf and Practice school will be found in the reports of the

principals of those schools, and in the Superintendent's report the details and statistics in regard to the High, Grammar and Primary schools. In the School for the Deaf, since last report the number of pupils has constantly increased and there are applications for other pupils pending. It seems now that this school has passed its experimental stage, and is firmly fixed as a part of our school system. It requires a special and fostering care, owing to the needs and wants of the pupils, most of whom come from out of town, and have to be carefully watched and guarded by school authority. State aid is extended to fifteen pupils, and the collection and disbursement of this money entails much care and labor on the part of the principal of the school.

The topics which might be taken up and discussed in a report of this kind are almost innumerable. We have endeavored in this report only to set before the citizens the condition of our schools and some of their most pressing wants. It only needs a united effort on the part of all who have and ought to feel an interest in their successful management to make them so efficient that those who pass out of their doors into the various walks of life shall look back upon them with pride and affectionate regard as the means of a better living and highest usefulness.

For the Committee,

GEO. C. BURGESS.

PORTLAND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

TEACHERS.—ELLEN L. BARTON, PRINCIPAL.

KATE A. SHAW, ASSISTANT.

LAURA G. AMES, “

LIST OF PUPILS.

Names.	Age.	Residence.	Entered School.
Ames, Lottie B.	10	Woolwich,	May, 1879.
Barrett, Thomas H.	20	Weld	Sept., 1879.
Barnard, Lena E.	5	Cape Elizabeth	Jan., 1879.
Boothby, Samuel	9	South Parsonsfield,	Aug., 1877.
Campbell, Maria H.	20	Portland,	Oct., 1876.
Carsley, Annie L.	11	Harrison,	Aug., 1877.
Carsley, Geo. F.	13	New Gloucester	Oct., 1876.
Dudley, Lizzie A.	15	East Bangor,	Sept., 1879.
Flint, Leonas	16	Norway,	Sept., 1879.
Harden, Henry B.	21	Phillips,	Oct., 1876.

Hudson, Carrie M.....	10.....	Portland,	Oct., 1876.
Hamilton, Idea.....	14.....	Saccarappa,.....	May, 1877.
Hanson, Harry.....	14.....	Berwick,.....	Sept., 1879.
Hanson, Frank.....	10.....	Berwick,.....	Sept., 1879.
Libby, Angier H.....	25.....	Saccarappa,.....	Aug., 1877.
O'Brien, Bridget.....	21.....	Portland,	May, 1879.
Ramsey, George.....	7.....	Lewiston,.....	Sept., 1877.
Shaw, Willie E.....	10.....	Portland,	Sept., 1879.
Willis, Mace.....	7.....	Gorham,.....	Jan., 1880.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

To the School Committee of Portland :

GENTLEMEN:—The following report is respectfully submitted for the year ending March 1st, 1880.

During the year the number belonging to this school has increased from ten to nineteen.

Two were admitted at the opening of the spring term, six during the month of September, and one January 5th. These are of various ages ranging from seven to twenty-one, and come, two from the City of Portland, two from Berwick, one each from Woolwich, E. Bangor, Weld, Norway, and Gorham. Four of this number are semi-mutes, three, the Hanson brothers aged ten and fourteen, and Lizzie Dudley, fourteen, have sufficient hearing to be of service in the cultivation of the voice, and corresponding language, consisting mainly of a few nouns and verbs, with extremely faulty articulation.

The fourth, Thomas Barrett, aged twenty, lost hearing and the sight of one eye when five years old. But while perfectly deaf he has retained language, and a tolerable articulation from childhood.

He has also gained a good degree of lip-reading from constant communication with hearing people, without attending school except as an amusement, and without having any other instruction than the conversation of every day life. But although he expresses himself, upon simple subjects quite understangly, he cannot gather the meaning unassisted from the Primers used in the public schools. This is partially due to unfamiliarity with print, largely to long use of ungrammatical forms of expression, and poverty of language, the vocabulary of the Primer being more copious than his own.

Bridget O'Brien, aged twenty-one, of Portland, has been

through the course of instruction at the American Asylum, Hartford, and enters here to acquire lip-reading and the power of articulation rather than to continue her general studies.

The remaining four, Lottie Ames, aged ten, Leonas Flint, sixteen, Mace Willis, seven, and Willie Shaw, ten, are totally deaf—no two however, entering at the same time. Hence you will readily perceive that each has something in age or condition peculiar to him or herself—thus multiplying the labor of the class-room out of all proportion to the results gained.

This lack of classification which has been seriously felt from the opening of the school would seem to be due less to uncontrollable circumstances than to the apathy of parents and friends in regard to placing these unfortunate children in school at a proper age, or upon first becoming deaf. There are known to be, at the present time, large numbers of uneducated adult deaf mutes in the state, also a large number of suitable age to attend school who are not doing so. A consideration of the best means by which these afflicted children can be earlier reached and brought under instruction is earnestly recommended to your attention. Setting aside such graver matters as the good of the state, to communities and individual happiness, the prosperity of our school demands that the children who are to become its future members shall not be allowed to remain out of school through the best portion of youth for instruction.

The profound ignorance of the deaf mute who has never heard or does not retain a knowledge of sound, and who is entirely untaught, is not of itself so serious as is his mental condition. A mental habit has become fixed directly opposed to concentration, reasoning, memorizing. Each added year, instead of rendering the first simple steps more easy, adds to the labor and discouragement of beginning. A striking illustration of this is furnished us in the case of Leonas Flint, who is sixteen years of age, and of good natural parts. This young man finds more difficulty unaided by the encouragement of a teacher's mind acting with his own, to hold his

attention to the subject matter in hand than the youngest member of the school. He has, however, made commendable progress, owing to an intense desire to learn something about the mysteries going on around him, the very existence of which he only now begins adequately to appreciate.

Methods of instruction remain essentially unchanged. Lip-reading, articulation and language require a large part of the time and labor of the school room. Penmanship and drawing are practiced by all; arithmetic, geography, grammar, history and elementary physics are studied by those sufficiently advanced in language. The simple processes of arithmetic are easily illustrated with objects and readily understood. It is only upon application of the principles that difficulty is experienced, and that difficulty is really with language rather than with numbers. Most pupils who have been two years in school can readily write out the multiplication and division tables up to quite large numbers, but a simple question presented in a new form would require much explanation—for instance, to tell a class three years in school, that it had rained every day for two weeks, and finding them unable to tell how many times it had rained, would not argue that they did not know the number of days in a week, the result of multiplying fourteen by one, or were unfamiliar with the words of the sentence, hence every lesson must be a language lesson.

Henry Harden who has been studying arithmetic two years and a half, has a fair understanding of compound numbers, fractions and interest. Several pupils can readily compute easy money transactions. Geography is memorized without difficulty, but with the exception of Henry Harden we have no one who can use a text book. First lessons are on the locations, directions and distances of the several points with which the pupil is familiar; his own town, those of his classmates and other friends, moving further away as a correct idea of distance is gained.

Map drawing is a pleasant diversion—additional wall maps are very much needed. Grammar with us deals with the power and logic of language, analysis and construction, reasons for constantly recurring irregularities; for finding the same

word here an adjective, there an adverb, now a verb, there an auxiliary. Our pupils must be shown why they are to use several pronouns for the same person, several different words and combinations of words for the same action, that expressions are not the same for the same event, yesterday, to-day and to-morrow; in short the mute takes up at manhood in the schoolroom, the grammar we unconsciously began in the nursery.

The school has been exceptionally free from contagious disease, illness or accident, and truancy being unknown, the attendance has been excellent.

Miss Kate A. Shaw and Miss Laura G. Ames have proved earnest and conscientious teachers.

While acknowledging your generosity in giving us what must appear to those accustomed only to the education of hearing pupils, a disproportionately large number of teachers, the fact is respectfully submitted to your consideration, that another teacher, trained and skilled in our methods, could be profitably employed with work at present necessarily neglected to the disadvantage of the school.

Your attention is called to the gratuitous, continued, and frequent medical and dental attendance of Drs. G. G. Holt and A. W. French upon members of the school—to the courtesy of the officers of the Portland Fraternity, also to the generosity of the officers of the Portland & Rochester, the Maine Central, the Boston & Maine and the Grand Trunk Railroad companies in extending the courtesy of reduced fares and free passes to pupils residing on their lines of road, as well as to the numerous friends who have rendered pecuniary aid to the personal needs of some of the more unfortunate of our number.

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Scarlet Fever,.....	7
Cerebro-Spinal-Meningitis,	3
Abscesses in the head,.....	1
Scrofula,	1
Whooping cough,	1
Congenital,.....	5
Unknown,.....	1

Letters of inquiry relating to the school may be addressed to the Principal. Respectfully submitted,

ELLEN P. BARTON.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

To the School Committee of Portland:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave, under your rules, to present my third annual report,—the fifth of the Superintendent of Schools,—representing the year's work just finished in the public schools of the city, including such suggestions and statistics as claim your attention, and, it is hoped, will be of interest to citizens.

SYNOPSIS OF STATISTICS.

I.

POPULATION.

Population of the city, census of '70,	31,418
Present population of the city estimated,	36,500
Number of persons between 4 and 21 yrs. of age, April '79,	9,739
Number between 4 and 6,	1,215
“ “ 6 and 16,	6,054
“ “ 16 and 21,	2,470
“ “ 4 and 5, not admitted to school,	592

II.

SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS.

Number of school districts,	16
“ “ Island “	2
“ “ High schools,	1
“ “ Grammar schools,	6
“ “ Primary schools,	12
Ungraded schools, Long Island and Crotch Island,	2
School for deaf,	1
Whole number of schools,	22

III.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

High school house,	1
School rooms, 8; class-rooms, 15; seats, 850.	
Number of grammar school houses,	5
The Cumberland street grammar school occupies eight school rooms in the high school building.	
Number of school houses for primary schools alone,	8
“ “ ward rooms used “ “ “	2

IV.

TEACHERS.

Number of teachers in the high school,	11
Male, 5 ; female, 6.	
Number of teachers in grammar schools,	35
Male, 5 ; female, 30.	
Number of teachers in primary schools, female,	62
“ “ Long Island—ungraded,	2
“ “ Crotch, “ “	1
Special teachers, penmanship and drawing, music,	2
Portland school for deaf,	3
Total,	116

V.

PUPILS.

Whole number enrolled,	6,437
Males, 3,561 ; females, 2,876.	
Average number belonging, of all grades,	4,614
“ attendance in all grades,	4,275
“ per cent. attendance,	92.4
Whole number enrolled in high school,	354
Average number belonging, 335 ; attending,	323
Per cent. of attendance at high school,	96.4
Whole number enrolled in grammar schools,	1,386
Average number belonging, 1,224 ; attending,	1,166
Per cent. of attendance at grammar schools,	95.3
Whole number enrolled in primary schools,	4,697
Average number belonging, 3,055 ; attending,	2,787
Per cent. of attendance at primary schools,	91.3
Number enrolled under 6,	450
“ “ from 6 to 16,	5,587
“ “ over 16,	400
Attending parochial and private schools, estimated,	1,330

VI.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary.	Appropriations.	Expenditures.
Salaries of teachers,	\$61,620.00	\$59,228.50
Ordinary expenses,	18,350.00	18,395.00
Other sources,	1.00	
Total ordinary,	\$79,971.00	\$77,623.85

Special.		
Portland school for deaf,	\$1,000.00	} \$1,609.09
Tuition in school for deaf,	672.00	
Butler school house,	14,000.00	16,901.70
Truant officer,	500.00	500.00
Deficit of Appropriations,	491.64	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	\$96,634.64	\$96,634.64
Cost per scholar on whole number enrolled, for tuition,		\$9.22
Cost per scholar on whole number enrolled, for incidentals,		2.83
		<hr/>
	Total,	12.05
Cost per scholar on average belonging,		16.78
Cost per scholar on average attending,		18.25

VII.

CITY VALUATIONS AND TAXES, 1879.

Valuations: Real, \$19,825,800;

Personal, \$10,359,128; . . . Total, 30,184,928.00

Amount expended for schools, (ordinary,) per \$1.00 of valuations, 2½ mills.

Amount assessed for taxes—State, \$117,835.17;

County, \$19,885 85; City, \$610,766.00; Total, \$748,487.02

Per cent. of tax for schools, (ordinary,) .10.

For fuller details see appendix.

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Within the past three years great improvements have been made in nearly all the school houses in the city. These improvements have not been very expensive, but they have been none the less real. The objects of these changes have been, first, to render the building healthful, and second, to render them more convenient for school work. The cellars in nearly all the school houses needed cleansing and draining, and this has been so thoroughly done, that they are now easily kept dry and clean; the vaults and water closets which were exceedingly defective, have been either refitted or replaced by those of better construction, many of them the best yet devised,—several other school houses, need similar change. To the heating and ventilation of the school rooms especial attention has been directed. Old and worn-out

stoves have given place either to hot air furnaces or to steam radiators in several of the buildings, and wherever possible, pure warm air is now admitted to school rooms to take the place of foul air no longer fit for respiration. Great pains have been taken by the committee of the City Government having school buildings in charge, and especially by the superintendent of school buildings, acting under their direction, to meet the wishes of the School Committee and the Superintendent of schools in expending the means at their command in the improvement of school houses.

When we consider all these improvements so economically made in the old school buildings of the city, and made with especial reference to their permanency and usefulness, we may congratulate ourselves that we have been making progress toward a higher efficiency in our schools; and when we further consider how many new and much needed school rooms have been added during the present year in the western part of the city by the erection of the grammar school building at the junction of Pine and West streets, we have abundant reason to be proud of what has been done. The addition of twelve new rooms, more than enough to accommodate at present all the grammar school pupils in the Park street and Brackett street school districts is an achievement of no small moment, especially when it is considered that in addition to this there has been an entire renovation of the Brackett street building for primary schools.

The erection of the Butler school house has enabled the school committee to consolidate into one mixed school the Park street school, boys, and the Brackett street school, girls, making a grammar school that will in all respects compare favorably with the best grammar schools in the country. This improvement pertains not only to the grammar school, but as is to be seen, to all the primaries of this entire section of the city. The addition of so much primary school room, as has been made by devoting the entire Park street and Brackett street buildings to their use has enabled the committee to make great improvement in their schools by adding to the number of rooms used, thus diminishing the number in each room, and by appropriating larger and better rooms

to their use. That parents appreciate these improvements is shown by a large increase in the attendance on these schools since the school year opened.

MONUMENT STREET PRIMARY, NO. 1.

School.—There have been seven rooms occupied by this school during the year, six in the building on Monument street and one in the ward room in the engine house on Congress street. The same teachers have had the care and instruction of these rooms the entire year without any change, except that Miss Hooper of the ward room, and Miss Soule of the fifth class in the principal building, exchanged places by the consent of their Supervisor, in September. The classes in all these rooms have been unreasonably large, numbering in all since September, 1st class 59 pupils, 2d class 70, 3d class 57, 4th class 66, 5th class 57, 6th class 60, and in the ward room 40 pupils, partly of the 5th, and partly of the 6th classes.

The work of these teachers, considering the number of pupils under instruction, has been unusually efficient, and the appearance and work of their schools merit commendation. When the City Government shall have supplied further school rooms on Munjoy Hill, so that the classes in this school can be reduced to the proper size, the work will no doubt reach a still higher degree of excellence.

Building.—The changes made a year since in the old vaults of this building by introducing in their place the water tank system have been in their results highly satisfactory, and the building has since been in this important respect sanitarily unexceptionable. In the last summer vacation the committee on public buildings of the City Government removed the old stoves from this building, and replaced them with boilers and radiating pipes suitable to heat the building by steam, at a cost of \$582.75. We shall the present winter save in fuel one-third that sum over the expense of past winters, and besides, the marked improvement in all departments in this school is to be in part attributed to the improvements in the building. This is now in all its appointments an excellent primary school building, and it will need no change or repairs of consequence for years to come.

NORTH SCHOOL, GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY.

Schools.—For the term ending in June there were nine rooms in this building devoted to the grammar school, the remaining fifteen rooms containing primary classes. There was, besides, a primary class in the ward room on India street. In September the committee were informed that the ward room could be no longer used as a school room, and it was found that at least 80 or 90 children must be taken from this building to make the condition tolerable. Parts of two classes, the first primary and the fourth grammar class, were sent to spare rooms in the building on Chestnut street, just vacated by classes from Park street grammar school, and the colony in the ward room was no longer continued. Since September eight class rooms in the North school building have been devoted to grammar school pupils, and sixteen to primary pupils, and parts of two classes have been at Chestnut street. Notwithstanding the relief furnished by sending so many out of the district, some of the rooms in the primary department have been over crowded.

During the Spring term the work of this school was considerably embarrassed by the necessary absence of several of the regular teachers whose places were filled by substitutes of limited experience, unacquainted with their classes and the class work.

At the beginning of the present year some changes were made in the instruction of these classes, and these changes have resulted in greater regularity, and in improvement in the discipline and work of this entire department of the school. The general appearance and progress of the whole school is now quite satisfactory.

Building.—The North school building is well cared for, and has been during the year in its usual good condition. The distribution of light in some of the rooms is not good, and considerable effort has been made by the superintendent of school buildings to remedy this defect, with at least partial success. Owing to the crowded condition of many of these rooms, containing as they do double the number of sittings and pupils allowed by the best hygienic authority in school rooms of their size, the condition of the atmosphere needs

constant and careful attention. The air in some of the rooms has often been found in a very impure condition, and on this account, if for no other, the number of pupils in many of these rooms should be reduced. It is to be hoped the City Government will soon furnish the means for this reduction by providing additional school rooms in this district.

The school desks and chairs in several of the rooms in the North school building are too small for the pupils occupying them, and though many of them have been raised by placing blocks under them, still this defect in size cannot be entirely remedied in this way. When new furniture is procured for another building, some of the small chairs and desks might be taken from this for the new school house, and larger furniture procured to fill its place here.

CHESTNUT STREET, PRIMARY NO. 2.

School.—This school during the Spring Term remained in the same good condition as reported a year ago. In May and June it was found necessary to divide the sixth class, and assign a portion of it to a supplementary teacher. At the beginning of the present school year Miss Babb, the principal of this school resigned the position she had so acceptably filled, and Miss Merrill of the second class was elected by your board to that place. The success of Miss Merrill in her new position fully justifies the wisdom of this election. Miss Francella A. Evans was placed in charge of the second class, and though the condition of this class may not at first have been all its teacher desired to make it, we think it is gradually improving. In Oct. the teacher of the sixth class, Miss Knight, who had special aptitude for her class-work, resigned her place, and Miss Pollister was, on the approval of the supervisors, transferred from Center street to this place. These changes have necessarily entailed much additional care upon the Supervisor of this school, but his familiarity with the work, and his constant attention to it have saved this school from serious loss. The numbers in all the rooms devoted to this school have been larger than ought to be assigned to one teacher, in some of the rooms reaching occasionally to 70 pupils, yet the work of the school, as a whole, deserves favorable mention.

During most of last year, and during the spring term of the

present year, sections of two grammar classes from the Park street grammar school, not being properly accommodated in the Park street building, were sent with two of their teachers to this building and occupied rooms in the third story. Since the Park street grammar school was transferred to and became a part of, the Butler school, these rooms have been occupied by sections of two classes from the North school.

Building.—This building has been greatly improved by the introduction of steam heat from the new boilers in the High School building, at considerable expense, it is true, but at a great saving eventually. It is estimated that \$150 will be saved in the heating of the Chestnut street building the present season, while the condition of the rooms has been much improved by the changes.

The cellar of this building has been greatly improved, at considerable outlay, and the building is now in good sanitary condition. Primary school No. 2 has now become so large, and is so rapidly increasing, that it requires more room than is now devoted to it. This entire building is now needed for this school, and with some modifications may well be wholly devoted to its use.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, HIGH AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

High School.—The organization of the High school remained the same and under the same instruction up to June as was reported a year since. In September of the present year the entire French department was put under the instruction of Mons. A. Dorticos, and the department of Algebra under the instruction of Mr. E. W. Mitchell, thus adding two male teachers to the corps of instruction in this school. The present appearance of these classes bears evidence that the change has been beneficial. It is too early, however, to express a matured judgment on the value of these changes.

In the report of the principal of the High school, Appendix I, will be found statistics and information to which those interested in that school are referred for particulars pertaining to it.

Building.—The first and second stories of this building devoted to the uses of the High school are in about the same condition as last year. Slight improvements have been made,

particularly in the chemical rooms, also changes in some other directions to improve the sanitary condition of the building. Attention was called in last year's report to the need of remodeling the rooms on the first floor of this building to improve the light, ventilation, &c. It is hoped the improvements asked for in that report may soon be made.

The new boilers recently placed in this building appear to be fully equal to the demands upon them, not only in heating this large building, but in furnishing sufficient heat for the Chestnut street building likewise.

Grammar Schools.—The Fourth grammar school, boys, and the Centre grammar school, girls, had separate rooms in the third story of this building up to the end of the school year in June. These two schools remained in the satisfactory condition indicated in the report up to that time. By the death of Master Taylor in May, the Fourth grammar school was left without a principal, and the four female assistants, with one additional young lady, Miss Sylvia A. Stover, carried the school through the remaining two months of the year, without any serious break or change in its management.

In the summer vacation the portion of the building allotted to these schools having been remodeled for the purpose, the two schools were united in one mixed school, to be called the Cumberland street grammar school, and the entire school was placed under the charge of Dr. D. H. Dole, former principal of the Center street schools, with Miss Sarah A. Chamberlain, former principal of the Centre grammar school, as first assistant. In addition to these two teachers, six other assistant teachers from the Fourth and Centre grammar schools were assigned to this school. Besides a great saving of time the general appearance of this school since its reorganization has by its excellence fully justified the wisdom of the action of the committee in making the changes here indicated. An extra teacher, supplied to this and the Butler school, for a half day each, a portion of the last term, has added to the efficiency of both these schools, relieving, as it did, the masters of these schools for brief periods for the general oversight of all the rooms under his charge.

Building.—The entire third story of the High school build-

ing, now devoted to the Cumberland street grammar school, was entirely remodeled at considerable expense in the summer vacation to adapt it to the consolidated schools hereafter to occupy it. It has been divided into eight rooms, each capable of seating about fifty pupils. The admission of light to the various rooms has been greatly improved, and in this as well as in other respects, these rooms very well accommodate the pupils at present attending here.

CENTER STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL, AND PRIMARY NO. 3.

Schools.—These schools until July remained in charge of the same teachers as at the last report. In May and June however, the number of pupils in the lower grades was so large that it was found necessary to add to the teaching force another teacher, assigning to her some forty pupils or more of the fifth and sixth grades, thus furnishing a proper relief to the regular teachers in those grades.

At the opening of the present school year, Dr. Dole was transferred from the charge of this school to the mastership of the new Cumberland street grammar school, and Lyman B. Shehan, who had for several months had temporary charge of the West school, was elected by the school board, principal of this school. Miss Thorpe, the first assistant in this school having resigned her position at the close of the school year, Miss Plummer was placed in the large room on the second floor, and Miss Pollister having been transferred to the Chestnut street primary, Misses Clara C. Sawyer and Hattie N. Lewis were appointed to fill the two places thus made vacant.

Notwithstanding the changes indicated above, this school has been successfully managed through the year, and it is to be regarded as one of our most useful schools.

Building.—The building occupied by the Centre street schools is in its usual good condition. There are improvements in the size and arrangement of the rooms in the second story that could be easily made, but while there are so many more pressing demands in other directions we see no other course but to pass them by.

We feel obliged however, to suggest that the supply of gates to the school yard would be a great protection to the building and its grounds. Owing to its location and present

exposure it has become a too common lounging place for idlers and vagrants.

CASCO STREET, PRIMARY, NO. 4.

School.—This school was in the early part of the year deprived by failing health, and finally by death, of a highly esteemed and useful teacher of the fifth class, Miss Sarah D. Sylvester, whose decease is properly noticed in the Committees' Report. Ada H. Elden the successful teacher of the second class, resigned her position early in May.

These two vacancies were filled for the remainder of the school year, the former by the temporary appointment of Miss Cora B. Towle from the practice class, and the latter by the appointment of Miss Clara V. Sprague, a graduate of the Oswego Normal School, N. Y. These two teachers were elected permanently to these positions at the close of the school year. Although classes suffer temporary loss, at least, from such changes the watchful oversight of the principal, and the constant direction of the supervisor, have contributed to reduce the loss in this school to the lowest possible limit.

Since the opening of the present school year, this school has been subject to no changes among its teachers, and it is in its usual good condition.

Building.—The improvement suggested in last year's report of moving a partition between two rooms in the main building so as to equalize the space in these rooms, was made in the Summer vacation, and both rooms have been greatly improved in appearance, and equally so in other and more important respects.

If in the south-west room the projection into the room now serving as an entry and clothes-room could be taken away and the outer door protected by a storm house, the effect upon the room and the school in it would be very marked. This change was suggested last year, and it is again recommended.

The water tank system ought to replace the vault belonging to this building, to secure the best sanitary condition, and this is recommended.

SPRING STREET, PRIMARY, NO. 5.

School.—All the classes in the four rooms of this building have been under the instruction of the Practice Class, and all under the general oversight and direction of Miss Sarah N. Taylor as principal. The classes in this school have made excellent progress through the year, and the school takes rank as one of the best of our primary schools. Of the valuable instruction and training given to the Normal Practice Class we propose to speak further on.

Building.—No change has been made in this building during the present year, except to improve the ventilation of some of its rooms.

If this building is to continue to be the one occupied by the Practice Class, it will be wise to make some additions to it and some improvements in it. It is a convenient centre for a large class of scholars, and if an additional story were put upon the building, it might be made much better adapted to its present uses, and would much better accommodate the many families that would like to send their children here. Probably no more inexpensive way can be devised of adding two school rooms, and other conveniences needed by the Normal Practice Class, to this building.

The outbuilding to this school is not in good sanitary condition and needs early attention. It will be best probably to place the water tank in the cellar and cleanse and fill up the present vault.

PARK STREET, PRIMARY, NO. 6.

School.—This school consisted, as formerly, of three rooms containing the six primary classes, up to the close of the spring term. In September after the grammar school had been withdrawn the number of primary children sent to this building had so increased that it was thought best by the supervisor to ask the school board to supply an additional teacher in this school. This request being granted by the board, Miss Clara L. Stevens was on the recommendation of her supervisor transferred from the West school to the charge of the sixth class in the Park street school. Miss Stinchfield was given the room formerly occupied by Miss Woodbury, and this last

teacher assigned to a room in the second story, with sections of the second and third classes. Improved work, especially in the lower classes, has been the result of these changes, as it secures a better grading of the classes, and to some extent of the whole school. The test work in this school shows very satisfactory results.

Building.—Before the removal of the Park street grammar school, this building was quite inadequate to the wants of the grammar and primary schools. For two years before the completion of the Butler school house, large sections of the lower classes of the grammar school were necessarily sent away from their own building, in the first instance, to the Brackett street school house, and afterwards to Chestnut street.

This building has had little done to it except to keep it in as good and healthful condition as possible, and to avoid any unnecessary waste or decay. Although this, as a school building, is not such an one as would now be recommended to be built, still, since the grammar school has been withdrawn from it, it furnishes convenient and adequate accommodation for the primary classes using it. If the district bounds between this and the Brackett street primary school could be so adjusted as to relieve that school and add one more to the rooms occupied here it would be an improvement to both schools, relieving one from a surplus, and making it possible to grade the other better.

SCHOOL STREET, PRIMARY NO. 7.

School.—Since the Brackett street and Park street buildings have been given up to primary schools, by a readjustment of district lines, considerable numbers of pupils formerly attending here, have been carried to those districts, and the crowded condition of this school has been greatly relieved. By the removal of temporary partitions, the four small rooms have been reduced to two, so that now all pupils attending here are accommodated in three rooms. This improves the appearance of the school. The room containing the fifth and sixth classes has been much over-crowded, and one or two rooms more are greatly needed in this locality, but it is hoped they will never again be provided by dividing rooms that are now none to large for fifty pupils each. In the absence of

the particular Supervisor of this school, Mr. Gray has in accordance with the wishes of the Board, given it special oversight. The work of the whole school is highly commendable.

Building.—Nothing except ordinary repairs has been done in this building. The removal of the partitions between the small rooms mentioned above, has improved the rooms by doubling their size. An economical way of providing more room here would be to add a second story to the main portion of this building. This will probably be found a necessary resort in the near future.

BRACKETT STREET, PRIMARY, NO. 8.

Schools.—By the addition of considerable territory to this district in September, and by the return to this school of many children who had been kept out previous to the extended repairs on the building, it was found necessary to increase the number of teachers in the building from four to seven, and still the numbers in the various rooms have been too large for most effective work. This is now one of the largest of our primary schools and is deserving of the especial care of the School Board.

For a portion of the year there have been some very uncomfortable pupils, difficult for a female teacher to manage, retained in some of the classes of this school. These having been removed and placed under the care of a master the rooms present a better appearance. The number of pupils in these rooms has generally been too large for satisfactory work; but the efforts of the teachers to overcome these difficulties are worthy of praise. If, as has been suggested under the Park street school, a portion of this district could be annexed to that, so as to equalize the numbers in these it would be a great improvement to both schools.

In the protracted absence of the supervisor to whom this school was especially assigned for the year, by the direction of the School Board, this school has been under the supervising care of Mr. Burrage, and the supervision of so large a school in addition to his own must of necessity have made large demands upon his time.

Building.—This building up to July was occupied by the

Brackett street Grammar school, and Primary, No. 8. Since that time, the Grammar department having been transferred to the Butler school, this building has been devoted entirely to primary classes. The building has been painted on the outside, and is now in all respects one of the best primary buildings in the city, if we except Primary No. 1, the best.

VAUGHN STREET, PRIMARY, NO. 9.

School.—A class of this school, which occupied the ward-room during the first part of the year, has, by diminishing the size of the district, been discontinued. Three rooms only are now occupied, but as will always be the case under these circumstances, during a portion of the year, especially from April to November, the lowest classes are much the largest, larger indeed than should be allowed. The school as a whole considering its limited amount of room has been improved by the change in its district lines. If it had an abundance of room, however, an increase rather than contraction of its limits would have been preferred.

Building.—Nothing in the way of change has been needed in this building, and it is now in good condition.

BUTLER GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PINE STREET.

School.—The Park street grammar school, boys, and the Brackett street grammar school, girls, being brought together into this building in September at the opening of the present school year, it was found best to occupy eleven rooms in this building. The entire school was placed under the charge of Moses J. Haines, previously the principal of the Park street grammar school, with Miss Ellen C. Williams, before principal of the Brackett street grammar school, as first assistant. In addition to these two teachers, seven other teachers from these two schools were assigned places in this school, and two other teachers were also added to the number. Much has been expected of this school, possessing as it does all modern improvements in its buildings and other appliances. We believe it has met all reasonable demands. Citizens and others who have visited the school and building, all unite so far as we hear, in pronouncing it a first class school in all its equipments, and in its general management.

Building.—The Butler school building, begun in 1878, was sufficiently near completion in September to be dedicated and opened for school use. The building contains twelve rooms, each capable of seating fifty pupils, six hundred in all. The heating and ventilation of this building are on the most approved plan, and prove very satisfactory. The rooms are provided with single desks and chairs, and this contributes greatly to ease in discipline, and to efficiency in school work. A proper notice of the dedication of this building will be found in the report of the school board, and reference can be made to that report for further particulars in regard to this building.

WEST SCHOOL.—GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY.

School.—The principal of this school was by a severe accident in the winter kept from her school-work during the entire spring term, and two of the assistant teachers were absent from sickness a considerable portion of that term. Mr. Shehan, as substitute for the principal, conducted the school very creditably. In the autumn, however, it has been very pleasant to see the entire teaching force of this school back in their places again. Since that time the school has been making satisfactory progress in all its departments. Early in September it was found practicable to transfer Miss Stevens from this school to Park street, nearer her home, and Miss F. M. Fuller, who lives near the West school, was appointed to her place in that school.

Building.—Since the extended repairs and changes made in this building over a year since, it has been found to accommodate much better the classes in this school. The school yard has been well graded, and the building and surroundings are in a very satisfactory condition.

ISLAND SCHOOLS.

Peaks' Island.—The school here continues graded the same as heretofore. In the grammar department there are five classes corresponding to the four grammar classes, and to the first class primary; in the primary department are the remaining five primary classes. So far as possible classes have been united in their recitations, as for example, in reading, spelling, geography, and to some extent in reviews

in other studies. This has enabled the teachers to extend the time, and increase the frequency of their recitations. We are able to speak in the highest terms of the work done by both teachers and pupils in both departments of this school, and we have reason to believe the Supervisor concurs in this view. Their examination tests have been taken quite regularly, and the results have compared favorably with the work of the other schools. Owing to their location, these schools cannot receive so much attention from the Supervisor, Superintendent and special teachers in the winter, as we would desire, but in the summer they receive nearly or quite their share of attention. The regularity of the attendance of this school deserves special commendation.

The building provided for this school is kept in its usual good condition, and needs no special attention, except that the roof owing to some original defects needs reslating, in order to give proper protection to the building.

Long Island.—The school upon this island was suspended for a longer vacation than usual during the bad walking of the Spring, and continued later into the Summer. This plan has worked well. The number attending here was so large during the summer and early autumn that an assistant was found necessary for several months. For four months in the winter the school has as usual been under the charge of a male teacher who has been able to do the work alone. So far as we can judge of the work of this school from the limited inspection which we have been able to give, and from other sources of information, it may be pronounced quite satisfactory. The school has been quite liberally supplied with monthly readers and other necessary books and material, and this has added greatly to the usefulness of the school.

The school building since being divided into two rooms has well supplied the needs of this school.

Crotch Island.—During the present winter Mr. Andrews has been employed to instruct the children on this island, belonging to Portland, on the same terms as the winter previous. It has been hoped that some equitable and satisfactory arrangement could be made with the town of Cumberland, which now owns most of this island, and now

maintains a school there, either by a union of school interests or by her assuming entire control of the island, that but one school should need to be maintained upon it. The whole number of children upon the island is only sufficient for one small school, and it is the highest want of economy to maintain two, when one would be much better than the two and quite as cheap as either one.

PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Perfection is not yet to be claimed for any system of schools, certainly we do not claim it for ours, but it is believed that they are doing comparatively good work, and that they are progressing towards a higher degree of excellence from year to year. That they do go on improving in methods and in results, if not so rapidly as the sanguine could wish, still perceptibly, is apparent to those who watch their progress, and it is the testimony of teachers and others qualified to judge. That the progress of our schools is not so rapid as we all might wish is not surprising,—the growth of everything valuable is slow; all the sciences and all the learned professions of men are subject to this inexorable law of slow and steady progress. Under the forms of law for centuries past many have been the impediments to exact justice, and it may be many a year yet before the ends of justice will be reached by the most direct course, yet he would be foolish, if not insane, who by overturning courts and maligning judges would expect by a shorter cut to reach more certain protection. In the science of medicine our safest reliance is upon the experiences of the past. Even the mistakes of its votaries have not been useless in establishing facts. He is but a quack who, ignoring the wisdom of the past gained by steady and untiring progress, rushes into specifics without knowledge or discretion. So in the management of schools and in the methods of teaching, we shall be safest even in this 19th century in laying fast hold on the experiences of the past. On these foundation stones we may safely build our superstructure ornamented with all the skill that our fancies, theories, and inventions can devise. It may indeed be wise “to prove all things,” but it is certainly as wise “to hold fast that

which is good." Many are the things which we are trying to engraft upon our system of schools in our anxiety for improvement, and it will be wonderful if all these scions live.

The multiplicity of subjects in our programme of study, and especially the introduction of tests in them, is to some extent a source of criticism. An excellent teacher in one of the grammar schools has just remarked, that "of the ten examination tests just given five are on subjects recently added, and while these have been added nothing has been subtracted from the others." The subjects on which her class has been tested are reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, music, drawing, penmanship, and oral work. Let us consider these: the time to be given to each of these subjects except arithmetic, geography and reading, in the grade alluded to, the 3d class Grammar, should in daily work be very brief, so much so, as not to be fatiguing to pupils. To reading considerable time is to be devoted, but it is not an exhausting study; in spelling there should be but little formal study, i. e. of lists of words; arithmetic requires more time and study than other branches, but less perhaps than now given to it; the same may be said of geography; grammar is to be mostly learned by the writing of sentences, of stories, of letters and the like; history is to be simply read in that grade, endeavoring to retain only such facts as are prominent and impressive; and the other studies that follow: viz. music, drawing, penmanship, and oral work, require brief intervals of attentive practice rather than any severe study. To an active teacher, and the one making the criticism is certainly active and faithful, a diversified course of study, like the one above sketched, rightly appreciated and taught, would seem to have attractions beyond the constant delving hour after hour on hard words in the Speller and knotty problems in the Arithmetic. In the treatment of variety in studies, we apprehend, may sometimes lie the difficulty. Instead of making them attractive by brief questionings, interesting research, and oral instruction, teachers are thinking of the per cents. to be gained on them in their tests. Teachers are human, and not wholly to blame for this. The temptation to take this

view is too great upon them; their written tests are apt to lead to this; from this temptation they should be relieved, so that the variety of subjects should bring relief in study. It is no doubt true that there is a tendency to an increasing diversity in studies in all countries laying claim to good schools, still it is equally true that to this diversity there must finally be a limit. The subjects of human thought and study are well nigh boundless, and constantly increasing; branch after branch are urging its claims for admission to our school curriculum, but it is not to be forgotten that the minds of children are limited, able to bear no more study, except as they find relief in change of occupation, than when the subjects of study were fewer and less extensive.

ORDER AND DISCIPLINE.

The order in the schoolrooms has been gradually improving. It is in general quite satisfactory, especially in rooms not over-crowded. Corporal punishment is less frequent than formerly. In rooms having single desks very little attention needs to be given to the order of pupils, so that the teacher is left free to devote her time and energy to the school work. In such rooms we find the pupils in a better temper for study, interested and diligent in their own work, less tempted to interrupt others, so that the formality of discipline needs very little attention and severity has rarely to be resorted to.

Previous to the passage by this Board of the rule prohibiting the detention of pupils after the morning session, and limiting the time of detention in the afternoon, to thirty minutes, the habit of "keeping pupils after school" for offenses both serious and trivial had become quite general, so much so as to be annoying to parents, and a hardship to the teachers themselves. Teachers have been cautioned against inconsiderately sentencing children to 20 or 30 minutes' detention without any proper regard to the weight of the offense. School punishments, to be of any real benefit, must be administered with due regard to the nature of the offense, meeting out in all cases, exact justice, more in sorrow than in anger, so that the child shall feel that his conduct has been a calamity upon himself and upon his teacher, and a dishonor to the school. It is often that the disfavor shown by a pupil's mates

in school toward his improprieties serves as the severest punishment for his offenses, and the best preventive to future disobedience.

READING.

Increased attention has been given during the year to the subject of reading. The word method, united with phonic drill, either by means of special type like Leigh's, or by the use of the diacritical marks of the dictionary, ought surely to be used in the early stages of reading;—this, I believe, is the opinion of our experienced teachers, and whatever their individual opinion, or choice of the two agencies, it is their duty, as it is their effort, to make the best possible use of the instrumentality now placed in their hands by the School Board.

In all the grades the reading books are used as drill books in training the voice and for special reading; but in addition to these, the "Monthly Readers" and the "Nursery" have been in constant use both for "sight-reading" and for reading after careful study. Care has been taken by teachers both by questioning, by illustrating the meaning of the words, and by careful analysis of the sentences, that the piece to be read is understood and appreciated, and that pupils be able to enter into the spirit of what they read.

Teachers above the fifth grade primary take exceptions to the readers now in use,—that they are illy arranged,—that they contain many selections beyond the comprehension of pupils, selections containing words difficult to pronounce, and of little value to children of their age if learned. These reading books have been long in use, and it is a question well worthy of consideration whether these exceptions to the books on the part of teachers are not well taken.

In the selection of readers for the young the proper grading of the pieces is indeed important, but it is of even higher consideration that the reading books given to children should be suggestive of thought, and at least faultless in style. There are some advantages in the selection of readers in not being confined to one series alone, but in selecting what seem to be the best numbers of several series. In this way we may profit by the literary taste of several compilers.

OUTSIDE READING.

The effort to cultivate a taste for good reading among pupils in all grades is enjoined upon our teachers, and the means of meeting this requirement has been the subject of most serious consideration at our grade meetings. We cannot believe that teachers have allowed the frequent presentation of this subject by the Superintendent, and the reference to it by members of the school board, to have passed by without effect. Indeed we know that many, perhaps most of our teachers, are giving the subject thoughtful attention.

LANGUAGE.

Closely connected with this selected reading, and growing out of it, is the cultivation of the language of pupils. Thought and its expression should go together, and the teacher who can teach his pupils to think best and give the best expression to what they think, should bear the palm. Since the ability to express one's self well, both in conversation and in writing, is best acquired by familiarity with good models, the teacher who expresses himself best, and who most interests his classes in the choice writings of approved authors of our language is worthy of the highest praise. In this view, it is a grave criticism of a reading book or a series of readers, over which children spend so much of their school time, that the selections are not elevated in thought or faultless in diction.

SPELLING.

Carefully watching the exercises in spelling above the fifth grade in the primary schools, my impression is very strong that the use of the same pieces for reading and spelling at the same time, seriously retards the progress in reading; while spelling may be better learned elsewhere than in the reading lesson. Oral spelling at best is rather a valueless exercise, training as it does the ear only, to an art seldom or never used in after life. It should early give place to the written spelling of such words as children may be expected to use. The writing may be of lists of words, or better still of sentences dictated to them, or of sentences constructed by themselves containing the words to be spelled. Some of the modern spelling books are so nicely contrived that they introduce

to children all the common words, and none but such as are likely to be used, illustrating the use of these words in sentences, thus serving the purpose of both a spelling and language lesson. In the use of such a book there are manifest advantages, and to its proper use there can be no serious objections. The use of such a speller in the primary grades above the fifth, i. e. the second year in school, is strongly recommended. Such a book would be a great relief to reading and would we believe improve written spelling. While we recommend the use of a speller in our higher primary classes, classes which in other places are of the grammar grade, we hope we may not lose sight of the propriety of teaching spelling in every lesson where written exercises can be used. It is only by constant writing, that the spelling of words is ever usefully learned.

We believe a good degree of attention, and in the proper ways, is given to spelling in higher classes of the grammar schools, but it is to be learned, if learned at all, in the lower grades.

GRAMMAR.

In the primary schools, though they cover six years of the school course, very little or no formal instruction in grammar as a study is given, but every effort is being made to improve the language of our school children. Common errors of speech, both in pronunciation and in forms of expression, are corrected not only by the teacher, but by pupils who are encouraged to observe and correct the errors of each other at proper times and in a proper spirit. As soon as they learn to use the pencil and the pen, these are relied on as most effective instruments in making them correct in thought and exact in expression.

In the first and second years of the grammar school course the method pursued in teaching language in the primary schools is continued. Little of formal grammar is attempted except to distinguish kinds of sentences, use of capitals, punctuation marks, &c. Actual writing and speaking are relied on as the means, and the only means of learning the proper and intelligent use of the language. In the third and fourth years of the grammar schools more attention is given

to the structure of the sentence, the accidental variations of words, and the uses of the parts of speech, in other words, to analysis and parsing, while the constant practice of written exercises is still continued. The use of a more modern text book in language, one better adapted to present modes of teaching, is desired by teachers.

ARITHMETIC.

In giving the manner of teaching this subject close attention, and in availing ourselves of the experience of teachers here and elsewhere, we are forced to the conclusion that much valuable time is lost in the present treatment of numbers in the common schools. We apprehend that the text books are to a considerable extent responsible for this loss, and teachers and school authorities must also share this responsibility. There are several causes that lead to this waste of time and energy in the study of arithmetic, some of which we will attempt to state:

1. Children are put upon the effort to comprehend difficult numbers at too early an age. From five to seven years of age only the combination of any simple numbers should be required of children, and these combinations should mainly be carried on with objects in hand. To be able to use numbers as high as ten, is all that should be expected, and even the use of these numbers should often be incidental, always pleasurable and sought after by the children.

2. From seven to nine years much time is lost by dealing with too large numbers, instead of acquiring sufficient facility with numbers which they can easily use.

3. After entering upon the use of somewhat larger numbers, time appears to be lost in advancing too rapidly into complicated reasoning instead of drilling upon the fundamental rules and the tables which underlie them. To be able at twelve years to add and multiply, subtract and divide with accuracy and facility is no mean achievement; it is the best foundation for future progress.

4. When advancing still higher in the art of numbers much time is lost in using too difficult numbers in processes requiring reasoning and in dealing with intricate fractions, the

1-2, 1-4, 1-8 and 1-16; 1-3, 1-6 and 1-12; 1-5 and 1-10 being the fractions mostly used in actual business; and in solving numerous problems, often badly stated, and never of any practical value.

5. Much time is lost over the great amount of detail in compound numbers, in per centage, in averaging accounts, in the roots, and in the progressions.

In the arithmetic for the Grammar schools should be included a large number of examples for fully mastering the four fundamental rules and the tables; the use of decimals to three places; fractions such as given above in daily use; the measures in actual use, including compound numbers formed of them, and their reductions; ratio and proportion; per centage, illustrating it by simple fractions and by proportion, and including under it profit and loss, interest, true and bank discounts, average payments, stocks and exchange; the extraction of square root and its applications; and mensuration.

A thorough knowledge of, and much drill in, these few arithmetical principles would better fit boys, and girls too, for practical life, than all the dry detail of the arithmetics in common use, not forgetting that in practice any correct method of solution of problems and examples should be received, and the most concise and clearest (and these generally go together,) should be best approved.

A more extended knowledge of arithmetical principles and their numerous applications, may be introduced into the High, the Normal, the Commercial and the Technical schools, but the merchant and the citizen will prefer as an assistant in business, a boy trained to add a ledger column and perform other fundamental operations with accuracy and despatch, to one who has spent double the amount of time in puzzling over myterious problems, but quick and accurate in nothing.

If an arithmetic cannot be found which the author has had the courage to prune down to the standard indicated above, I hope it may meet the approval of the School Board to order the "*dele*" applied to some one of the books now in use.

GEOGRAPHY.

To the text book used for three years in the grammar school, and the same may be said of other similar books, the pruning knife could with profit be applied. Much of the information desirable for our children to know has to be gleaned by the teachers from other sources than the text book used, while this last contains much that is worse than useless, and that ought to be omitted. As teachers do not feel at liberty to make omissions from books assigned for their use, and even if the liberty were granted them it would lead to great diversity in practice, it is suggested that the school board authorize such omissions as may be made by them all. By thus reducing the amount required to a minimum, and this only the essential, teachers could be expected to use the time so gained in drawing upon other sources for information, and herein full scope could be given to them to use their ingenuity and tax their own resources.

In the first class in the grammar school, the little text book used in Physical Geography, (Geikie) is very satisfactory. Teachers do not, and should not, feel confined to this little manual, and for this very reason they can throw more individuality into their work,—in other words, do more and better teaching.

HISTORY.

The classes do very well the work assigned them in History, and not the least profitable of this work is the careful reading of portions of History before beginning its study. To learn to remember the main facts of a book by once reading it is a most valuable acquisition. The questioning on such reading should be very judicious, as only points interesting to the young will be likely to be remembered at first. By constant practice in seizing and holding fast what is essential in what is read, by looking up and fixing upon one's mind important facts, the memory and judgment are both strengthened to such a degree that memorizing on a single reading becomes comparatively easy.

I would suggest the propriety of limiting Geometry to what is now done in the primary classes, and introducing the reading of History into the fourth classes of the grammar

schools. By so doing the history of our own country could be finished in the third year of the course, and a brief History of England could be profitably studied in the last year of the grammar school. This with the reading of an outline of general history in the High school, would make in the public schools a very liberal course in this most useful branch of study.

DRAWING AND MUSIC.

The progress made in these two branches of instruction the past year has been very marked, and instead of being longer regarded as special branches of study they have become as general as any in the school curriculum. We believe few parents who have children in the schools would be willing to have them discontinued. Those studying these branches will in the future derive as much profit, and more enjoyment from them than from the average of studies. Drawing has not only the advantage of being an excellent preparation for all mechanical pursuits, but the taste derived from its study and practice tends to increase one's enjoyment of nature and of works of art.

Music, while as now taught, it may justly be regarded as a disciplinary study, as much so as arithmetic or algebra, has this advantage, that it may often be used with great profit in school as a rest and recreation, thus taking no time properly belonging to the severer studies.

The instruction given to other teachers by the special teachers in these two branches during the year, has been of very great advantage to the schools in enabling all the teachers in the primary and grammar schools to carry on this instruction, including the theory of music, independently in their own classes when the special teacher is not present. The new and extended programmes also facilitate this result.

More specific information in regard to the instruction and progress in these two departments of music and drawing, will be found in the reports of the special teachers of these branches, appendix, II, III.

TEXT BOOKS.

The too frequent change of text books in any system of schools is to be deprecated, but it is even worse to continue

to use books behind the age, and past their usefulness. With the exception of two little readers, in Leigh's type, in the sixth grade, one of which has been in use four or five years, and the other three years, and the introduction of a physical geography in the first class grammar schools, if we are correctly informed, no change of any text book in the primary or grammar schools of Portland has been made for at least eight years, and some of the books have been in use a much longer time. When we consider that some of these text books have never given either here or elsewhere, the highest degree of satisfaction, we may safely say that whatever criticisms may be made respecting the management of our schools, the frequent and frivolous changing of text books cannot be one of them.

When pupils move up from grade to grade, as classes are promoted, new books are needed, and it often seems to those who purchase books as if changes were made in the books in use. It is not a change of books, but children move forward to higher books. Parents anxious for their children's promotion in school should consider this, that every promotion necessarily involves a new outlay for higher text books. Take the readers as an example; only six readers. three of these very small ones, are used in a course of instruction of ten years, a very small amount of reading truly per year, and the complaint comes up that children get tired of reading over and over the same books, that we need new and fresh reading, but the expense to parents forbids. It is too formidable a tax, especially upon slender incomes. Books costs to parents on the average, \$2 or \$3 a year per pupil, and in a family of four or five children, this in addition to other expenses becomes serious. Can the children be withdrawn from school? To save this expense this is often done; but the law of the state forbids. The law to be consistent, should provide a relief; this it has done by allowing cities to provide "free text books"; to provide them at the lowest possible price; to provide them in season; to provide them for all; to provide also against unnecessary waste in them. On this system all the diversity desirable in readers and other books can be se-

cured. Changes when wished can be made, and always without additional expense, generally with an actual saving. The advantages of this system of free text books have been so fully set forth in the report of the School Board, that it needs no further comment. I will only add, many towns and cities in our own state are adopting the plan, and with manifest saving of expense and with advantage to their schools.

Text books are to be regarded in some sense as tools in the hands of pupils and teachers, and whoever allow their workmen to use old and worn out tools, those who make their work pay a dividend do not. If a keen business man were to take on contract the building an edifice, or any other given work, he would first look for suitable workmen to do the work, and then he would put into their hands the most improved tools and appliances to do the work with. The same principles apply to school work. Good teachers with indifferent books may do well, with good books, where they use any, they will do much better. The cost of text books when furnished by a city is so great a saving in money, and so much greater saving still in school morals, school work, and school time, over individual ownership, that it is not easily seen on what principle of economy a town or city should allow its whole system to suffer for the lack of books, or by the use of inferior ones, any more than for the lack of suitable buildings, desks, charts, and other appliances.

In the purchase of such supplies it would seem a proper course for a city to divide its patronage among its various merchants who are willing to offer satisfactory terms, and this I would recommend.

TEACHERS.

Changes.—Our excellent corps of teachers does not remain the same from year to year, but it is subject to constant changes. The city has lost the past year by death two faithful teachers who had been long in her service, George E. Taylor, master of the Fourth Grammar School, and Sarah D. Sylvester, assistant teacher in the Casco street Primary School. Suitable notice of the decease of these two teachers, together with resolutions of the Board relating to them, will be found in the report of the School Committee.

The following teachers have for various reasons relinquished their positions in the course of the year, viz: Lucy A. Lynch, Sarah L. Devoll, Ellen W. Hunt, Emily S. Hunt, Ellen Goold, Yensenna Rice, Kate B. Clark, Mary A. Thorpe, Adeline A. Babb, Susie E. Knight, Ada H. Elden, Mary Walsh.

The following have been added to the number, viz: Mr. E. A. Mitchell, Mons. A. Dorticos, Annabel Stetson, Cora B. Towle, Carrie L. Barnard, Mary C. Whitney, Ellen S. Baker, Helen N. Bates, Lyman B. Shehan, Clara C. Sawyer, Harriet M. Lewis, Clara V. Sprague, Frances M. Fuller, Mary E. Marr, Alice M. Kyle, and several others have substituted for longer or shorter periods.

Teachers have attended the regular monthly meetings of their association at which most important subjects of school economy have been considered, instructive papers have been read, and interesting discussions indulged in. The superintendent has always presided at these meetings, and the special teachers and members of the school board have often taken part in them. Monthly grade meetings have likewise been regularly held by the superintendent of schools for the consideration of the current work, at which meetings the teachers have always been invited to express their views, to question the superintendent and members of the school board present, as to all the requirements upon them, and by consulting with each other to secure a general uniformity in the best methods of discipline and work. These grade meetings are not only profitable in giving teachers an opportunity to consult with each other on common interests, but they furnish a rare chance to the superintendent and members of the committee by giving instruction to influence at once every school in the city of the particular grade in question.

NORMAL TRAINING, AND PRACTICE CLASS.

It is now a well recognized principle that teachers trained to the profession render a much more valuable service in the early years of their work than untrained teachers can possibly do: it is also expected that young ladies educated in and belonging to the city will be employed as teachers here, even

without training or experience, at any rate this is a fair inference from past experience, except in a few instances where young ladies have sought their training abroad:—in view of this the school board last year established a Training and Practice class in connection with one of our own schools, the Spring street primary, for the preparation of candidates for positions in Portland schools. This class has been continued the present year with results even more satisfactory. The following ten young ladies, after one year's training in this school, graduated in June and received diplomas from the school board testifying to their proficiency in their chosen profession, viz:—Carrie L. Barnard, Mabel Churchill, Frances M. Fuller, *Nellie N. Jordan, Alice M. Kyle, Harriet M. Lewis, Mary E. Marr, *Florence I. Pollister, Cora B. Towle, and Mary C. Whitney. Two of the regular teachers were allowed to take the afternoon lessons in this school for the first year and likewise received diplomas, viz: Alice I. Evans, and Lizzie F. Walsh.

These trained teachers with the exception of Miss Churchill, who has been absent from the city, have all been employed in city schools since September, and their uniform and marked success fully justifies the design and usefulness of the practice school. Since September the eight following teachers have up to this time been members of the class and employed in its practical work, viz: Anna J. Goddard, Nellie A. Harper, Alice M. Hyde, Fannie I. Knight, Minnie A. Noyes, Lizzie D. Sawyer, Sylvia W. Stover, Emma C. Thurlow, and two others, Nellie A. Maxey and Mary Scanlon, have up to this time taken the afternoon lessons regularly. Several of the young ladies appointed to places in this class last year had spent some time at the State Normal Schools, and most of the applicants now on file are graduates of such schools. This too adds to their promise of usefulness.

The plan of the practice school is substantially this. There are the usual six primary classes in the four rooms under its charge; two classes in the first room; two in the second; and one class each in the third and fourth. The principal

*These two were transferred to permanent positions before the end of the first year.

has charge of the entire school, and of the instruction and training of the practice class. Eight applicants, having obtained certificates entitling them to teach in the city, are elected by the Committee to places in this school to govern and teach for one year in the various rooms, under the direction of the principal, for which they each receive pay at the rate of \$100 per year. The expense of the school is, including the salary of the principal, somewhat less than that of any other primary school of four rooms in the city of an equal size, so that its economy is apparent.

The teachers' class has one recitation each day in School Economy, School Methods, School Management, &c., and this recitation is occasionally supplemented by Lectures from the Superintendent of Schools, members of the School Board, and others.

These young teachers are assigned two in each room to the control, care and instruction of the pupils, subject to the same rules, and accorded the same privileges as the other Primary teachers, while they are directed, aided and sustained at every step by the Principal. From her they learn to apply approved methods and to avoid mistakes.

They are able by this instruction to fix for themselves a higher standard of excellence than would be likely, or even possible, were they to enter on their work alone and unaided. This is one of the incidental advantages of the school, and another is that methods tried and approved here soon find their way into all the city schools of similar grade.

The results of school tests show that the children belonging to this school are as well instructed as any in similar schools, indeed far better than is possible in similar grades under one single, untrained and inexperienced teacher. In the words of another, whose opinion is entitled to great weight, speaking of a similar school, "Children in each of these rooms get a greater amount of instruction, general and individual, from two teachers constantly with them, and from the principal, who spends a portion of each day in every room, than they could from a single teacher."

Applicants for positions in this Practice Class, are to be examined and certified by the School Board and to be regu-

larly elected by the Board the same as other teachers, and being under pay by the city are subject to all the rules and responsibilities as other teachers.

EXPENSE OF THE SCHOOLS.

In the leading statistics of this report, the appropriations made for the schools and the expenses incurred in them for the present fiscal year will be found carefully tabulated. The expenses have been kept within the appropriations, and as far below as the best interests of the schools would seem to warrant. Every dollar expended upon the schools has been carefully applied. In this connection it is a pleasure to record the following remarks of the late ex-Mayor, Hon. M. M. Butler, just before the expiration of his term of office, also the present Mayor. Hon. Geo. Walker, near the beginning of his term, representing as they may fairly be supposed to do, the sentiments of the city towards her schools. Mr. Butler remarked: "I have been agreeably surprised at the great care with which all expenses are scanned and carefully cut down by the School Board. I wish that in all departments the same judicious care existed."

Mr. Walker, our present Mayor, said: "Whatever retrenchments are to be made, and we must make them, we must not by unwise parsimony cripple our schools."

These utterances, we believe, represent the real feelings of our community, that while economy should be practiced, all reasonable expenditure necessary to keep up and increase the efficiency of our schools should be made.

The salaries of our experienced teachers have not been reduced the present year, but as new and untried ones have been employed, they are very properly elected on a lower salary, and work up by degrees as the value of their services is made to appear.

PORTLAND SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

The large increase in this school the present year, it having more than doubled, shows that the establishment of a school for this unfortunate class of youth within our own State, instead of sending such abroad, is looked upon with favor. The action of the Legislature in extending state aid to children

sent here, on the same terms as to those sent to Hartford and to other places, is a similar indication.

It is a source of great interest to our city to have secured the location of several public charitable institutions within or near the city. The establishment of a permanent institution for the education of the deaf of our state ought to be a matter of equal interest. Hartford is to-day more widely known for its institution for the education of the deaf than for any other of its noble charities. Of its benevolent organizations the "American deaf and dumb asylum" is always the first mentioned. The need of such a school somewhere in our state has long been seriously felt. It has at last been quietly established in Portland. To retain it here and make it a permanent institution its real needs must be cheerfully and promptly met, and it must not be dwarfed in the early days of its existence. The teaching force of this school has been somewhat increased, but the great weight of its management and instruction still falls upon its principal. Should the school still further increase, as we may expect it to, as it becomes more widely known, its teaching force and its accommodations must necessarily be considerably increased. I commend it, therefore, to the thoughtful consideration and care of our citizens.

The report of the principal of the school found appended to the committee's report contains valuable information respecting the school.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND TRUANCY.

The school attendance the present year has on the whole been improving. By reference to statistics it will be found somewhat in advance of previous years.

In the winter months, typhoid fever, and other contagious diseases have prevailed in certain localities. This has somewhat reduced the per cent. of attendance. While the great majority of school children take great pride in prompt and constant attendance, there are many so regardless of school duties, that the time of our truant officer has been fully occupied in looking after them. This officer has regularly reported, as required by the city ordinance, at the office of the Superintendent of schools for advice and direction. His re-

port will show in a measure, the extent and value of his work. In furnishing clothing to indigent children, on the condition of their attendance on school, the Portland Provident Association, and other charitable societies and individuals, have been of very great aid.

As a practical result of what I have been endeavoring to present I beg leave to make for your consideration the following:

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the School Board make at an early day a revision of its books in use, and determine what are to be continued in use, and what, if any, are to be discarded.

2. That the school board, through a sub-committee, make a complete revision of its "Course of Study" and "Programme of school work," marking in the Arithmetic, Geography, &c. what shall be studied and what, if any, omitted, at the same time laying out with more precision the programme of oral work, so that teachers and pupils may know pretty definitely what is expected of them.

3. In connection with the foregoing suggestions to determine in what studies, how often, and to what extent written tests shall be given, and the weight to be attached to them in promotions.

4. That you request of the City Government some addition to the Practice school building on Spring street, and some further modification of the interior of the High school building.

5. That you make an early request of the city government to consider the pressing need of a new school building on Munjoy Hill, capable of seating at least 400 pupils: the same to be in readiness by the opening of the school year in September.

In closing, I wish to make formal recognition of the prompt and vigorous work done by the superintendent of school buildings; of the faithful attention to his duties by the truant officer; and of the kind assistance of other city officials, with whom my duties have brought me into contact; and especially of the considerate attention of teachers and parents, in whose

interests I have striven to labor for the welfare of the children under their care.

As secretary of your board I wish to acknowledge the remarkable unanimity that has prevailed in all your deliberations. Whatever has been introduced for consideration has been carefully and candidly considered, and such results always reached as seemed to promise best for the school interests. That similar harmony of effort and action may continue in the board, after anticipated and much regretted withdrawals may occur, is sincerely to be hoped.

Finally, I wish to present thanks on my own account to your board as a body, and to individual members, for your uniform courtesy, and for your kind encouragement and support in the delicate and often difficult duties assigned to me; and in behalf of the youth in the schools of the city, for the efficient, though gratuitous, work you have so long done for the schools under your charge.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS TASH,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

PORTLAND, March 3d, 1880.

APPENDIX.

I.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

MR. THOMAS TASH, *Superintendent of Schools, Portland* :

SIR:—Herewith is respectfully submitted the report of the High School for the year ending February 21st, 1880:

	FALL TERM.			SPRING TERM.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Whole number of Pupils enrolled...	161	209	370	151	194	345
Av. number belonging for the term,	149	204	352	132	193	325
Average attendance,...	143	198	342	130	185	315
Percentage of attendance,.....	97	97	97	97	96	96
Number of days in term,.....			138			107

The class which was graduated July 2d, 1879, numbered sixty pupils, thirty girls and twenty-one boys.

The "Brown Medals," eight in number, were awarded to Rose M. Ladd, Alice H. Howes, Tinnie A. Drummond, Laura A. Jones, Charles T. Libby, Osgood Smith, Charles C. Files, William L. Dana. The class numbered, upon its entrance to the school in 1875, one hundred and forty pupils, sixty-one girls and eighty-one boys. Of this number, forty-three per cent. were graduated. Eight boys from this class entered college. The following was the order of exercises at their graduation:

CLASS SONG.....	Pianist, ALICE A. RUSSELL.
SALUTATORY—In Latin,.....	TINNIE A. DRUMMOND.
ESSAY,—“Patience and Perseverance overcometh all things,”	FANNIE M. SWETT.
ORIGINAL DECLAMATION,—	
Influence of Science upon Civilization,.....	CHARLES C. FILES.
ESSAY,—“Heroes.”.....	Laura A. Jones.
DOUBLE DUETT,—“Overture to Zampa,”.....	ALICE L. GALLISON, MABEL HURD, EDGAR H. PAINE, GEORGE S. GALLISON.
ORIGINAL DECLAMATION,—“Public Education,”.....	CHARLES T. LIBBY.
ESSAY,—“We are Heirs of all the Ages in the foremost	files of Time,”.....
ALICE H. HOWES.	
ORIGINAL DECLAMATION,—“Joseph Addison,”.....	OSGOOD SMITH.
FRENCH RECITATION,—“Adieux de Marie Stuart,”.....	ADDIE M. SWETT.
FLUTE SOLO,—“Santa Lucia.”.....	WILLIAM L. HYDE.
	Pianist, HATTIE S. GILKEY.
PROPHECIES,.....	ELIZABETH A. HILL.
ORIGINAL DECLAMATION,—“Wm. Lloyd Garrison,”.....	WM. L. DANA.
ESSAY,—“Crossing the Rubicon,” with Vaedictory,.....	ROSE M. LADD.
Conferring of Diplomas.	Awarding Medals.
Addresses.	
CLOSING SONG,—“The School Days of Auld Lang Syne,”	Pianist, ELLA F. GREELEY.

The entire number of pupils admitted to the school during the fall term was one hundred and forty-four, of this number one hundred and thirty-nine entered the present fourth class.

I would again call your attention to the condition of the High school building with reference to a better arrangement for the seating of the Fourth class, and for the purposes of recitation for the members of the upper classes. Last summer the modification was made in the building, by means of which the grammar schools were united. That change was made with this prospective change in the lower part of the building. That change has worked well. The change in the arrangements of the closets has accomplished all that was required of it, and now no effluvia escapes into the building. This change too was made with a view of a change on the lower floor and will not have to be undone in any respect.

It is desirable that the rooms upon the lower floor be extended to the side walls of the building and that the classrooms on the second floor be thereby enlarged. This can be done by the moving of some of the partitions, because no floors rest upon them and they can be changed at will. The only objection to a change of entrance is the fact that only two stairways will then be in use for over four hundred pupils. There can be no danger in this except in case of fire. I have visited within the past year, in six different places, ten school buildings as large as ours, and none of them have but two means of egress. It is also to be borne in mind that these entrances would be in the *wings* where no fire could reach, because no steam pipes would be in the wings and except by the doors there would be no communication with the main building.

The advantages to be gained are in giving light and air with wholesome ventilation to the pupils. Under present arrangements the light has to strike under a portico, and in ordinary dull weather it is extremely dark and trying to the eyes of teacher and scholar. By the change proposed two and a half windows would be thrown into the room and at the back of the pupils. The size of the room would be increased nearly eighteen feet in length by twenty-eight feet in width. The ventilation could be aided by placing large

windows over two doors and then by opening windows in the wings, the air could be admitted into the room and not directly upon the pupil, as at the present time. More complaint has been made by parents who have pupils in the class that occupies this floor than in all the rest of the school put together. This can be remedied at a small expense, and it seems as though the health of the young people who attend the school should be regarded.

M. Javal, an eminent French scientist, says upon the subject of "Daylight in the School-Room," that "adults are less liable than children to suffer injury from insufficient light, for several reasons: 1. Their pupils being less dilatable, they are obliged to desist from their work sooner when the light diminishes; 2. They make more frequent use of glasses; 3. They are less often confined, like school children, and compelled to continue their labors after the light has become insufficient; and, 4. the coverings of their eyes are less extensible, and, if they have so far escaped myopia, they have more chance of continuing free from it."

"A good management of the daylight is especially important with regard to the construction of school houses. It is not enough to lay down a rule establishing the proportion which the surface of glass should bear to the number of pupils; attention must also be given to the direction whence the light comes to each pupil. The darkest point in the room must be light enough, and for this it is necessary that each desk shall receive a sufficiency of light direct from the sky. Every one who has practiced photography knows that the sky acts more strongly than any terrestrial body upon the sensitive surface. The least favored place in the room should be within the reach of this light. Nevertheless, the direct rays of the sun should be avoided, for they will dazzle. Where such an arrangement is otherwise practicable, the advantage of a diffused light may be gained by opening windows on the north side. Then, if the seats are placed perpendicularly to the wall occupied by the windows, so that the pupils may receive the light from the left side and from above, the result will be satisfactory, provided the width of the room does not much exceed the height of the top of the windows above the floor; for, under

this condition, the least favored seat will still look upon about one twentieth of the surface of the sky. With ceilings of the ordinary height, unilateral lighting answers very well for rooms that do not exceed twelve or thirteen feet in width. For larger rooms, windows may also be opened on the other side, or behind the pupils, but never in front of them."

The enlargement of the recitation rooms on the second floor requires the change of two partitions.

The classes have now reached such number as to require them to be divided into three divisions for recitation, and there is therefore a need of three recitation rooms. There are now two, one sufficiently large for all purposes, the other so small as only to be useful for a class of ten or fifteen. The present arrangement requires the going up and down stairs of one class. By a change in the lower floor the space now occupied by unnecessary stairways could be utilized, and three recitation rooms adapted for an ordinary-sized class could be had.

Complaint is occasionally made of the loss of school books. As was said in the report last year, the rooms occupied by the High school cannot be locked so as to be absolutely safe. The contemplated change would give this desirable result.

I would again bring to the notice of the committee and the public, the library connected with this school. It was established in 1872. The books have been in constant use since that time. With the money obtained by the "Allegory" and by other similar entertainments, a few books have been added thereto, and the others kept in moderate repair. But now there are many that need rebinding and it would seem that a library which cost nearly one thousand dollars should not be left to take care of itself when a small appropriation each year would sustain it. It would be a grand thing for the school, and for the individual too, could that one be found who would give one thousand dollars to the city in trust that the income thereof might be used for the benefit of the library.

The course of study of the English Literature for the four years is hereto annexed. Respectfully submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Principal*.

HIGH SCHOOL, March 1, 1880.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FOURTH CLASS. First Year.—Text Book.—“Shaw’s New History of English and American Literature.” *Two recitations each week.*

The poems have been studied according to the following plan: Rhythm. Division into scenes. Principal figures of rhetoric. Historical, biographical and literary references. Written Paraphrase. Some attempt at criticism. Selections committed to memory. A written plot of the novel and abstract of one of Irving’s sketches in place of the paraphrase. Talks on writers of the present day.

LONGFELLOW.—Something of his life. Study of some selection, as the “Norman Baron.” Careful reading of “Miles Standish,” and less particular reading of “Evangeline,” and many shorter poems. Learning of short quotations.

Collateral Work.—Manual study and reading of at least one poem from Percival, Halleck, Drake, Willis and Taylor, and more numerous selections from Lowell and Holmes.

WHITTIER.—Something of his life. Study of some selection, as “Nauhaught, the Deacon.” Careful reading of “Mary Garven,” and less particular reading of “Snowbound,” and other poems. Short quotations committed to memory.

Collateral Work.—Manual study on Sparks, Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Lossing and Parkman, and reading short selections from Bancroft, Motley and Prescott.

BRYANT.—Life. Study of “The Fountain.” Reading of “Thanatopsis,” and miscellaneous selections.

Collateral Work.—Manual on Cooper. Notes on the life of Mrs. Stowe, with a list of her works. Manual and notes on Hawthorne, and reading in the class of “The House of the Seven Gables.”

IRVING.—Life. Study of one of the sketches in “Spragues Six Selections from Irving’s Sketch Book,” and reading of selections from the same book.

Collateral Work.—Lives of Emerson and Whipple, and readings from their essays. Brief notice of the lives and position in literature of Webster, Everett and Clay.

THIRD CLASS. Second Year.—*Two recitations each week.* Text Book.—Shaw’s New History of English Literature.

SCOTT.—Personal and Literary History ; Contemporary History ; Study of the text of “The Lady of the Lake.” Story of each canto written and recited ; careful reading of “The Lay of the Last Minstrel ;” learning of short quotations ; classification and historical connection of Novels, reading of selections from same.

Collateral Study.—Manual on the following authors: Campbell, Mrs. Hemans, Frances Burney, Maria Edgeworth, Jane Austen, Mary Russell Mitford, Capt. Marryat, Dr. Thomas Arnold, Henry Hallam, Francis Jeffrey, William Gifford, John G. Lockhart, John Wilson, Wm. Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, Thomas De Quincey, Jeremy Bentham.

BRYON.—Personal and Literary History; Contemporary History; Study of the text of the "Prisoner of Chillon;" learning of quotations.

Collateral Study.—Manual on Moore, Shelley, Keats and Leigh Hunt; quotations from the same.

WORDSWORTH.—Personal and Literary History; Contemporary History; careful reading of "Intimations of Immortality;" learning of quotations.

COLERIDGE.—Personal and Literary History; Contemporary History; Study of the text of "The Ancient Mariner" and "Christabel;" learning of quotations.

SOUTHEY.—Personal and Literary History; Contemporary History; learning of quotations.

TENNYSON.—Personal and Literary History; Contemporary History: Study of the text of "Enoch Arden," story written and recited; careful reading of "The Brook;" "Locksley Hall;" "The Deserted House;" "Elaine;" "Lady Clara Vere de Vere;" "Death of the Old Year;" "The May Queen;" learning of quotations.

Collateral Study.—Manual on the following authors: Mrs. Browning, Charlotte Bronte, Hood, Thackeray, Dickens, Bulwer-Lytton, Thirlwall, Grote, Milman, John Stuart Mill, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Richard Whately; quotations from Hood and Mrs. Browning; readings from Dickens, Thackeray and Macaulay.

SECOND CLASS. Third Year.—*Two recitations each week.* Text Book.—*Shaw's New History of English Literature.* The method of study.—The same as in previous years.

BURNS.—Personal and Literary History; Contemporary History; Study of the text of "The Cotter's Saturday Night;" careful reading of "Tam O'Shanter;" "To a Mouse;" "To a Mountain Daisy;" "Twa Dogs;" "To a Louse;" "John Anderson, My Jo;" "To Mary in Heaven;" "Highland Mary;" "Honest Poverty;" "Flow Gently Sweet Afton;" "The Banks of Doon;" "A Fond Kiss;" Learning of quotations.

Collateral Study.—Manual on Horace Walpole.

GRAY.—Personal and Literary History; Contemporary History; Reading and study of the text of "Elegy Written in a Country Church-Yard," and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eaton College;" learning of quotations.

Collateral Study.—Manual on "The First Great Novelists," and the "Historical Writers of the Eighteenth Century;" Chapters XX, XXI.

GOLDSMITH.—Personal and Literary History; Reading and study of the text of "The Deserted Village," and parts of the "The Vicar of Wakefield;" learning of quotations.

Collateral Study.—Manual on the Ethical, Political and Theological writers of the latter half of the eighteenth century, Chapter XXII; and the following poets: James Thomson, William Collins, Mark Akenside, William Cowper, Hannah Moore, the poetical forgeries of Macpherson, Chatterton and Ireland, and Sheridan.

ADDISON AND STEELE.—Personal and Literary History; Reading of selections from "The Spectator;" Contemporary History.

Collateral Study.—Manual on the following authors: Jonathan Swift, Lady Montagu, Alexander Pope, John Gay, Matthew Prior, and Edward Young.

MILTON.—Personal and Literary History; Contemporary History; Reading of selections from "Paradise Lost;" and perhaps one other.

Collateral Study.—Manual on the following authors: Thomas Fuller, Jeremy Taylor, Richard Baxter, Samuel Butler, John Bunyan, Izaak Walton, Evelyn and Pepys, John Dryden, John Locke, Sir Isaac Newton.

FIRST CLASS. Fourth Year.—*Two recitations each week.* Text Book.—Shaw's New History of English Literature.

BACON.—Personal and Literary History; Contemporary History; Reading of selections from his essays.

Collateral study; brief account of the "So-called Metaphysical Poets;" Sir Walter Raleigh.

SHAKESPEARE.—Personal and Literary History; Reading of one or more of his plays; learning of quotations.

Collateral Study.—The Rise of the Drama; Miracle Plays, Mystery Plays, Interludes, Masques; The Corrupt Drama; The writers who contributed to the Drama.

SPENSER.—Personal and Literary History; Reading of some selection from "The Faery Queen," and study of the plan of the whole of it.

Collateral Study.—Manual on Thomas Sackville, Sir Philip Sidney. Other prominent writers from Chaucer to Spenser; The Bible.

CHAUCER.—Personal and Literary History; Reading, if possible, of one of the Canterbury Tales; Contemporary History.

Collateral Work.—Manual on "The Contemporaries of Chaucer," Chapter V; Talks upon the earlier forms of Anglo-Saxon writings and the formation of the English Language.

HIGH SCHOOL.

SEMI-ANNUAL RETURNS.

ALBRO E. CHASE, PRINCIPAL.	Term ending July 2d, 1879.			Term ending Feb. 21, 1880.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Whole No. for year.....	171	207	378	161	209	370
Whole No. Enrolled.....	151	194	345	147	204	352
Average No. Belonging.....	133	193	315	143	198	342
Average Attendance.....	130	185	327	143	198	342
Per Cent. of Attendance.....	97	958	96	969	968	969
Whole No. Admitted.....	1	3	4	65	79	144
No. in Graduating Class.....	21	39	60	0	0	0
No. Cases of Truancy.....	1	0	0	1	0	1
NO. IN SEVERAL CLASSES.....						
“ First Class.....	22	39	61	17	31	48
“ Second Class.....	21	35	56	26	33	59
“ Third Class.....	38	41	79	40	68	108
“ Fourth Class.....	70	79	149	78	77	155
Whole number.....	151	194	345	161	209	370
AGE OF PUPILS AT DATE.....						
No. between 12 and 13 years.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
“ 13 and 14 “.....	0	0	0	5	3	8
“ 14 and 15 “.....	10	9	19	18	17	35
“ 15 and 16 “.....	37	44	81	39	40	79
“ 16 and 17 “.....	54	53	107	56	66	122
“ 17 and 18 “.....	36	43	79	33	49	82
“ 18 and 19 “.....	9	33	42	8	23	31
“ 19 and 20 “.....	4	11	15	1	9	10
Over 20 years of age.....	1	1	2	0	2	2
Whole number.....	151	194	345	161	209	370
NEW PUPILS ADMITTED DURING THE TERM.						
From Private Schools.....				0	1	1
“ New Residents.....	1	2	3	4	8	12
“ Other Sources.....	0	1	1	1	1	2
“ Bracket Street Grammar.....				0	30	30
“ Park Street Grammar.....				25	0	25
“ Centre Street Grammar.....				3	0	3
“ Fourth Grammar.....				13	20	13
“ North School.....				15	19	34
“ West School.....				4	0	4
Whole number.....	1	3	4	65	79	124
AVERAGE AGE OF SCHOOL AT DATE.	16.10	17.2	17.0	16.0	16.8	16.4
Average age First Class.....	19.2	18.5	18.8	17.9	18.4	18.1
“ “ at date Admitted.....	17.9	16.2	16.7	14.11	15.5	15.2
No. of Teachers in School, July 2d, 1879,—Regulars 11, Special 1.....	12					
No. of School Days in Term ending July 2d, 1879.....	107					
No. of Teachers in School, February 21, 1880.....	11					
No. of School Days in Term ending February 21, 1880.....	138					
No. of Pupils per Teacher.....	33					

REPORT OF THE TEACHER OF WRITING AND DRAWING.

MR. TASH, *Superintendent of Schools*:

I have but few words to say in my report in regard to the penmanship.

Much less writing in copy books has been done in the higher grades the past year than formerly, owing to the fact that more work in the written examinations and other writing outside of the writing book has been expected.

This has been partly an experiment and one recommended by myself.

All copy-book work with no additional practice where application can be made of principles set forth in the lessons of the book will tend to produce only a stiff and labored style of writing.

Freedom of movement will be secured sooner where there is less restraint than is usually shown in a copy book, and for this reason mainly, it was thought best to practice more on paper, without a written copy before them, writing from their own composition, from dictation, or from the printed page and blackboard.

This, if conducted properly, is one of the best means of securing a good practical business hand, but I fear there are some dangers besetting it. One arises from impressions obtained at the teachers meetings, in the discussion of such questions as these:

“In written tests, should the appearance of the work be considered, or merely the correctness of the subject matter?”

In the discussion of these and kindred themes presented from time to time, there have been advocates of a *carefully written* paper in connection with correct results; while others have endeavored to maintain that the result was the only important matter and the chirography may be as it happens, if only legible.

Now to my mind, for pupils to understand that a careless and slovenly written paper is as acceptable as a careful and neatly written one, if only correct results are shown, is but the entering wedge which soon causes the penmanship in our schools to degenerate into mere scrawling.

Of course constant oversight is necessary on the part of teachers to prevent careless work, and if teachers are not expected by the committee to present neat papers in their written tests, some will not come up to a good standard, although many of our teachers agree with views which I hold, and are always to be found requiring neatness of execution in all written tests.

There is another reason why some of the work is not up to the best standard, viz: At a written examination, usually one sheet of paper only at a time is placed before the pupil, sometimes on a rough and uneven surface and sometimes on a book held in the lap. Of course under such circumstances it is impossible to do anything like satisfactory work in the mechanical execution. And so long as this is considered a matter of secondary importance, or of little account, it will be difficult to secure that uniformity which might otherwise be reached.

DRAWING.

In regard to the drawing, I have one suggestion, viz: That the committee take into consideration the advisability of a change of the present text books, to a system better adapted to develop industrial designing.

There are a number of systems published and at present used in the different cities of the country. Some of the more prominent ones have recently been revised and improved, among which may be mentioned the one now in use here. I should be glad to examine these with the special committee on drawing, or any member of the board. At our exhibition in May last, and at the semi-annual examination in February, some very good specimens of designing were presented. While nearly all the pupils in the grammar grade or first primary would be able to draw a very fair specimen of work such as practiced in the book, it could hardly be expected a very large proportion would be able to show specimens of original designs from the meagre materials furnished by the text books. Some of the pupils are thoroughly interested in the subject of designing, and will find from almost every source ample material from which they can make a great variety of combinations, while others will not do anything unless the

matter is placed before them in the drawing book. For this reason we think a change to text books in which an abundance of material is furnished would tend to excite more interest in designing and produce better work every way.

Reference was made in my last report to the matter of furnishing the higher grades with compasses to aid in designing. I trust the committee will take the suggestion into consideration and supply some sets to the schools during the present term.

Respectfully submitted,
H. W. SHAYLOR.

REPORT OF THE MUSIC DIRECTOR.

MR. THOMAS TASH, *Superintendent of Public Schools*:

SIR:—Herewith is respectfully submitted my annual report for the school year ending March 4, 1880.

There has been no change in the general plan of work during the past year.

The number of class-rooms claiming individual attention is now greater than ever before, there being at present ninety-three, in which a separate lesson is given by me once in two weeks.

With the co-operation of the teachers of the several classes I have endeavored as nearly as possible to reach the results aimed at in the programme of musical instruction for the primary and grammar schools, adopted by the school board March 4, 1879.

That the schools would work up to this during the first year was not to be expected, but the progress they have made toward that standard has been decided, and generally satisfactory.

Some modifications of and additions to the present programme have been suggested by its use, a part of which have already been put into practice; e. g. exercises in singing at sight have been extended down through the fifth grade primary with gratifying success.

A majority of the classes of the third and fourth grades

primary have already almost completed their nominal work for the entire year, besides extra work given them from time to time.

The first and second classes primary have attained a higher average result in part singing than in any previous year.

In the grammar schools more has been attempted in the way of theoretical instruction than ever before. The amount of this work given has in reality been small, but on account of being new and strange alike to teachers and pupils, the topics presented have appeared much more difficult and formidable than they will upon more familiar acquaintance. Although *singing* has been by no means neglected in consequence, yet it has not received quite as much prominence as formerly.

Previous to this year, those of the teachers possessing by nature a musical ear and voice have kindly assisted others less gifted by exchanging work with them during the time allotted to singing. This plan appearing objectionable to the board, a vote was passed requiring each teacher to conduct the regular daily exercise to the best of his or her own ability, dispensing with other aid than that given by the special music director. This action of the committee by no means intended to imply that equally good instruction, from a musical point of view, could at present be expected of every teacher, but that such a precedent, once established, would ultimately lead to better results than could ever be gained under the former arrangement.

Already, many of the teachers who had not previously given instruction in music have acquired a considerable degree of self-confidence in a new direction, and while the progress of their classes may not have been as great, musically speaking, pupils have gained much in self-dependence, from having been of necessity thrown more upon their own resources.

It being desired by the special committee on music that a musical festival be held, similar to that of May 26th, 1878, a chorus of 300 voices was organized, and the following programme was performed in City Hall, June 7th, 1879, eliciting from committee and audience alike many expressions of satisfaction at the evident improvement that had been made since the first exhibition was given.

PROGRAMME OF MUSICAL FESTIVAL FOR PORTLAND
PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1879.

- No. 1. "To God on High.".....*From "St. Paul."*
 No. 2. Welcome to Spring.....*Mendelssohn.*
 No. 3. The Merry Mountaineers.....*Edu. Young.*
 No. 4. The Distant Chimes.....*S. Glover.*
 No. 5. The Mountain Land.....*L O. Emerson.*
 No. 6. Morning Hymn.....*From "Joseph and his Brethren."*
 No. 7. Song of the Lark.....*Mendelssohn.*
 No. 8. March of the Men of Harlech.....
 No. 9. Who will to the Greenwood Hie?.....*J. L. Hatton.*
 No. 10. Trio, Sweet and Low.....*T. E. Hazell.*
 No. 11. Bonnie Dundee.....
 No. 12. Gaily Launch and Lightly Row.....*Mercadante.*
 No. 13. Old Hundred.....

In the earlier part of the present school year, teachers met monthly by grades, to receive special instruction from me, in advance, upon the topics they were expected to teach, and a growing disposition to increase their knowledge and proficiency, in this department, has been manifested by them generally.

Respectfully,

THOMAS E. HAZELL.

March, 18th, 1880.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOL
BUILDINGS.

PORTLAND, March 31st, 1880.

To the Honorable Board of Supt. School Committee :

GENTLEMEN:—It becomes my duty to report to you annually, the condition of the property in my charge, and also the expenditures in connection with the same. The whole number of buildings owned by the City, and occupied for school purposes are 15, containing 113 rooms. There are also three others temporarily used for the same purpose making in all 116 school rooms. Repairs and alterations have been made in a number of them, which has improved the sanitary condition, and added very much to the comfort of both teachers and scholars, and there is still opportunity for more improvement in the same direction and which I hope

to be able to make this present year, such as ventilation, heating, and water closets. Steam has been introduced into the Monument and Chestnut street schools. The cost of putting in at the Monument street was \$600, the saving in fuel was \$168. At the Chestnut street the steam was taken from the High school building, by an underground tunnel about 60 feet long, 4½ feet high and 2½ feet wide, through which the pipes are laid to the Chestnut street building. It is so constructed that persons can pass from one building to the other for the purpose of making any needed repairs, and the whole building is completely warmed at a much less expense than formerly, it being a great saving in fuel, as it was formerly heated by wood stoves. The expense of putting in the steam works, all complete, was about one thousand dollars. The wood stoves have also been exchanged for coal in a number of the other school houses, leaving but two where wood is used. I propose to change those this present season.

The Sebago water has also been put into the Centre, Casco, Spring and School street houses the past year. This is a great improvement in a sanitary point of view.

There are a great many repairs needed this present year, and I would suggest to the Committee the importance of urging the attention of the City Government to the necessity of making the appropriation sufficient to cover all such repairs and alterations.

The following property is contained in the several school houses at the present time: 220 settees, 360 chairs, 100 stools, 47 stoves, 60 clocks, 15 cabinets, and 4 pianos, all in in good condition.

The whole amount of expenditures, for all school purposes is \$18,395.00.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. PRAY,

Superintendent of School Buildings.

March 18th, 1880.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

District.—All territory within the limits of the city.

GRAMMAR DISTRICTS.

No. 1.—*North School.* All that portion of the city east of a line drawn through the centre of Franklin street from the harbor to Back Cove.

No. 2.—*School on Centre Street.* Centre street district is to include all that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from the harbor up Brackett street to York street, through York to Maple, including both sides of York street from High to Maple, up Maple to Pleasant, excluding both sides of Maple, down Pleasant to South, including both sides of Pleasant street, thence to the corner of Centre and Free streets, in a line that includes Spring below South, but excludes South street, thence down Free to Middle, down Middle to Pearl, and down Pearl to the harbor.

No. 3.—*Cumberland Street School.* All that portion of the city bounded by the “North district” and Centre street district, and a line beginning at the corner of High and York, and running through High, excluding both sides of High, to Pleasant; through Pleasant, excluding both sides of Pleasant, to Oak; through Oak to Cumberland; through Cumberland to Green; through Green street to Deering’s Bridge.

No. 4.—*Butler School.* All that portion of the city between the “Cumberland street Grammar district” and “Centre street district,” and a line drawn from Fore river passing in the rear of the Arsenal, and Ellsworth to Congress street, thence through Congress street to its junction with Grove street, including both sides of Congress street, thence through Grove street, including both sides thereof, to the city line.

No. 5.—*West School.* All that portion of the city west of the “Butler school district.”

PRIMARY DISTRICTS.

No. 1.—All that portion of the city north-east of a line running from the harbor through Waterville street, including both sides, to Monument street, thence across vacant land including the Observatory lot to Congress street, thence to North street, including both sides, to Back Cove.

North Primary. All that portion of the city enclosed between the "Primary District No. 1," and a line drawn from the harbor through the centre of Pearl street to Middle street, thence through Middle street to Franklin street, thence through the centre of Franklin street to Back Cove.

No. 2.—*School on Chestnut Street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from Back Cove through Franklin street to Middle, through Middle and Free to Centre, through Centre, across to and through Elm street to Back Cove.

No. 3.—Same as Centre street grammar district.

No. 4.—*School on Casco Street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from Back Cove through Elm to Congress, through Congress to Green, through Green to Deering Bridge.

No. 5.—*School on Spring Street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from corner of Tate and York streets, through Tate to Danforth, through Danforth to Winter, through Winter to Spring, through Spring to High, through High to Congress, through Congress to Centre, down Centre to Free, up Free including both sides to South, down South including both sides to Pleasant, up Pleasant excluding both sides to Maple, down Maple including both sides to York, through York to Tate, leaving York from High to Maple in Centre street district.

No. 6.—*School on Park Street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from Deering Bridge through Green to Congress, through Congress to High, through High to Spring, through Spring to Winter, through Winter to Pine, through Pine to Brackett, through Brackett to Carleton, through Carleton to Congress, through Congress to Mellen, through Mellen to the Mill Pond.

No. 7.—*School on School Street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from the harbor through Clark street to Danforth, through Danforth to Emery, through Emery to the harbor.

No. 8.—*School on Brackett Street.* All that portion of the city, enclosed by a line running from the harbor through Emery to Danforth, through Danforth to Clark, through Clark to York, through York to Tate, through Tate and Winter to Pine, through Pine to Brackett, through Brackett to Carleton, through Carleton

and Thomas streets to Clifford, through Clifford to Vaughn, and through Vaughn street to the harbor.

No. 9.—*School on Vaughn Street.* All that portion of the city enclosed by a line running from the Mill Pond through Mellen to Congress, through Congress to Carleton, through Carleton and Thomas streets to Clifford, through Clifford to Vaughn, through Vaughn street to the harbor, thence by the harbor line to Fore river, thence running in the rear of the Maine General Hospital and Ellsworth street to Congress, through Congress to Grove, including both sides of Congress, thence through Grove street, including both sides of the same to city line.

No. 10.—*West Primary.* Same as West Grammar District.

No. 11.—*School on Peaks' Island.* This district includes Peaks' Island, Cushing's Island, House Island, Great and Little Hog Islands.

No. 12.—*School on Long Island.* This district includes Long Island, Little Chebeague, and parts of Jewell's Island and Crotch Island.

All the above lines run through the *centre* of the streets named, except as otherwise indicated.

COURSE OF STUDY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES.

1. The following outlined Course of Study and Programme is presented by the committee only as a skeleton for the general direction of teachers. This they must aim to develop and animate by their own resources and daily study.

2. This programme does not attempt to mark out in detail all features of the work in our public schools, but rather to sketch in outline the general plan. The monthly meetings of the teachers of each grade held at the superintendent's office are intended to supplement the programme by the opportunity they afford for a better understanding of special features of the work, and the best methods of accomplishing the same. By following this outline, teachers of the same grade are expected to reach with their classes

quite uniform results. In order to allow freedom to the individuality of the teacher in the selection and use of methods, minuteness of detail has been avoided. Teachers will, therefore, make a study of methods and select such as are best adapted to their work; the quality of instruction being regarded as of first importance. In the adjustment of the programme to the schools much must be left to the skill and intelligence of the teachers,—our school system should be elastic enough to admit of growth and progress.

3. It is of prime importance to extend and perfect the oral and written language of pupils; therefore accuracy of statement in instruction and recitation is expected in every grade of the school course. Even the slightest improprieties of speech should be corrected.

4. Pure memorizing and mere repetition of any text book by pupils will not be tolerated; and, to avoid a tendency to this, teachers are expected to prepare their daily school work so as not to refer to text books in assigning and hearing recitations, any more than pupils in reciting them. This is the course pursued by our most efficient teachers.

5. It is desired that a course of selected and collateral reading, adapted to the age of the pupils, independent of the ordinary readers, be pursued in all the schools through the entire course; and for this purpose the committee have provided additional reading matter adapted to the wants of the several grades. Monthly Readers, Nursery, Wide Awake, St. Nicholas, and other subscription reading are especially intended for sight-reading. Other selections are permitted.

6. Every pupil is to be supplied with a slate, and teachers in primary schools should make this a most valuable auxiliary to their daily school work. Script writing is to be begun in the lowest grade, and written exercises are to be continued in every subsequent grade.

PROGRAMME OF SCHOOL WORK.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

FIRST TERM.—FIRST YEAR.—SIXTH CLASS.

LANGUAGE.—*Two lessons a day.* Oral work:—Talk with pupils about familiar things, as objects in school room, pictures, etc.; encourage freedom in conversation, but teach correct forms of speech; tell and read stories, and lead pupils to reproduce what they can remember; in these and other ways strive to enlarge their vocabulary and improve their language.

Poetry suited to the grade is to be committed and recited; this is to be followed up in all the classes of every grade.

☞ Attention is to be given to the correct use of language in all the lessons in the school course.

ORAL INSTRUCTION.—*Two exercises a day.* Conversational studies to distinguish:

1. **COLOR**—*Red, yellow, and blue; green, orange, and purple;* applying these colors to objects both present and absent;
2. **FORM**—To gain ideas of surfaces, kinds of surfaces; faces, kinds of faces; edges, kinds of edges; corners, etc., no definitions being used;
3. **FAMILIAR OBJECTS;** animals, plants, etc.; illustrate by pictures.

READING AND SPELLING.—*Three lessons a day at least.* Use blackboard, chart, and readers. Present first the idea, using objects, pictures, actions, etc., then the spoken word, finally the written or printed word on the blackboard, chart, etc.; write on the blackboard columns of words, as learned, both in print and script, adding new words as soon as learned; from these words form sentences both oral and written, and teach to read the written sentences; use and require conversational tones; teach Leigh's type with the accurate sounds of every character, and the spelling by sounds of words already learned; allow children to print and write sentences on their slates. *Caution.*—Write plainly on the blackboards so that it can be easily seen by all, and in a style worthy of imitation.

WRITING.—On slates fifteen minutes per day.

The thirteen short letters written in the following order, with careful attention to formation, viz.: *i, u, w, n, m, v, x, o, a, e, c, r* and *s*, each to be written separately and combined in short words, as *man, nun*, etc. Long pencils should be used.

It is also recommended that teachers write by the side of printed words upon the blackboard the same words in script that the pupils may be able to learn them by sight.

Pen-holding should receive careful attention.

DRAWING.—*Slate*—Placing dots to determine given distances, and drawing straight lines in different positions, as vertical, horizontal and oblique; the relation of lines to each other, as parallel, perpendicular, intersecting or crossing to form different angles, and to be able to distinguish acute, obtuse and right angles.

Drawing all the letters in the alphabet that can be formed from straight lines, as **I, F, L, E, T, H, Y, V, W, X, Z, A, K, N, M**, beginning with those forming right angles.

NOTE.—Use long pencils, and give attention to proper position of body, hands and slate. Always require the slate to be placed on the desk in a position directly in front of the pupil and the lower *side* of the slate to be parallel with the front edge of the desk.

Begin with measure of one inch.

NUMBERS.—*Two exercises a day.* Use objects constantly, as numeral frame, dots, lines, fingers, blocks, slats, motions, etc., also slates and black-board. Teach to reckon accurately and rapidly; develop the idea of numbers 1 to 5, teaching but one number at a time, and making no combination greater than the number taught; add, multiply, subtract, divide, (see Grube's method); any number of objects up to five to be known at sight; teach counting by objects, presenting in groups the numbers named; separate composite numbers into their factors by objects; teach the Roman notations to V; teach the signs $+$, $-$, \times , \div , $=$; teach the pupils to write on their slates all figures and characters used, and see that these characters are well made.

MUSIC.—1. Pupils to be taught by rote all the songs and exercises on the first thirteen pages of the Primary Music Reader.

2. Also to recognize the *staff*, the *G clef*, and to name by the proper letters the lines and spaces of the staff.

3. Also to distinguish the following varieties of notes, viz.: half, quarter and eighth notes, also to write them upon the slate.

4. The scale to be sung daily by the *class*, in imitation of the teacher. See that each scholar sings the scale correctly.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.—*Three times a day, at least.* Select, and practice briefly, simple but pleasant exercises whenever children become weary and listless, (see Mason's Manual); ventilate the room during such exercises; take care of the health of pupils constantly, and teach them to take care of themselves.

SECOND TERM—FOUR MONTHS.

LANGUAGE.—The same as in first term, only extended.

ORAL INSTRUCTION.—The same as in first term, also teach under

1. **COLOR**, *white* and *black*, and the effect of these in pigments on the foregoing colors in forming *tints* and *shades* without giving special names to tints and shades.

2. **FORM**, as kinds of lines, vertical, horizontal, etc.

3. **SIZE**, as large, small; larger, smaller; largest, smallest; long, short, etc.; broad, narrow, etc.; thick, thin, etc.

4. **FAMILIAR OBJECTS** extended, as parts of human body, etc.

READING AND SPELLING.—The same as first term. Use Leigh's Second Reader, to be begun earlier if practicable, and other supplementary reading, as Monthly Readers, Nursery, etc. Oral spelling by sound is to be continued, and written spelling by letters may be begun. Alphabets may be used for printing names and sentences with capitals and punctuation.

WRITING.—Continue work of first term, with remaining small letters.

DRAWING.—Continue work of first term.

NUMBERS.—Follow directions of first term: numbers from 1 to 10, teaching as before only one number at a time. Roman numerals to X. Use slates constantly. Teach first ten ordinal numbers. See that *all* the class perform what is required. Proceed very slowly, giving much time to those learning numbers with difficulty; suffer no errors to pass; cultivate accuracy and promptness.

MUSIC.—1. Songs and exercises through page 21 of the Primary Music Reader.

2. Notation to the extent presented by the first six pages of Mason's Music Charts, First Series.

3. Pupils to be taught to mark the time while singing the chart exercises.

4. Also to call by name and write on the slate whole, half, quarter and eighth notes, and the corresponding rests.

5. Daily scale practice, also singing from the numerals.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.—Continue the same as last term.

SECOND YEAR.—FIFTH CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

LANGUAGE.—Same course to be pursued as in Sixth Class, also oral and written descriptions of pictures and objects.

ORAL INSTRUCTION.—*Two exercises a day.* Continue as in Sixth Class, also add in, 1 *Color*, Standard Colors, also *irregular common colors*, as brown, auburn, drab, grey, slate, &c.; 2, *FORM*, description of solids, kinds of angles and triangles; 3, *SIZE*, teach inch, foot, yard,—pint, quart, gallon,—quart, peck, bushel,—cent, dime, dollar.

READING AND SPELLING.—*Three lessons a day.* Use Second Reader, common type, and supplementary reading. Easy pieces to be read at sight. Especial care to be given to articulation in reading from the reader pieces previously studied. Conversation on the lesson to be read, that it may be thoroughly understood and the proper intonation secured. Read to class anecdotes from Cowdery and other authors illustrating moral truths. Teach correct position for reading, also proper manner of holding book.

Spell orally new words, used both by sound and letter, also dictate sentences containing them to be written: review the spelling of all words used; write sentences on board to be copied on slates, illustrating capitals, punctuation marks, &c.: use the alphabets in printing words, names and sentences.

WRITING.—*Fifteen minutes per day.*

Review the work of the sixth grade and in addition write all the remaining small letters. Practice much on slate and blackboard combination of letters in short words. Write on their slates the following capitals in the order given: *O, D, E, C, X, W, Z, Q, U, V, Y, I* and *J*.

Drawing.—Review work of the sixth grade. Draw lines of different lengths, and divide into equal parts. Draw simple geometrical figures, as squares, triangles, rectangles, etc.

Numbers.—*Two lessons a day.* Review previous work, Numbers 1 to 25; adding, multiplying, subtracting and dividing, making no combination beyond 25. (See Grube's method.)

Form tables, 2's, 3's, 4's, 5's to 25, on board and slates. Continue ordinals and Roman numerals to 25. Teach pupils to give the time by clock and watch.

Music.—Songs from Primary Music Reader on pages 21 to 32 inclusive. Mason's Music Charts, first series, pages 6 to 12 inclusive, to be accompanied with a uniform marking of time by the class and teacher; singing of scale daily, also practice in reading tones from the fingers or blackboard; Copying of simple exercises upon the slate once each fortnight.

SECOND TERM.

Language.—Same work as in sixth class, with additional attention to writing sentences, descriptions and stories, on slates and paper.

Oral Instruction.—Same as in preceding lessons. Add lessons on qualities of objects, as smooth, rough; hot, cold; brittle, pliable; fragrant, etc.; on harmony of colors; and in *form* all four sided figures. Give attention to *size* and *distance*. Teach the necessity and means of ventilation.

Reading and Spelling.—Finish Second Reader; continue supplementary reading and written and oral spelling, as directed in first term.

Writing.—Write capitals *A, N, M, T, F, H, K, S, L, G, P, B* and *R*, separately and in words. Teach the pupils to write their names.

Drawing.—Draw squares on their diameters and diagonals. Draw rhombus and be able to distinguish from square. Practice different triangles and be able to tell the difference. Draw familiar objects by straight lines.

NOTE.—Pupils should be taught how to use the measure and rule to test their work and to draw straight lines. The best way to begin would be to allow them to rule a series of straight parallel lines, say half an inch apart, then put rules away and draw by free-hand lines of equal length and parallel, midway between the ruled lines.

Numbers.—Continue as in first term, with numbers from 1 to 50; ordinals to 50th; Roman numerals to L; teach the length of the meter and decimeter. Illustrate halves, thirds, quarters, with objects.

Music.—Songs from Primary Music Reader, pages 32 to 40 inclusive; Music Charts, First series, pages 12 to 20 inclusive; daily scale practice, introducing easy skips; copying as before.

Physical Exercises.—Continued as before described.

THIRD YEAR.—FOURTH CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Language.—Continue as before. Easy exercises to be written as dictated by teacher.

Oral Instruction.—Geography of school yard; cardinal points of compass. Add in *color*, primary and secondary; teach the effect of mixing pigments, also the effect of colors on each other, and on the complexion; in *form*, parallel lines, polygons, etc. Teach names of common house plants. Teach the need of proper exercise, proper mastication of food, temperance in food and drink.

Reading and Spelling.—Twice a day. Use Third Reader and supplementary reading as before; teach spelling as before; always correcting errors in written sentences.

Writing.—Twenty minutes a day. Continue work of fifth class.

Drawing.—See cards No. 1; also review the work of preceding grades, increasing the rapidity of the work; division of the squares and rectangles to form ornamental figures, as the Greek, Maltese and Latin crosses, etc., etc.; practice simple curves in different combinations. Meaning of quadrant, circle, chord, arc, etc.

Numbers.—Two exercises a day. Numbers from 1 to 100. Tables to 10. Written columns of ten numbers to be added, the sum not to exceed 100; ordinals continued; Roman numerals to C. Constantly practice rapid combination of numbers. Teach all the pupils to read the temperature by thermometer. Teach fifths, sixths, sevenths, eighths, ninths and tenths by objects.

Music.—Ten songs selected by the music teacher from the Primary Music Reader to be learned by rote; Music Charts, First series, pages 20 to 30 inclusive; review of the Primary Music Reader to page 40; sight-singing from each new scale presented by the regular work from the Music Charts. Copying exercises continued.

Physical Exercises.—Same as before.

SECOND TERM.

Language.—Same course as before. Dictation exercises continued and extended.

Oral Instruction.—Cardinal and semi-cardinal points of the compass; map of city; common plants to be distinguished, as May flower, violet, dandelion, etc.

Reading and Spelling.—Same as last term.

Writing.—Write with pen and ink, beginning Spencerian Shorter Course.

Drawing.—Combinations of curved and straight lines in the formation of vases, rosettes, etc. Draw the letters of the alphabet formed from curves in the following order: O, Q, C, G, J, U, D, P, B, R and S. Pupils should be called upon to present slates after the completion of each figure. Much of the work should be drawn line by line, copying from the blackboard, requiring pupils all to draw the same line at the same time and not to erase a figure before presenting it.

Numbers.—Same course as previous terms. Use numbers from 1 to 1000. Review tables thoroughly. Multiplication table to 12×12 . Teach notation

and numeration with objects. Extend numeration to tenths and hundredths. See that the use of the decimal point is well understood as well as the value of figures according to place; limit multipliers and divisors to one decimal place; Roman numerals to M.

Music.—Ten new songs, selected as before; Music Charts, First Series, pages 30 to 40 inclusive; sight reading from each new scale; also from the exercises in numerals on page 43 of Primary Music Reader; copying and scale practice continued. Singing by dictation and reading at sight from the blackboard.

Physical Exercises must not be neglected.

FOURTH YEAR.—THIRD CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Language.—Pursue same course as in previous classes. Reproduction of stories; description of pictures; short letters written, folded and directed.

Oral Instruction.—Work of preceding classes continued. Plants and animals, their parts and uses. Mineral, vegetable and animal products distinguished. Trees, kinds and uses. Specimens of woods to be observed and distinguished. Map of county.

Reading and Spelling.—Twice a day. Use reader prescribed, and supplementary reading provided. Use Spelling Book and selected words, oral and written. Teach carefully punctuation marks and abbreviations, also any diacritical marks used in the reading books.

Writing.—Twenty minutes four times a week. Review slate work of the fourth grade on paper ruled to regulate height of letters. Write Spencerian Shorter Course, No. 2.

Drawing.—Use Cards No. 2; review work of fourth grade, and continue to draw from natural objects. It would be well for the teacher to show the pupils leaves of plants and flowers, and teach them to notice the fact that the contour of most natural forms in the vegetable kingdom is composed of curved lines. Allow them to copy from nature some of the simple leaves and flowers—first calling upon them to tell whether the general outline is elliptical or circular, with the general proportions.

Numbers.—Continue as before. Use four fundamental rules in numbers as high as 10,000; multipliers of three figures; cultivate accuracy and rapidity by constant drill; use frequent combinations of numbers. Teach to write and read any combination of Roman numerals to the date of the year.

Music.—Review of Music Charts 21 to 40 inclusive; each scale to be written, with its appropriate signature prefixed; exercises on pages 41 to 54 inclusive of Primary Music Reader, to be used as sight-singing exercises; five new songs, selected by the music teacher; daily scale practice, dictation and sight-reading exercises as before.

Physical Exercises continued.

SECOND TERM.

Language.—Continue as before. Write exercises as dictated by the teachers, from portions of readers previously studied, with special attention to capitals, punctuation, etc.

Oral Instruction.—Continue as before. Complementary colors; review form, size and color; also animals and plants. Teach useful maxims in morals. Map of State.

Writing.—Continue work of first term.

Drawing.—Continue work of first term.

Numbers.—Constant review of preceding work. Tables of compound denominate numbers *in common use*, as, Lineal Measure 1 ft. = 12 in., 1 yd. = 3 ft., 1 rod = 5½ yds., 1 mile = 320 rds. = 1760 yds. = 5280 ft.; so with other measures. Teach one step reductions, using only these tables.

Music.—Second Music Reader to page 24; charts, second series, to page

16; exercises in numerals, to be written in notes; pages 14 and 15 of Second Music Reader: daily practice in reading at sight from the blackboard, singing by dictation, and scale practice.

Physical Exercises continued.

FIFTH YEAR.—SECOND CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Language.—Two exercises a day. Dictation exercises continued. Change statements into questions. Exercise pupils on statements, questions and commands. Letter writing extended.

Oral Instruction.—As before. Animals; qualities and properties of objects continued; trades, occupations, and articles of commerce.

Reading and Spelling. Six hours per week, two lessons a day. Use readers prescribed and supplementary reading furnished. Children are to read their own written exercises, also other script writing. Spelling from Speller and selected words.

Writing.—Twenty minutes four times each week; complete and review Shorter Course No. 2.

Drawing.—Use cards No. 3. Review the work of third grade and begin on paper. Meaning of symmetry. Draw equilateral triangle, hexagon, octagon, circle and ellipse, and arrange lines symmetrically about the centre of these figures,—also draw common objects based on these geometrical forms.

NOTE.—The difference between the hexagon and octagon, also oval and ellipse, and the best way of drawing them should be thoroughly understood. Pupils should be frequently called upon to produce drawings from memory. Drawing on the blackboard should also be encouraged, and while some of the pupils are at work on slates others should be required to draw the same upon the blackboard.

Arithmetic.—Two exercises a day. Review four fundamental rules with extended practice, using decimals to three places, but not as multiplier or divisor; use in addition and subtraction the fractions halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, sixths, twelfths, fifths, tenths, reducing to common denominators by inspection; teach one step reductions of denominate numbers with extended tables.

Geography.—City, County and State maps, including the Railroads, to be drawn on the blackboard, and their geography thoroughly learned. General divisions of land and water to be learned.

Geometry.—Hill's First Lessons begun,—to Chap. VIII.

Music. Use Second Music Reader, pages 24 to 33 inclusive, also five songs to be selected by the music teacher; Charts, second series, pages 16 to 28 inclusive; reading at sight from the blackboard exercises written in different keys; writing exercises in notes from the numerals. Scale practice in thirds.

Physical Exercises every day.

SECOND TERM.

Language.—Continue as before. Change affirmative sentences into negative ones: children should describe objects placed before them. Correct use and omission of *a*, *an* and *the* before nouns, also the proper use of *this* and *that*; correct errors of language in conversation and in writing.

Oral Instruction.—Plants and trees with their parts continued and extended, including seeds, buds, flowers and leaves; comparison of similar objects

Reading and Spelling.—As first term.

Writing.—Use Spencerian Shorter Course No. 3; practice on sentences in blank writing books.

Drawing.—Continue work of first term, drawing in blank books.

Arithmetic.—Work of first term continued. In using decimals of three places, illustrate with *dime*, *cent* and *mill*; also with decimeter, centimeter, millimeter; deciliter, centiliter, milliliter, etc. Multiply, using in both factors

one or two places of decimals. Also multiplication of fractions, three cases, using very simple numbers and fractions.

Geography.—Natural divisions of earth's surface continued. New England States, their boundaries, capitals, principal cities and rivers.

Geometry.—To Chap. XVI.

Music.—Use Music Charts, Second Series, pages 28 to 40 inclusive; also two songs from Second Music Reader in each key studied from the Charts; written work and practice in sight-singing in each new key; scale practice in thirds.

Physical Exercises as before.

SIXTH YEAR.—FIRST CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Language.—Letter writing and dictation exercises continued; written description of minerals, plants and animals; also of places seen or studied about. Short written accounts of important events of the day.

Oral Instruction.—Minerals according to special programme furnished. Metals, their properties and uses, where and how obtained; mines; mining.

Reading and Spelling.—Twice a day. Follow previous directions. Learn proper accent, emphasis, and inflections.

Writing.—Use Spencerian Shorter Course, No. 4; writing in copy book three times per week, twenty minutes each lesson.

Drawing.—Use book No. 1, alternating in blank books with practice on plane figures, reviewing principles of previous grades, making application in different figures, as in leaves to form rosettes, vases and common objects, with some attention to designing.

NOTE.—Pupils in this grade should be able to define in proper language the geometrical forms used in previous grades, and review all in this. Especial attention to rectilinear plane figures. Dictation exercises should be practiced as often as once in two weeks in all grades of the primary schools, and in all such lessons the language describing the forms to be drawn should be accurate, and clearly stated.

Arithmetic.—Continue practice on four fundamental rules to secure accuracy and great rapidity, reduction of fractions, as, $1-2=2-4=3-6=4-8=5-10=.5=6-12$, etc.; also, $462-924=231-462=77-154=11-22=1-2$. Much attention to be given to factoring and cancellation, and but little to greatest common divisor and least common multiple. Teach the more direct and shorter operations in arithmetic. Multiply and divide in whole numbers and decimals, results extending to decimals of three or four places. Division of fractions, using simple numbers and fractions. United States money in writing bills and accounts. Special attention to be given to mental arithmetic through the year.

Geography.—Elementary Geography studied, and about half finished, with review of previous work.

Geometry.—To Chap. XXV.

Music.—Ten new songs from the Intermediate Music Reader; intervals and chord practice from the third series of Music Charts; Practice of chromatic intervals; special attention to be given to the matter of expression; dictation and written exercises continued.

Physical Exercises continued.

SECOND TERM.

Language.—Continue as last term. Parts of speech to be pointed out; teach the formation of such compound words as can be easily understood, the use and omission of the hyphens, and the meaning of the most common prefixes and suffixes; written exercises as before and dictation exercises with special reference to punctuation; minerals described.

Oral Instruction.—Minerals continued; proper reading matter pointed out with suggestions as to its use. Teach proper conduct at school, among strangers, on the street.

Reading and Spelling.—As before directed.

Writing.—Write Spencerian Shorter Course, No. 5, alternating with practice in blank writing books.

Drawing.—Work of first term continued.

Arithmetic.—Proceed as far as to Compound Numbers, and review preceding work.

Geography.—Finish and review Elementary Geography.

Geometry.—To Chap. XXX, and review.

Music.—Ten new songs from the Intermediate Music Reader; selected exercises from the Third Series of Charts; more extended practice in scale, chord and chromatic exercises; sight-singing continued, also practice in writing exercises in different keys.

Physical Exercises.—Frequent exercises.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FIRST YEAR.—FOURTH CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Language.—Use the text book prescribed; Teach the parts of speech, and the kinds of sentences. Draw attention to proper margin, paragraphs, &c., in written exercises; description of plants and trees to be written out; stories given under oral instruction are to be reproduced orally and in writing; narratives from history, also accounts of persons described in history, to be written; careful correction of errors in speech and writing. Poetry and prose to be committed and recited.

Oral Instruction.—Lessons on plants, and on fruit and forest trees to be given according to special programme.

Reading and Spelling.—Use the prescribed reader and supplementary reading. Give careful attention to modulation and expression. Oral and written spelling from Speller and selected words; pupils are to keep lists of words which they are liable to misspell. Give pupils advice as to proper reading matter, with list of authors.

Writing.—Thirty minutes three times per week.

Write Shorter Course No. 6.

Drawing.—Use Book No. 2, alternating with practice in blank drawing books. The teacher should take some pains to show that practical application can be made of the figures in this book to industrial purposes, and require the pupils to bring in the results of their observation, making use of it in original designs in their blank books. As this book is confined mostly to curved lines it would be well for the teacher to allow the pupils to draw concentric circles with compasses, making the distances between the circumferences of the circles about half an inch, and then require them to draw freehand other circles midway between each pair ruled. How to find the centre of circles and ellipses already drawn, together with all other questions that would naturally arise in connection with the drawing of these figures, should be taken up.

Arithmetic.—One recitation a day. Finish compound numbers; surfaces and solids computed; bills and accounts made out and footed up; shortest methods selected; much test work in the fundamental rules. Special attention to be given to mental exercises in Arithmetic throughout the year.

Geography.—Mathematical, Physical and Political Geography in general, North America, United States through New England States. Map Drawing.

History.—History of Maine to be read with oral questioning.

Music.—Solfeggios practice from the Fourth Music Reader, pages 50 to 53 inclusive; ten new songs from the Fourth Music Reader; the study of the different intervals common to the major scale; the practice of chromatic intervals; sustaining chords of three notes.

Physical Exercises. Several times a day.

SECOND TERM.

Language.—See first term. Text books as before. Continue writing from history. Continue the examination of compound words; the modification of simple words by the common prefixes and suffixes. Dictation exercises and letter writing continued.

Oral Instruction.—Study of plants and trees continued as before, using specimens.

Reading and Spelling.—See directions of first term.

Writing.—Use No. 4 1-2 of the Regular Series. Practice in blank books on selections from the Reader and History.

Drawing.—Work of last term continued.

Arithmetic.—Review of Fractions. Go to Percentage, and review. Teach Metric System, excluding comparison with other measures except the value of 1 meter, 1 liter, and 1 kilo in our common measures.

Geography.—Finish United States, giving special attention to capitals, large cities and places of historic interest.

History.—History of Maine, as before, with oral tests.

Music.—Solfeggios, pages 53 to 56 inclusive; ten new songs from the Fourth Music Reader; the formation of the triads of the major scale; practice in singing the triads, and learning to distinguish the major from the minor; continued practice on chromatic intervals.

Physical Exercises continued as before.

SECOND YEAR.—THIRD CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Language.—Extend the work of previous grades; inflections of nouns, pronouns and adjectives; use these various forms in writing sentences, etc.; events and characters in U. S. History to be written out; standard authors to be read, and their excellences pointed out; poetry and prose recited.

Oral Instruction.—Lessons on animals according to special programme; biographical and historical sketches to be told or read.

Reading and Spelling.—Use the reader prescribed and supplementary reading matter; give attention to the rules and exercises, also to improvement of the voice. Use the Speller and selected words; common words apt to be misspelled to be frequently written.

Writing.—Thirty minutes three times per week; use Shorter Course No. 7, the first term.

Drawing.—Use book No. 3, alternating with practice in blank books on spiral curves, scrolls, vase forms, simple designs for oil cloth, tiles and textile fabrics of various kinds.

Arithmetic.—Percentage, including definitions; stocks, insurance, taxes, duties; review preceding work and drill on practical portions; use many easy examples, rather than few difficult ones; special attention to be given to mental exercises in connection with slate work through the year.

Geography.—Dominion of Canada, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America; review all that precedes North America.

History.—History of United States to be read, oral tests only to be given; discoveries and explorations; collateral reading.

Music.—Solfeggios, pages 57 to 60 inclusive; ten new songs from the Fourth Music Reader; practice in singing the chromatic scale ascending; study of intervals and construction of triads, written and dictation exercises as before.

Physical Exercises continued.

SECOND TERM.

Language.—Use text book prescribed. Inflections of verbs and adverbs; use these forms in writing; conjunctions and interjections; events and char-

acters from history to be written out; further attention to be given to good literature; dictation exercises continued; prose and poetry to be recited.

Oral Instruction.—Study of animals according to special programme continued; teach the necessity of physical exercise, with suggestions as to proper kind and amount.

Reading and Spelling.—Same as first term, continued.

Writing.—Use No. 5 of the Regular Series; continue practice in blank books.

Drawing.—Curvilinear plane figures of all kinds should be practiced and defined, reviewing work of fourth grade; careless work should not be allowed.

Arithmetic.—Finish Percentage; use under Interest only the rules to find *interest* and *amount*, including the rule to find *exact interest*; also 6 per cent. method; partial payments according to United States rule; bank discount; give examples illustrating transactions in United States bonds, stocks, exchange; also write notes, drafts, etc.

Geography.—Europe, with reviews; travels and voyages described and written out.

History.—United States History to be read, with care to remember important facts from one reading.

Music.—Solfeggios, pages 63 to 70 inclusive; ten new songs; chromatic scale ascending and descending; construction of triads in the keys F, and G; written work and dictation exercises as before.

Physical Exercises continued.

THIRD YEAR. SECOND CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Language.—Text Book; rules of Syntax, illustrated by written exercises; letter writing; exercises from History; biographical and historical sketches.

Oral Instruction.—Elements of Physiology and Hygiene, according to special programme.

Reading and Spelling.—Use reader and selected pieces; strive by vocal exercises to improve the quality of voice; encourage pupils to form an opinion of what they read; let selected pieces be read by class silently, in Geography, History, etc., then question on what they have read.

Writing.—Thirty minutes three times per week; Payson, D. & S. Book, No. 9, or some similar one from other series, alternating with practice in blank books on business forms—such as letters, notes, drafts, etc.

Drawing.—Use book No. 4, alternating with blank books; practice in review much of the work of preceding grades.

Arithmetic.—Ratio and Proportion; Partnership; Equation of Payments.

Geography.—Completed.

History.—Use book prescribed; with abstracts from same, as weekly exercises.

Music.—Ten new songs from the Fourth Music Reader; practice of the minor scale A, E; B, F sharp and C sharp; study of the chords common to the minor scale; writing the minor scales, and dictation exercises; more attention to expression.

Physical Exercises continued.

SECOND TERM.

Language.—Review Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Written exercises, and False Syntax. Sketches of persons and events continued, also letter writing and business papers, as weekly exercises.

Oral Instruction.—Inventions and discoveries; Steam, its uses. Electric Telegraph and Telephone. Climate.

Reading and Spelling.—As before directed.

Writing. Continue work of first term.

Drawing.—Conventionalizing leaves and flowers from natural forms, and combining them in designs enclosed in geometric forms. The laws of repetition and alternation of figures to cover surfaces should receive attention.

Arithmetic.—Square Root, Mensuration and review. See previous directions.

Geography.—Review, with much written work. Study particularly places mentioned in United States History, from historical maps on blackboard.

History.—United States History finished and reviewed: Study with reference to the sequence and connection of important events.

Music.—Ten new songs; study of minor scales and exercises, pages 75 to 78 inclusive; study of the different chords of the seventh in the different keys; write the minor scale in all keys presented; study of the sharp fourth and flat seventh in connection with change of key; written and dictation exercises continued.

Physical Exercises continued.

FOURTH YEAR.—FIRST CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Language.—Grammar critically reviewed; weekly exercises in English Composition; Transposition of Poetry to Prose, with other exercises previously described. Declamations, and recitations.

Oral Instruction.—Selected topics from natural philosophy and mechanic arts; trade and commerce; architecture.

Reading and Spelling.—Selected from various sources. Portions of Constitution of United States as required by statute, to be studied, explained and read aloud by pupils. Careful attention to spelling in all written exercises.

Writing.—It is recommended that in the first grade in place of any regular copy book, some blank book in which are the more simple forms of book-keeping such as Day Book, Ledger and Cash Book should be used, requiring the pupil to write out all the business forms connected with the memoranda of business, and to perform all the examples in arithmetic that would arise; and that in all this work special attention be given to penmanship or make it neat and business-like.

Drawing.—Book No. 5, alternating with practice in blank books; continue practice of original designs; designs for industrial purposes in different branches of industry, as for wooden and iron fences, stained glass, textile fabrics, tiles, etc.

Book Keeping and Commercial Arithmetic.—Single Entry Book Keeping to be taught. Transactions to be written up through the various books used. Commercial forms written out; commercial examples in Arithmetic to be solved by methods used by commercial men.

Geography.—Physical Geography begun.

History.—English History, using History prescribed, with written tests.

Music.—Ten new songs from the Fourth Music Reader; review of the signs and marks of expression used in singing; practice in writing chords in their different positions.

Physical Exercises—Continued.

SECOND TERM.

Language.—Same as first term. Abstracts from History to be written as often as once a week; portions of constitution of Maine to be written from dictation, with examinations on origin and meaning of same.

Oral Instruction.—Selected topics from Astronomy, Painting, Sculpture and Music; interesting information on topics of the day, etc., to be introduced by pupils; see that this information is accurate and properly stated.

Reading and Spelling.—Selected, see previous term.

Writing.—Teachers should require of pupils care in the execution of all their written papers.

Drawing.—Drawing of enclosing geometrical and ornamental forms with the aid of compasses and ruler, and symmetrical arrangement of conventional leaves and flowers in these forms. In all work of original design, attention should be given to the principles which govern good designing, viz. unity, symmetry and continuity. Teachers should be able to present correct and faulty examples, i. e., where the above principles are used correctly and where they are violated. Teachers can find such examples and have them put upon the black-board by some of the more skilful pupils. Drawing from models, casts, etc., should receive attention in this grade. Dictation exercises should be frequently practiced in all the grammar classes.

Arithmetic reviewed, taking up also Cube Root and any other subjects omitted; mensuration reviewed.

History of England completed and reviewed, also connected U. S. History reviewed. Advise pupils about reading history and biography.

Geography.—Physical Geography finished. Mathematical Geography reviewed.

Music.—Ten new songs; practical analysis of part exercises into their component chords; simple general review.

Physical Exercises continued.

The following is a resolve passed by the Legislature at its last session:

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve in relation to school exercises and examinations.

Resolved, That among the exercises of the public schools, shall be the reading of the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Maine, as often as once in each term, by every scholar who has attained the age of fourteen years, either singly or in connection with a class, and that each scholar shall pass an examination at the close of each term, in the presence of the visiting superintending school committee or supervisor, on the first, eighth and thirteenth articles of amendments of the constitution of the United States and on article first of the constitution of Maine. And it shall be the duty of the teachers and of the superintending school committee or supervisor, in each town, to see that the requirements of the above resolve are carried into effect.

[Approved March 18, 1880.]

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The High School is established to furnish those pupils who have completed the studies prescribed for the Grammar schools and are possessed of the requisite qualifications, with opportunities to pursue higher branches as a preparation for professional life, and for higher intellectual culture by a thorough course of advanced study.

It shall have two courses of study, a classical and a general course. Each pupil is required to pursue these branches of study. At the commencement of the course, parents or guardians may elect which course shall be pursued by the pupil.

No deviation from these courses are to be made without good cause, to the satisfaction of the sub-committee of the school; and no pupil will be advanced to any class who has not attained an average rank in scholarship of seven and five-tenths in a scale of ten during the preceding year, except by vote of the sub-committee.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.—FOURTH CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.	Rhetoric.	Chemistry.
----------	-----------	------------

SECOND TERM.

Algebra. } <i>Book-Keeping.</i> }	Rhetoric.	Botany.
--------------------------------------	-----------	---------

SECOND YEAR.—THIRD CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.	French.	Physiology.
-----------	---------	-------------

SECOND TERM.

Trigonometry. } <i>Book-Keeping.</i> }	French.	Natural History.
---	---------	------------------

THIRD YEAR.—SECOND CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Mechanics.	French.	Geology.
------------	---------	----------

SECOND TERM.

Physics.	French.	General History.
----------	---------	------------------

FOURTH YEAR.—FIRST CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Astronomy.	Political Economy.	General History.
------------	--------------------	------------------

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic Review.	Logic.	Mental Philosophy.
--------------------	--------	--------------------

CLASSICAL COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.—FOURTH CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Algebra.	Rhetoric.	Latin.	<i>Chemistry.</i>
----------	-----------	--------	-------------------

SECOND TERM.

Algebra.	Rhetoric.	Latin.	<i>Botany.</i>
----------	-----------	--------	----------------

SECOND YEAR.—THIRD CLASS.

FIRST TERM.

Geometry.	Greek.	Latin.	<i>Physiology.</i>
-----------	--------	--------	--------------------

	SECOND TERM.		
Trigonometry.	Greek.	Latin.	<i>Nat. History.</i>

THIRD YEAR.—SECOND CLASS.

	FIRST TERM.		
Anc't and Mod. Geog.	Greek.	Latin.	<i>Mechanics.</i>

	SECOND TERM.		
Ancient History.	Greek.	Latin.	<i>Physics.</i>

FOURTH YEAR.—FIRST CLASS.

	FIRST TERM.		
Algebra Review.	Greek.		Latin.

	SECOND TERM.		
Geometry Review. } Arith. Review. }	Greek.		Latin.

EXPLANATIONS AND REMARKS.

The study of English Literature is continued throughout both courses. The session of Saturday is mainly devoted to this study. Recitations from the authors studied are required. Two themes each term are required from the third class, four each term from the second class, and six each term from the first class.

The number of sessions a week is six; the number of hours a session, four and a half except on Saturday, when school closes at twelve o'clock; and the average length of the school "hour" for class exercises or study is forty-five minutes. In the general course of study, five "hours" per week are devoted to Mathematics, five "hours" to Science, and five "hours" to Language.

The studies in italics are, under certain regulations, optional studies. Permission to pursue these optional studies in addition to the regular course of study, will be allowed, upon the request (in writing) of the parent or guardian of the pupil. But an optional study once taken, cannot be discontinued until the close of the term in which it is commenced.

The scale of marking is upon a standard of ten; and no pupil who does not attain an average of 7.5 for the year will be promoted. The time for study in the school is but ninety minutes each session for those who pursue three studies, so that one or more lessons should be thoroughly prepared at home. Parents are requested to see that the necessary time is devoted daily to study *at home* by the pupils of this school.

COLORS.

DEFINITIONS, PRINCIPLES AND RULES

TO ACCOMPANY OBJECT LESSONS IN COLOR.

Color is produced by the reflection of a single ray, or several rays, of light from the colored surface to the eye.

Black is the absence of color. Surfaces are said to be dark or black when they reflect very little or no light to the eye.

White is a union of all colors; it is produced by a reflection of all the rays of light from a surface to the eye.

Black and White are opposite states or colors; so, also, light and dark.

Light is composed of seven distinct colors, called prismatic colors, *RED, orange, YELLOW, green, BLUE, indigo, violet.* Light is separated into these seven colors by passing through a glass prism, forming the solar spectrum, or through drops of rain, forming the rainbow. These Prismatic Colors are the true *standard colors.*

The *Simple* or *Primary* Colors are *RED, YELLOW* and *BLUE*; called *Simple* because they cannot be formed of other colors;—called *Primary* because they, together with black and white, form all the other colors, with their various hues and tones. The term primary, secondary, &c., applies to pigments only.

WHITE (or nearly white in proportion to the perfection of the colors) may be formed by the union of the three primary colors in the proportion, *Y. 3, R. 5, B. 8*; hence 3, 5 and 8 are called the combining numbers of the Primary colors.

SECONDARY COLORS are *orange, green* and *purple*, called *secondary*, (or *composite*) because they are each composed of two primary colors united in the proportions of their combining numbers: as, orange=red and yellow; green=yellow and blue; purple=red and blue. Indigo and violet are hues of purple.

TERTIARY COLORS, citrine, olive and *russet*, are each composed of two secondary colors; as citrine=orange and green; olive=green and purple; russet=orange and purple; they are made up, therefore, of the three Primary colors in the proportions of two parts of one color to one of each of the other two.

IRREGULAR COMMON COLORS, browns, auburn, chestnut, drab, gray, slate, &c., are made up of various combinations of the primary, secondary and tertiary colors, together with black and white.

All objects absorb a part of the colored rays of light and reflect the rest. They take their color from the rays reflected. An object reflecting red rays and absorbing the others appears red; while one reflecting only yellow and blue appears green, &c.

TONE represents the modifications of color, in its greatest intensity, is capable of receiving from *white*, which *lowers* its tone, or from *black*, which *heightens* it.

TINTS—the *lower* tones—are formed by adding white to a color.

SHADES—the *higher* tones—are formed by adding black to a color.

SCALE denotes all the tints and shades of the same color.

A *broken* or *reduced* scale is one in which all the tones are made dull with black or some very dark color. It represents the higher tones of that color.

HUES are the modifications which a color receives from the addition of a small quantity of another color. A slight coloring in a principal color is sometimes called a *tinge*.

WARM colors are such as give a cheerful expression to a picture; as, *yellow, ORANGE, red.*

COLD colors are those which give a chilling aspect, as *green, BLUE, purple.*

PURE colors are the standard colors; no substances exhibit absolutely pure colors. Carmine may be taken as the standard for red, chrome yellow or gamboge for yellow, and ultramarine for blue.

Broken colors are the pure colors mixed with black. The three primary colors mixed equally are said, in effect, to produce black; hence if a little

blue be mixed with red and yellow a little black is produced, which *breaks* the orange formed of the other two; so of other colors.

When different tints of the same color are placed side by side, the difference in tone appears to be increased; this is called *contrast of tone*.

When equal tints of different colors are placed side by side the colors appear to be more or less changed in hue; this is called *contrast of color*.

In looking at two contiguous colors they may be at the same time be affected by *contrast of color* and *contrast of tone*.

COMPLEMENTARY COLORS. Two colors are complementary to each other, if when united their compound contains the three Primary colors in the proportions that form white.

The following are some of the principal

COMPLEMENTARY COLORS.

Yellow	purple.	Citrine	dark purple.
Red	green.	Olive	dark orange.
Blue -	orange.	Russet	dark green.
Violet red	yellowish green.	Violet blue (indigo)	orange yellow.
Redish orange	greenish blue.	Black	white.

1. Complementary colors placed side by side increase the intensity of each other. They look well together, especially when not of equal intensity. In the harmony of contrast the complementary arrangement is superior to every other.

2. Colors that are not complementary, or nearly so, discord with each other,—do not generally look well together. When placed side by side they diminish in intensity. Discords in color, as in music, may be used to set off other harmonies. Discordant colors may be used with good effect when separated by white or black, or some gray color.

3. Colors are sensibly affected by the strength of light in which they are placed. A place always in shade should be painted lighter than it is desired to appear. The appearance of a painting depends very much on the light to which it is exposed.

4. Colors, in dress, are much affected by the material. Yellow might be beautiful in satin, but not in cheap fabrics; a pale tint might be elegant in silks or cashmeres, but appear a dirty white in flannels.

5. Every color can be made beautiful by being properly arranged and relieved. For instruction in this arrangement, models of coloring may be profitably studied. The flowers are among the best models, for "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." In a flower containing strong contrasts, a third tint, though in small quantity, will be found placed between the other two. A warm color generally divides two cold ones, and a cold color divides also two warm ones, or the two will be mingled into a different hue at their junction. Black produces a good effect associated with two luminous colors.

6. The three Primary colors relieved by white and black, have been most prominent in all national ornamentation,

7. Oil colors are of greater depth and permanency than water colors. Worsteds, in which the colors are chemical dyes fixed by chemical mordants, present most beautiful colors.

☞ "Color cards," worsteds, flowers, wafers, colored crayons, colored glass, a glass prism, &c., should be used in teaching colors.

The effect produced upon colors by bringing them together should be carefully noticed. Consult on this "Chevreul on Colors," "Calkin's Object Lessons" may be consulted with profit in giving lessons on color. "Theory of Color," Von Bezold, is a very valuable work.

Lessons in color with colored crayons can well accompany exercises in Industrial Drawing and Ornamentation. It is not intended these shall take the place of other branches, but aid them in better fitting children for industrial pursuits, and for a more intelligent enjoyment of works of nature and art.

There is a marked difference in the ability to distinguish colors; some being nearly "color blind."

SCHOOL COMMITTEE FOR 1880-81.

HON. WILLIAM SENTER, MAYOR, *Chairman, ex-officio.*

16 Avon Street.

John Brewer, Jr.,	Ward I.	Time expires	'82.	10 Quebec.
Emery S. Ridlon,	II.	" "	'81.	163 Cumberland.
Wm. H. Shailer,	III.	" "	'82.	115 Pearl.
Chas. O. Files,	IV.	" "	'82.	14 Brown.
Chas. F. Libby,	V.	" "	'81.	605 Congress.
Henry S. Burrage,	VI.	" "	'81.	727 Congress.
Levi A. Gray,	VII.	" "	'81.	22 Carlton.

THOMAS TASH, 64 Deering Street,

Superintendent of Schools and Secretary of the Board.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON TEXT BOOKS AND COURSE OF STUDIES.

Messrs. Gray, Shailer and Libby.

ON EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Messrs. Burrage, Shailer and Files.

ON ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES.

Messrs. Libby, Gray and Brewer.

ON RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Messrs. Ridlon, Burrage and Files.

ON INSTRUCTION AND DISCIPLINE IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Messrs. Shailer, Libby and Gray.

ON SCHOOL ROOMS AND REPAIRS.

Mayor, Gray and Brewer.

ON DRAWING AND PENMANSHIP.

Messrs. Brewer, Burrage and Ridlon.

ON MUSIC.

Messrs. Files, Burrage and Ridlon.

PORTLAND SCHOOL FOR DEAF.

Mayor, Libby and Shailer.

CALENDAR

The school year ends on the Saturday next preceding the first Monday in July, and is 44 weeks in length, inclusive of the following holidays and vacations: Thanksgiving and the day following; eight days including Dec. 25th and Jan. 1st; the week including Feb. 22d; Fast Day; the week including May 1st; and Memorial Day.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Term ending July 2, 1879. Days in Term, 87. SCHOOL.	Whole No. Enrolled.			Av. No. belonging.	Average Attendance.	Per cent. attendance.	No. Admitted.	No. Graduated.	Age of High School pupils in years at date.										Number in the several						Average age of School.	Av. age of 1st Class.	Av. age of pupils admitted.	No. of Teachers.	Av. number pupils to teacher.	No. of Seats.	Cases of Truancy.						
	Age of Grammar School pupils in years at date.								CLASSES.						Yrs. Mos.	Yrs. Mos.	Yrs. Mos.	Yrs. Mos.	Yrs. Mos.	Yrs. Mos.																	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						Age of Primary School pupils in years at date.												1st	2d	3d	4th								5th	6th				
									12	13	14	15	16	17																				18	19	20	5
									8	9	10	11	12	13							14	15	16														
High School.....	151	194	345	315	327	.96	4	60	0	0	19	81	107	79							42	15	2	61	56	79	149				17	0	18	8	16	7	12
North Grammar.....	226	166	392	363	341	.94	2	59	0	0	5	22	68	102	90	67	38	70	84	97	143				14	0	15	4	13	4	10	40	142	12			
West Grammar.....	41	31	72	63	57	.90	1	10	0	0	1	6	17	16	15	12	5	13	18	25	16				13	10	15	5	12	5	12	36	92	2			
Brackett Street.....		163	163	152	146	.96	0		0	1	4	13	27	45	35	27	11	39	33	50	41				13	10	15	9	9	5	4	41	188	0			
Centre Grammar.....		188	188	169	160	.95	2	23	0	1	9	17	40	38	30	36	17	34	40	54	60				13	9	15	5	6	5	8	38	198	0			
Center Street.....	50	3	53	51	45	.91	0	4	0	0	0	2	18	11	12	11	9	6	15	7	25				14	5	15	4	6	2	27	110	21				
Park Street.....	207		207	200	192	.96	2	30	0	0	1	17	42	64	39	20	9	30	45	56	61				13	5	14	6	14	6	32	163	5				
Fourth Grammar.....	177		177	172	166	.96	3	15	0	1	4	20	37	48	28	25	14	23	41	55	58				13	3	14	10	12	0	5	34	204	15			
Peaks' Island.....	19	21	40	32	30	.93	1			1	2	5	6	5	7	6	8	6	17		8				14	0	16	7	13	6	40	50	0				
Totals and Averages	720	572	1292	1202	1137	.95	11	141	0	4	26	102	245	329	256	204	111	221	293	342	412										35	36	1447	55			
Primary No. 1.....	216	197	413	356	321	.90	52	42	32	59	54	49	70	57	51	42		45	55	67	64	55	127	9	2	11	9	5	10	7	59	460	16				
No. 2.....	167	183	350	273	259	.91	41	45	38	17	55	53	59	46	50	32		49	52	60	53	46	85	8	2	11	2	6	5	6	58	370	4				
No. 3.....	234	62	296	246	237	.96	35	18	39	35	54	27	81	31	29	47		34	41	38	35	52	96	9	1	12	5	4	11	7	42	304	26				
No. 4.....	137	173	310	251	235	.94	38	34	14	42	47	42	51	48	36	30		35	51	43	61	42	78	9	2	11	5	6	4	11	5	50	301	5			
No. 5.....	121	98	219	185	168	.92	40	23	15	19	29	46	29	33	20	28		23	28	29	49	34	56	9	2	12	5	6	7	9	28	216	12				
No. 6.....	85	71	156	128	121	.95	20	19	7	9	14	25	26	22	16	13		20	31	30	22	8	21	9	1	11	7	4	3	44	148	3					
No. 7.....	143	88	231	197	179	.93	35	17	35	18	32	33	29	41	17	26		19	81	29	44	36	71	9	1	11	11	5	3	3	46	232	4				
No. 8.....	121	102	223	196	182	.93	25	25	11	30	27	37	35	38	30	15		27	19	34	48	19	76	9	2	11	12	5	5	4	5	41	230				
No. 9.....	119	102	221	189	176	.93	24	26	16	28	21	34	38	24	31	29		28	30	35	19	52	57	9	2	11	12	5	6	6	46	219	5				
North Primary.....	651	323	974	824	744	.90	73	100	76	102	98	132	129	142	119	114	62	116	131	118	177	131	301	9	6	12	8	7	3	15	55	890	58				
West Primary.....	61	72	133	109	96	.88	19	20	19	20	17	23	23	16	10	5		20	21	21	20	11	40	9	4	11	8	7	1	3	44	148	2				
Peaks' Island.....	28	27	55	23	21	.91	55		9	7	7	9	12	4	3	4		9	6	11	13	16	8	6	10	5	7	10	1	55	50	0					
Long Island.....	39	42	81	56	45	.80	81		12	10	7	10	7	6	10	19		3	4	13	20	16	24	9		12			2	40	37	4					
Totals and Averages	2122	1640	3662	3033	2775	.92	538	369	323	396	461	520	539	511	422	404	62	419	503	528	628	515	1048							72	50	3594	139				
Grand Totals.....	2993	2306	5299	4550	4239	.93	553	570																						119	5441	195					

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Term Ending Feb. 20, 1880. Days in Term, 116. SCHOOL.	Whole No. Enrolled.			Av. No. belonging.	Average Attendance.	Per cent. attendance.	No. Admitted.	No. Graduated.	Age of High School pupils in years at date.										Number in the several						Yrs. Average age of School.	Yrs. Average age of Class.	Yrs. Av. age of pupils admitted	No. of Teachers.	Av. number pupils to teacher.	No. of Seats.	Cases of Truancy.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						Age of Grammar School pupils in years at date.										CLASSES.															
									8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th	6th											
	Age of Primary School pupils in years at date.																																	
											5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13															
High School.....	161	209	370	352	342	.97	144		1	8										35	79	122	82	31	10	2	48	59	108	155				16
North Grammar.....	233	184	417	367	351	.96	128				7	34	76	100	113	61	24	77	86	98	156				13	10	15	0	12	7	10	41	429	25
Center Street.....	47	5	52	42	40	.94	19					7	13	10	8	7	6	10	16	20				14	0	15	1	12	2	5	26	99	3	
Cumberland Street..	159	191	350	315	299	.95	97				11	46	67	90	65	43	28	62	86	98	104				13	2	15	3	12	8	8	44	396	6
Butler Grammar....	234	202	436	407	390	.96	436				15	52	96	101	77	39	18	78	95	106	121				13	0	15	0	11	8	11	40	577	5
West Grammar.....	34	32	66	59	57	.95	17				3	5	13	18	18	6	3	11	21	12	22				14	1	14	6	11	7	2	33	96	3
Peaks' Island.....	22	23	45	41	38	.93	45				5	4	10	2	7	6	8	18	5	11	8				13	11	15	1	13	3	2	45	50	0
Totals and Averages	729	637	1366	1231	1175	.96	742				41	148	269	324	290	163	90	252	303	341	431									35	40	1647	42	18
Primary No. 1.....	216	197	413	339	306	.90	71		34	51	59	62	51	66	39	51		50	72	57	69	58	107	9	2	11	11	6	0	7	59	460	9	2
No. 2.....	177	180	357	314	285	.92	82		45	42	40	47	28	36	26	27		46	60	48	38	48	51	8	11	11	0	6	11	5	58	310	2	2
No. 3.....	238	60	298	227	205	.90	70		39	16	38	39	33	45	32	56		22	57	55	48	48	68	8	7	12	4	5	2	6	50	363	54	21
No. 4.....	143	165	308	239	220	.92	95		11	23	41	30	49	41	19	25		37	36	51	37	31	47	9	2	11	2	5	10	5	48	291	6	1
No. 5.....	146	119	265	200	178	.89	86		21	21	42	29	57	35	29	31		35	34	51	55	29	61	9	4	12	3	6	7	9	33	227	5	3
No. 6.....	90	82	172	150	141	.94	46		7	7	17	32	29	25	19	10		25	32	31	23	22	13	9	1	11	5	5	11	4	37	193	0	4
No. 7.....	111	55	166	123	111	.91	38		18	22	23	24	12	29	19	19		18	20	28	22	20	58	9	7	12	3	5	7	3	55	252	7	5
No. 8.....	211	168	379	304	281	.93	211		28	39	58	54	69	63	40	28		47	53	56	58	57	108	8	11	11	2	5	9	7	54	379	0	4
No. 9.....	79	72	151	121	113	.93	18		10	15	30	28	27	18	10	13		21	17	28	20	37	28	8	9	11	0	5	10	3	51	170	0	4
West Primary.....	69	72	141	106	96	.91	32		33	16	20	20	19	17	12	4		13	22	24	22	18	42	8	8	11	3	6	9	3	47	152	3	8
North Primary.....	686	355	1041	810	739	.91	196		55	114	132	145	117	149	130	126	73	139	131	125	190	189	267	9	6	12	2	7	6	17	50	973	46	258
Peaks' Island.....	25	30	55	23	17	.80	55		5	11	10	10	5	7	5	2		8	4	10	5	7	1	8	4	10	5	7	1	1	155	50	0	2
Long Island.....	49	29	78	42	31	.73					1	1	1	2	2	13							12	7						2	24	60	0	2
Totals and Averages	2240	1584	3824	2998	2723	.91	1000		306	377	511	521	497	533	382	405	73	453	539	565	595	571	862							72	50	3880	132	691
Grand Total.....	3130	2430	5560	4581	4240	.93	1886																							118	6000	175	875	

Names of Teachers in the City Schools,

AT THE CLOSE OF THE SCHOOL YEAR, 1880.

With their respective Supervisors and Salaries.

NAME OF SCHOOL AND SUPERVISORS.	TEACHER.	SALARY.	RESIDENCE.
High School. W. H. SHAILER, C. F. LIBBY, L. A. GRAY, J. BREWER, JR., E. S. RIDLON, C. O. FILES, H. S. BURRAGE.	Albro E. Chase, <i>Principal.</i>	\$2,000	51 Deering street.
	Arthur B. Morrill, <i>Asst. Master</i>	1,100	778 Congress street.
	Geo. A. Perry, <i>Assistant.</i>	1,000	766 Congress street.
	Eugene U. Mitchell, <i>Assistant.</i>	750	33 Myrtle street.
	Antoine Dorticco, " "	700	56 Spruce street.
	Sarah A. Gilpatrick, <i>Asst. Mist.</i>	700	282 Cumberland St.
	Alice Warren, " "	500	282 Cumberland St.
	Mary F. Baker, " "	500	75 Wilmot street.
	Carrie Gould, " "	500	189 Pearl street.
	Inez A. Blanchard, " "	500	50 Winter street.
	Annabel Stetson, " "	500	113 Pearl street.
	A. H. Files, <i>Principal.</i>	1,500	165 Pearl street.
	Flora B. Coolidge, <i>First Asst.</i>	600	Woodford's Corner.
	Emma L. Robinson, <i>Assistant.</i>	500	331 Congress street.
	Fannie E. Blake, " "	450	48 Melbourne street.
	Marion S. Longley, " "	425	542 Congress street.
	Eliza A. Taylor, " "	425	42 State street.
	Sarah C. Eastman, " "	425	27 Chapel street.
	North School. W. H. SHAILER, J. BREWER, JR., E. S. RIDLON.	H. C. Blanchard, " "	425	248 Cumberland St.
A. K. Blanchard, " "		425	248 Cumberland St.
Marada F. Adams, " "		425	218 Oxford street.
Fannie A. Bancroft, " "		425	47 Deering street.
Ann M. Garvin, " "		425	11 Prospect street.
Mary J. Pennell, " "		425	27 Merrill street.
Mattie Foley, " "		400	1 Parris street.
Almira S. Jones, " "		400	20 Smith street.
Mary J. Harper, " "		400	367 Cumberland St.
Mary E. Looney, " "		400	184 Congress street.
Margaret Taylor, " "		400	42 Sta.e street.
Hattie E. Brown, " "		400	35 St Lawrence St.
Ella F. Strout, " "		400	80 Portland street
Clara E. Hanson, " "		400	16 Free street.
Edwinna Hooper, " "		400	39 Atlantic street.
Elizabeth A. Day, " "		400	58 Elm street.
Alice I. Evans, " "		400	61 Melbourne street.
Mary C. Whitney, " "		300	33 Oak street.
Carrie L. Barnard, " "		300	3 Green street.
Cumberland Street Grammar School. W. H. SHAILER, L. A. GRAY.	Daniel H. Dole, <i>Principal.</i>	1,440	170 Cumberland St.
	Sarah A. Chamberlain, <i>1st As't</i>	600	31 Emery street.
	Frances E. Hunt, <i>Assistant.</i>	450	1 Chapel street.
	Ellen M. Worcester, " "	450	92 Clark street.
	Amanda I. Boothby, " "	425	426 Cumberland St.
	Lydia F. Moulton, " "	425	64 Free street.
	Mary E. Kilby, " "	425	27 Cushman street.
	Ada B. Curtis, " "	425	9 Eastern Promenade
	Emily A. Small, " "	425	4 Hanover street.
	Moses J. Haines, <i>Principal.</i>	1,440	10 Bramhall street.
	Ellen C. Williams, <i>1st Assist'nt</i>	600	14 Danforth street.
	Annie P. True, <i>Assistant.</i>	450	53 Bramhall street.
	Butler Gram. School C. F. LIBBY, H. S. BURRAGE.	Ellen D. Stevens, " "	450	13 Hill street.
Melissa J. Tukey, " "		425	37 High street.
Kate B. Clark, " "		425	Woodford's Corner.
Bessie D. Clark, " "		425	Woodford's Corner.
Julla W. Griffin, " "		425	74 New High street.
Susie S. Dennison, " "		425	72 Melbourne street.
Susan E. Grover, " "		425	67 1/2 Congress street.
Ellen S. Baker, " "		425	75 Wilmot street.
Helen N. Bates, " "		430	83 Spruce street.

NAME OF SCHOOL AND SUPERVISORS.	TEACHER.	SAL-ARY.	RESIDENCE.					
Center Street School: Grammar and Prim- ary No. 3. C. O. FILES.	Lyman B. Shehan, <i>Principal.</i>	\$ 600	33 Myrtle street.					
	Caroline O. Cole, <i>Assistant.</i>	425	205 Franklin street.					
	Mary E. Jordan, "	450	15 Hanover street.					
	Mary E. Plummer, "	400	176 Newbury street.					
	Lizzie F. Walsh, "	350	42 Hancock street.					
	Hattie E. Gerrish, "	400	686 Congress street.					
	Harriet M. Lewis, "	300	154 Newbury street.					
	Clara C. Sawyer, "	300	10 Paris street.					
	West School. C. O. FILES.	Adrianna M. Carleton, <i>Prin.</i>	750	1020 Congress street.				
		Susan M. Buzelle, <i>First Asst.</i>	450	1051 Congress street.				
Clara A. Thurston, <i>Assistant.</i>		400	217 High street.					
Julia W. White, "		400	5 Forest street.					
Francis M. Fuller, "		300	1021 Congress street.					
Emma J. Wilson, <i>Principal.</i>		500	54 Chestnut street.					
Addie S. Berry, <i>Assistant.</i>		400	72 Federal street.					
Jennie M. D. Cross, "		400	33 Waterville street.					
Susan A. Clark, "		400	5 Eastern Promenade					
Julia W. Soule, "		400	59 Myrtle street.					
Primary No. 1. J. BREWER, JR.	Minnie A. Hooper, "	350	13 Lewis street.					
	Nellie N. Jordan, "	400	39 Atlantic street.					
	Alice G. Merrill, <i>Principal.</i>	500	283 Congress street.					
	Francella A. Evans, <i>Assistant.</i>	400	86 Wilmot street.					
	Martha W. Blake, "	400	21 Locust street.					
	Ella E. Gould, "	400	79 Elm street.					
	Florence I. Pollister, "	350	156 Cumberland St,					
	Isabella Garvin, <i>Principal.</i>	500	11 Prospect street.					
	Clara V. Sprague, <i>Assistant.</i>	400	244 Brackett street.					
	Primary No. 4. C. F. LIBBY.	Sarah F. Colburn, "	400	12 Hanover street.				
Cora B. Towle, "		300	60 Tyng street.					
Jennie E. French, "		425	73 St. Lawrence St.					
Sarah M. Taylor, <i>Principal.</i>		600	42 State street.					
Anna J. Goddard, "		100	58 Oxford street.					
Nellie A. Harper, "		100	367 Cumberland St,					
Alice M. Hyde, "		100	60 Brackett street.					
Fannie I. Knight, "		100	32 Mayo street.					
Minnie A. Noyes, "		100	36 Melbourne place.					
Lizzie D. Sawyer, "		100	93 Newbury street.					
Practice School. <i>Whole Committee.</i> Primary No. 5. C. F. LIBBY. L. A. GRAY. W. H. SHAILER.	Emma C. Thurlow, "	100	146 Pine street.					
	Nellie A. Moxey, "	100	7 Tolman Place.					
	Rosa E. True, <i>Principal.</i>	500	639 Congress street.					
	A. H. Woodbury, <i>First Asst.</i>	400	229 Brackett street.					
	Edith M. Stinchfield, <i>Assistant.</i>	400	742 Congress street.					
	Clara L. Stevens, "	400	9 Henry street.					
	Mary F. Stackpole, <i>Principal.</i>	500	542 Congress street.					
	Ophelia A. Grover, <i>1st Asst.</i>	400	659 1/2 Congress street.					
	Mary E. Fales, <i>Assistant.</i>	400	39 Spruce street.					
	Alicia Marks, <i>Principal.</i>	500	20 Carleton street.					
Primary No. 6. C. F. LIBBY.	Augusta M. Stubbs, <i>First Asst.</i>	400	207 Spring street.					
	Lizzie A. Short, <i>Assistant.</i>	400	217 Spring street.					
	Josephine Seaverns, "	400	172 Clark street.					
	Annie E. Greeley, "	400	810 Congress street.					
	Gertrude Oaksmith, "	350	732 Congress street.					
	Mary E. Marr, "	300	223 Brackett street.					
	Ella K. Loring, <i>Principal.</i>	500	74 Free street.					
	Adelaide S. Hale, <i>First Asst.</i>	400	89 New High street.					
	Alice M. Kyle, <i>Assistant.</i>	300	106 Franklin street.					
	Peaks' Island. E. S. RIDLON, Long Island. J. BREWER, JR. Writing and Drawing BREWER, BURRAGE AND RIDLON. Music. FILES, BURRAGE AND RIDLON. Portland School for Deaf, MAYOR, LIBBY AND SHAILER.	Eben W. Wilbur, <i>Principal.</i>	700	Peaks' Island.				
Ida E. Sterling, <i>Assistant.</i>		400	20 Smith street.					
Dora A. Elorette, "		400	Long Island.					
H. W. Shaylor.		1,400	122	Pine street.				
					Thos. E. Hazell.	1,000	70	Thomas street.
Ellen L. Barton, <i>Principal.</i>		1,000	26	Free street.				
					Annie K. Shaw, <i>Assistant.</i>	200	105	Free street.
					Laura G. Ames, "	100	6	Portland street.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY CIVIL ENGINEER.

CITY OF PORTLAND.

OFFICE CITY CIVIL ENGINEER, }
March 1, 1879. }

To the Honorable City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in the City Civil Engineer Department for the year ending February 29, 1880.

STREET LINES.

The location of the Marginal Way between Green and Grove streets has been moved northerly so as to avoid cutting points of the uplands of Deering's Oaks, the greatest departure from the old lines being 50 feet, or one half the width of the Way.

The land for this purpose was given by the Deering heirs. A record of the change has been duly filed. No other change of line has been made during the year. Corners have been determined and monuments set at N. E. corner St. John and C streets; N. E. St. John and D streets; S. W. Gilman and A; S. W. A and B; N. W. B and C; N. W. B and D; N. W. May and Taylor; N. E. Emery and Taylor; S. E. Locust and Cumberland, and at angle on E. side Locust Street. Iron rods have been set at N. E. corners of Monument and Sheridan streets, and of Congress and Sheridan, and at angle of city boundary in the Canal Basin.

Six monument stones have been set on and adjacent to St. John street on division lines between city lots and lands of Hon. J. B. Brown to mark the new boundaries of lands exchanged by the city and Mr. Brown.

Lines for building purposes have been given by instrumental observation in sixty-five instances.

STREET GRADES.

The grade of Taylor street, laid out last year between Emery and May streets, has been duly established, and that of Melbourne street, established several years ago, has been changed and re-established in avoidance of excavation deemed to be unnecessary and injurious.

Grades for building purposes have been given by instrumental observation in fifty-nine instances.

NEW STREETS AND WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION.

New streets have been laid out as follows:

A street 414 feet long, 60 feet wide, from Gilman to St. John street; B street 3150 feet long, 50 feet wide, from A to St. John street near Danforth street; C street 368 feet long, 60 feet wide, from B street to M. C. R. R. location; D street 368 feet long, 60 feet wide, from B street to M. C. R. R., and Frederick street from Congress street, West End, to the Canal Basin, 900 feet long, 50 feet wide.

C street will eventually be extended across the railway, striking the city field in its centre. On the plan of this area of 690,000 square feet, nearly a mile of 60 feet streets have been projected, and building lots to the amount of 400,000 square feet.

The grading of Sheridan street from Congress to Adams street, a distance of 721 feet, comprising the removal of 6,807 cubic yards earth, at a cost of \$680,70, has been substantially completed, wanting only the surfacing which could not be finished by reason of the setting in of freezing weather at the close of the work.

A retaining wall of stone laid in cement, containing 71.6 cubic yards, has been built on the easterly side line of Pearl street, just above Laurel, at a cost of \$180.00. Fletcher street has been graded, and Orchard street partly graded, by the Street Commissioner.

The grading of St. John street, between Congress street and the Saccarappa road has been prosecuted during the year by the Almshouse force, under the special direction of Mr. J. W. Merrill and the efficient Board of Overseers of the Poor, through its Committee on Farming, at such times as could be afforded from regular duty. This work, if done by contract, would have cost not less than \$1050.00. Meanwhile the street has been kept passable throughout its whole length.

Another most valuable work has been done under the same direction in the Almshouse valley, in reclamation of the creek and its swampy expansions between Grove and Portland streets. An account of the stone water course, built as a part of this work will be found in the report on sewers herewith submitted.

SURVEYS AND PLANS.

Surveys and plans have been made of easterly boundary of Deering's Oaks; city lots on St. John and Congress streets, showing details of exchange of land, between the city and Hon. J. B. Brown in squaring lots, and for deeds of conveyance for lots sold; proposed extension of Poplar street from Cumberland street to Congress; D. W. Clark & Co's purchase at Forest City Cemetery, showing the southerly boundary of the cemetery with adjacent creek and marsh lands; old schoolhouse lot on Peak's island; proposed improvements on Eastern Promenade and Congress street; survey for location of powder magazine; old burial ground near E. Promenade; point of beginning of laying out of Frederick street; parts of Evergreen Cemetery; E. P. Chase's exchange of land on Congress, and purchase on Grant street; manuscript additions to city plans, showing proposed changes of boundary between the city and the town of Cumberland; two plans of Deering's Oaks, one showing the area and surroundings, with contours of equal elevation and details of topography; the other a preliminary sketch of possible laying out of the same; a tracing of the westerly half of the city on two sheets from the large scale coast survey plans; together with sixteen sheets of plans and assessed areas of the sewers constructed during the year.

This office is now provided with plans in detail of all lands proposed for sale, showing numbers and areas of the several lots and all data for deeds of conveyance of the same. To the timely preparation of these plans is justly attributable the sale, during the past three years, of unproductive lands to the amount of more than \$10,000.00. Such a sale brings in a sum of money at once, with the certainty of receiving a percentage of taxation forever; as if one should sell a coupon bond at its present value, and still hold a lien upon its coupons as they mature.

LEVELS AND PROFILES.

Levels have been taken and profiles made of Central street for adjustment of grade to existing erections; at Butler school-house for grading and fencing; of Taylor street for establishing grade; of Middle street between Market square and Cross street for raising curb without radical change of grade; of West street from Vaughan to Promenade; at the City Rifle Range near East Commercial street; at the Western Promenade and Congress street improvements; Sheridan street cross-sectioning and of the several sewers constructed during the year.

BRIDGES.

An inspection was made of Vaughan's Bridge early in the summer, which revealed the necessity of extensive repairs of both wings of the draw pier. The superstructure of these was mostly renewed and other repairs were made of this and Tukey's bridge, the details and cost of which appear in the report of the Street Commissioner. The especially notable point, under this head, is that these bridges, under our system of annual repair, are kept in perfectly safe and reputable condition by an average annual expenditure of less than one-half the annual interest of the sum requisite for their renewal with stone and iron.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Surveys and plans have been made of new works in section N, and data obtained for connecting the same with the general plan of the cemetery.

PROMENADES AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

The work of improvement of the Eastern Promenade has

been begun in an inexpensive way by the erection of a circular mound of fifty-five feet diameter and four feet high, with turfed sides, adjoining the driveway at the foot of Congress street. Around this has been carried a narrow branch of the drive which it is designed to extend to the width of thirty feet. A length of one hundred and sixty lineal feet of driveway has also been graded. The mound is composed of the heaps of ashes and other rubbish which have heretofore been illegally deposited on this public way, and with the material taken from the widening of Congress street, and top soil from Morning street location. The mound is not much in itself, but at once suggests a statue or a monument as a worthy feature of the foreground of the superb view which the site affords.

The general plan of the improvement consists mainly, for the present, in locating the driveway on the plat between the rows of trees, where it was originally intended to be, and in making an esplanade or grass-plot on the site of the present roadway along the sidewalk, which will skirt the upper side line of the promenade.

No grading of any amount will be required on the drive, it being only to strip it of the turf, preserving the natural undulations of the surface. The sidewalk must be surfaced to its present general elevation and the bed of the present road taken out to a depth sufficient only for the reception of the turf from the main drive.

The work can be done as gradually as may be deemed advisable, by finishing only from Congress to the next street northerly during the first year, and so onward, a passage from the present to the proposed drive at each street being a part of the design. On this principal of gradual completion, the widening of Congress street has advanced only from the Promenade to Morning street, a distance of 180 feet. This widening gives sidewalks ten feet wide, esplanades ten feet, and roadway forty feet, making the eighty feet street. Fourteen elm trees have been planted on the esplanades, a row of seven on each side. Edgestones have been delivered for the roadway gutters, but have not yet been set. In this work it was found necessary to put temporary drains for surface

water in the side gutters, the street, by reason of non-occupancy, having received no attention since the date of its original grading, and being badly gullied. It now forms the main direct approach to the Promenade, and from its beauty of location is worthy of anything that can be done to improve it.

A plan of the improvement of this Promenade and connecting streets, showing many details not above named, has been submitted to the committee on Public Grounds, and the work done has been in accordance therewith.

On the Western Promenade no further grading has been done. The trees planted last year survived the winter, and several evergreens and many shrubs have been set out on the grass plots which have been watered, weeded and mown, and kept in general good order, wanting, however, the special care which they will sooner or later receive.

The Promenade is a bleak place; carefulness and respect for public improvement are not characteristics of some of our people, and eternal vigilance will be the price of flourishing trees in any of our unfenced public grounds.

In connection with this improvement, and as a part of the same, the grading of West street, as widened, has been completed from the Promenade to Chadwick street, a distance of two hundred and ninety-two feet, a ten foot sidewalk and esplanade of the same width on each side, with a forty foot roadway, make the eighty foot street, with edgestones and paved gutters bordering the drive. On completion of the esplanades, they were laid down to grass with full success, and eighteen elms, a row of nine on each side, were planted. It is designed to carry this plan of laying out as far as Vaughan street, which forms the easterly limit of the proposed improvement. A plan of the same was submitted to the committee last year, and all work has been in accordance therewith.

The northeasterly corner of the Western cemetery, from which gravel was taken several years ago, has been graded with loam, trimmed and planted with shrubbery. All other public grounds have been well cared for by the performance of the customary annual work.

The magnificent area of fifty acres comprising Deering's

Oaks, and the greater part of the adjacent meadow on the northerly side of the woods, has now become the property of the city, and, for years to come, will demand the best thought of our citizens. What not to do, in the way of actual expenditure, should for the present be the ruling thought. The proposed sewerage system of the territory which is set forth in the report on sewers herewith submitted, or a better, if it can be devised, should be completed without delay in justice to the section of the city adjacent thereto. This, with a careful inspection of the trees and consideration of measures for their protection against the lawless trespassing of past years, may be enough for the present year. The temptation will be great to do something at once, but haste will doubtless be made slowly. No tree should be cut even in trimming, without a deep sense of responsibility and earnest conviction of necessity.

The preliminary sketch of a possible laying out of the oaks, herewith submitted, shows the boundaries of the possession and will confirm the opinion that the city should own, or control, the area between its south-easterly boundary and the rear of the range of lots on Green street, comprising the tannery and the pork factory with the often abated, but ever reviving, slaughter house. If these are good and wholesome neighbors, so be it. If not, no injustice can be done by the consideration of measures of acquisition of their holdings; not for a park's sake alone, but for the benefit of an area extending nearly, if not quite, to the southerly slope of our peninsula.

The above named laying out proposes driveways and foot paths enough for convenience of ingress and egress in four directions. The Marginal Way, as laid out by the city and held by metes and bounds in its records, preserving the integrity of the unfenced boundary; with trees and shrubbery massed in groups, in which no one of our native trees or shrubs should be deemed unworthy of place and culture.

The crowning glory of the oaks will always be the "breezy dome" of the old woods, to which the elms and beeches and birches, the maples and evergreens and shrubbery can never be much more than an ornamental fringing. The embank-

ment of State street extension will form a dam on the easterly side of the central meadow, and a pond of 175,000 feet area may be had by bringing the Sebago overflow through a clean pipe from the reservoir waterway. This overflow, to the amount of 300,000 gallons every night, now passes through Grove street sewer to the meadow creek. There is also a large spring at the head of the meadow. The plan shows also many other desirable details of construction.

INSTRUMENTS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Instruments and furniture are on hand in this office, as follows, all in good condition except as otherwise stated: 2 transits, (1 old in fair condition,) 2 transit staves, 1 level, 3 level rods, (2 worn out,) 1 sounding rod with nippers, 1 axe, 1 steel tape line 100 feet, 2 linen do. 50 and 66 feet, 1 do. 50 feet, 3 boxes for 50 feet tape lines, 1 case drawing instruments, (in poor condition,) 1 german silver protractor, 1 box wood scale 2 feet, 2 do. 1 foot, 1 steel straight-edge, 1 steel triangle, 6 rubber do., 2 rubber curves, 2 horn do., 1 case wooden do. from 5 to 100 feet radius, 3 drawing tables, 9 drawing boards all old and worn, 1 birch writing table, 1 walnut do., 1 ash case of drawers for general plans, 3 pine do. for sewer plans, profiles and special plans respectively, 1 cabinet with rack for rolled plans, 1 walnut desk, 2 swivel desk chairs, 5 common chairs, 4 Ellis stand lamps for gas, 1 wall clock, 1 thermometer, 8 iron paper weights, 2 nests color cups, 1 color tile, 7 color brushes, 1 sponge, 1 feather duster, 1 pair shears, 3 ink stands, 2 waste baskets, and a framed birds-eye view of the city.

My assistants during the year have been, as in past years, Messrs. William S. Edwards, 1st, Malcomb C. Pingree, 2d, and Herbert C. Robinson, 3d, who have performed their varied duties with entire fidelity to the interests of the city.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. GOODWIN,

City Civil Engineer.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS.

CITY CIVIL ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
March 1, 1880. }

The Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of operations in the sewer department for the year ending February 29, 1880.

The following named sewers have been built during the year, with details, profile descriptions, expenses, and assessments as follows:

BRACKETT STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in centre of Brackett street, 153.5 feet easterly from east line of Vaughan street, thence running easterly, 75.5 feet to old sewer in Brackett street.

The sewer is of twelve inch cement pipe, laid eight feet deep at point of beginning, and 8.5 feet at the terminus.

Cost of sewer,	\$54.01
City's proportion,	18.00

Sum to be assessed,	36.01
---------------------	-------

Area assessed, 8,596 square feet.

Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.4190.

BRADFORD STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in centre of Bradford street, 104 feet easterly from east line of Clark street; thence westerly through centre of Bradford street, a distance of 104 feet to east line of Clark street; thence with a slight curve to left twenty-six feet to sewer in Clark street. Total length, 130 feet.

The sewer is of ten-inch cement pipe, laid seven feet deep at point of beginning and 7.5 at terminus.

Cost of sewer,	\$74.64
City's proportion,	24.88
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$49.76
Area assessed, 12,051 square feet.	
Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.413.	

BRAMHALL STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in centre of Bramhall street distant 41.5 feet northeasterly on said centre line from the easterly side line of the Western Promenade; thence northeasterly in centre of said Bramhall street, 530 feet to old Bramhall street sewer in Brackett street.

The sewer is of 12 inch cement pipe from point of beginning to a point 96 feet northeasterly therefrom, the remainder of 15 inch pipe, laid 8 feet deep throughout.

Cost of sewer,	\$417.47
City's proportion,	139.16
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$278.31
Area assessed, 85,239 square feet.	
Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.32651.	

CAREY LANE SEWER.

Beginning at a point 5 feet westerly from east line of M. Geary's house produced, and 6 feet southerly from north line of Carey Lane; thence westerly 6 feet from, and parallel to, north line of Carey Lane a distance of 234 feet; thence on a curve to left a distance of 33 feet; thence parallel to, and 6 feet from, north line of Carey Lane a distance of 74 feet to line of Mountfort street; thence with a slight angle to left a distance of 23 feet to sewer in Mountfort street. Total length 364 feet.

The sewer is of 12 inch cement pipe, laid 7 feet deep at point of beginning, 8 feet deep at a point 234 feet from point of beginning, 8 feet deep at a point 267 feet from point of beginning, 8.2 feet deep at east line of Mountfort street and 9 feet deep at terminus.

Cost of sewer,	\$187.37
City's proportion,	62.46
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$124.91

Area assessed, 18,906 square feet.

Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.66069.

COMMERCIAL STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in the centre of Commercial street 57 feet westerly from the west line of Brackett street; thence westerly, through centre of Commercial street, 257 feet to the east line of Clark street; thence on same line 21 feet to the sewer in Clark street. Total length 278 feet.

The sewer is of 12 inch cement pipe, laid 5.7 feet deep at point of beginning, 7.1 feet deep at east line of Clark street, and 7.8 feet deep at old sewer.

Cost of sewer,	\$149.60
City's proportion,	49.86

Sum to be assessed,	<u>\$99.74</u>
---------------------	----------------

Area assessed, 28,299 square feet.

Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.35245.

CONGRESS STREET SEWER.

(From St. Lawrence to Merrill Street.)

Beginning at a point in Congress street, twenty-six feet southerly from the northerly line thereof and on the easterly line of St. Lawrence street produced; thence easterly, parallel with, and distant southerly twenty-six feet from, the north line of Congress street 265 feet to a point; thence with a bend to left a distance of eighteen feet; thence on a direct line twenty-three feet southerly from, and parallel with, north line of Congress street, a distance of 135 feet to the sewer coming from Merrill street. Total length, 418 feet.

The sewer is of twelve-inch glazed pipe laid to the depth of eight feet eight inches at point of beginning, and nine feet at terminus.

Cost of sewer,	\$309.11
City's proportion,	103.04

Sum to be assessed,	<u>\$206.07</u>
---------------------	-----------------

Area assessed, 34,789 square feet.

Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.5923.

CUMBERLAND STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in centre of Cumberland street, 44.5 feet westerly from west line of North street; thence westerly

through centre of Cumberland street, 945.5 feet to east line of Washington street; thence with a curve to right thirty-eight feet to sewer in Washington street. Total length 987.5 feet.

The sewer is of twelve-inch cement pipe, laid nine feet deep throughout.

Cost of sewer,	\$566.75
City's proportion,	188.91

Sum to be assessed,	\$377.84
---------------------	----------

Area assessed, 129,364 square feet.

Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.29208.

ELM STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in centre of Elm street, 49.5 feet northerly from north line of Congress street; thence through centre of Elm street a distance of 506.5 feet to old sewer.

The sewer is of twelve-inch cement pipe, laid seven feet deep at point of beginning, seven feet at a point 52.5 feet southerly from south line of Cumberland street, eight feet, thirty-nine feet southerly from south line of Cumberland street, and eight feet at terminus.

Cost of sewer,	\$1,546.45
City's proportion,	515.48

Sum to be assessed,	\$1,03097
---------------------	-----------

Area assessed, 91,067 square feet.

Rate per 100 square feet, \$1.1321.

LAFAYETTE AND CUMBERLAND STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in centre of Cumberland street, eighty-four feet easterly from east line of North street; thence through centre of Cumberland street a distance of 135.5 feet to west line of Lafayette street; thence on a curve to right a distance of 40.5 feet to the south line of Cumberland street and centre of Lafayette street; thence through centre of Lafayette street, a distance of 219 feet to sewer in Congress street.

Again beginning at a point in centre of Cumberland street 5.5 easterly from east line of Lafayette street; thence through centre of Cumberland street a distance of 181 feet to west line of Merrill street, thence with a curve to right a distance of 33 feet to sewer in Merrill street. Total length 609 feet.

The sewer is of twelve-inch glazed pipe, laid nine feet deep throughout.

The reservoir at corner of Lafayette and Cumberland streets prevented construction of sewer throughout in Cumberland street.

Cost of sewer,	\$469.08
City's proportion,	156.36
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$312.72
Area assessed, 40,502 square feet.	
Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.7721.	

NORTH STREET SEWER EXTENSION.

Beginning at a point in centre of North street 23 feet southerly from south line of Quebec street; thence southerly through centre of North street 351 feet to old sewer.

The sewer is of 12 inch glazed pipe laid 9 feet deep throughout.

Cost of sewer,	\$212.17
City's proportion,	70.72
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$141.45
Area assessed, 55,182 square feet.	
Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.2563.	

NORTH AND QUEBEC STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in the centre of North street, 17.3 feet southerly from north line of Melbourne street; thence southerly through centre of North street, 209 feet to north line of Quebec street; thence with a curve to left 40 feet to east line of North street and centre of Quebec street; thence through centre of Quebec street, 50 feet to old sewer. Total length 299 feet.

The sewer is of 12 inch glazed pipe laid 7.1 feet deep at point of beginning, 8.9 feet at line of Quebec street, 9 feet at line of North street and 9 feet at terminus.

Cost of sewer,	\$233.85
City's proportion,	77.95
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$155.90
Area assessed, 47,299 square feet.	
Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.3296.	

NORTH AND WALNUT STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in centre of North street on division line between H. Pierce and W. Gray's lands produced; thence northerly through centre of North street, a distance of 369 feet to south line of Walnut street produced easterly; thence on a curve to left 42.5 feet to centre of Walnut street; thence through centre of Walnut street 564 feet to east line of Washington street; thence diagonally across Washington street 98 feet to centre of Fox street; thence through centre of Fox street 52.5 feet to old sewer. Total length 1126 feet.

The first forty feet of this sewer is of 12 inch cement pipe, then 816 feet of 12 inch glazed, then 100 feet of 12 inch cement, then 170 feet of 15 inch cement, laid 7 feet deep at point of beginning, 7 feet at west line of North and centre of Walnut street, 7 feet at a point 35 feet easterly from east line of Washington street, 8 feet, 10 feet easterly from line of Washington street, the remainder 8 feet deep.

Cost of Sewer,	\$804.85
City's proportion,	268.28
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$536.57
Area assessed, 157,136 square feet.	
Rate per 100 square feet \$0.34146.	

PORTLAND STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in centre of Portland street distant westerly from west line of Grove street 461.5 feet; thence easterly through centre of Portland street, 461.5 feet to west line of Grove street; thence same course 37 feet to sewer in Grove street. Total length 498.5 feet.

The first 174.5 feet is of 12 inch cement pipe, then 36 feet of glazed pipe, the remainder of 12 inch cement, laid 8.7 feet deep at point of beginning, 7.5 feet at a point 210.5 feet easterly from point of beginning, and 7.5 feet at terminus.

Cost of Sewer,	\$285.35
City's proportion,	95.12
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$190.23
Area assessed, 60,095 square feet.	
Rate per 100 square feet, \$0.3165.	

SOUTH STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in the centre of South street, 78 feet southerly from south line of Spring street; thence southerly through South street 267.5 feet to north line of Pleasant street; thence on a curve to left 31 feet to sewer in Pleasant street. Total length 298.5 feet.

The sewer is of 12 inch cement pipe, laid 9 feet deep, at point of beginning and 8.5 feet deep at terminus.

Cost of sewer,	\$278.63
City's proportion,	92.87
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$185.76
Area assessed, 41161 square feet.	
Rate per 100 feet, \$0.4513.	

ST. JOHN STREET SEWER.

Beginning at a point in the centre of St. John street, 18 feet northerly from the south line of brick house, No. 455 produced; thence southerly through center of St. John street, a distance of 1244 feet to sewer in Portland street.

The sewer is of 12 inch cement pipe from point of beginning to a point 414 feet southerly therefrom, the remainder of 15 inch pipe, laid 9 feet deep throughout.

Cost of sewer,	\$956.42
City's proportion,	318.81
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$637.61
Area assessed, 279,409.9.	
Rates per 100 square feet, \$0.2282.	

THOMAS STREET SEWER.

Built privately in November, 1878, adopted and assessed by city 1879.

Beginning at a point in the centre of Thomas street, distant 108 feet from the southerly side line of Pine street; thence northerly 138 feet through centre of Thomas street, and half of Pine street, to sewer in Pine street.

The sewer is of 10 inch cement pipe, laid 6 feet deep at beginning and 7 feet at terminus.

Cost of sewer,	\$69.51
City's proportion,	23.17
	<hr/>
Sum to be assessed,	\$46.34
Area assessed, 1800 square feet.	
Rate per 100 square feet, \$2.5744.	

EXTENSION AND REPAIRS OF SEWERS.

Sewers have been extended at outlets as follows: Franklin, India and Parris streets, 122.90 and 100 feet, respectively, at an aggregate cost of \$279.30.

Sewers have been repaired as follows: Park, State, Mountfort, Cumberland and Maple streets at an aggregate cost of \$61.80.

CULVERTS.

New culverts of the Portland pattern have been built as follows: S. W. corner of Chestnut and Kennebec streets; S. E. corner Oxford and Chestnut; Alder street near P. & R. R. R.; S. W. corner State and Portland; N. W. corner Pine and West; two at corners Walnut and Washington; N. E. corner Washington and Marion; E. side Parris near Kennebec; S. side Portland near Alms House; E. side Canton near Martyr; W. side Brattle near R. R.; two on Commercial at Central and Long wharves; Munjoy opposite paint works; N. W. corner Merrill and Cumberland; three on Fore near G. T. R. R. yard; E. side St. John street at hydrant; N. W. corner Franklin and Cumberland; N. and S. sides Fox and Washington and Carey Lane near Mountfort; 24 in all, at an aggregate cost of \$1,549.23; average cost \$64.55.

The cut of this culvert recently published in the city papers does not correctly represent the outlet trap, inasmuch as the vertical axis of the lower arm of the bent pipe stands at right angles with the culvert bed and from 12 to 16 inches therefrom, the outflow level being nine inches above that of the inner mouth, giving a water seal of 9 inches depth.

Old culverts have been rebuilt, making them as good as new, at N. W. corner Temple and Federal streets; N. E. corner Newbury and Fore; S. W. corner Oxford and Chestnut; N. E. corner Smith and Cumberland; N. W. Corner Middle and Hampshire; S. E. corner Anderson and Monroe; N. side Pine street above Butler schoolhouse; N. E. corner Oxford and Smith; N. W. corner Pleasant and Centre; N. E. corner Grove and Congress; N. W. corner Fore and Cotton; S. W. corner Spring and Emery and at N. E. corner Neal and Bowdoin; 13 in all at a cost of \$620.85, average \$47.76.

Old Culverts have been repaired as follows: N. W. corner

Cotton and Fore; N. W. corner Danforth and Maple; N. W. corner Pine and Brackett; 2 at corners Moulton and Commercial; Park street; N. W. corner Federal and Franklin; Market lot; Fox street; at an aggregate cost of \$137.42; average \$15.27.

A running trap was placed in Silver street sewer, 150 feet distant from Middle street, at a cost of \$66.32; also an iron grating in gutter at Douglass street, at a cost of \$1.00. Total \$67.32.

DOCK DREDGING, &C.

The dock on east side of Union wharf has been dredged to the amount of 291.15 cubic yards, opening a channel to low water from outlet of sewer in Union street, at a cost of \$131.02.

The channels of the sewer outlets in Back Cove have been constantly cleared and the shore and adjacent flats kept free from the accumulation of filth and garbage which stringent municipal ordinances have not as yet prevented being deposited there. This work has cost \$298.75, paid from the appropriation for health.

MILLPOND AND OUTFALL SEWERS.

The acquisition of Deering's Oaks by the city goes far toward the solution of the most important problem in the improvement of our sewerage. The sewage of Grove, Mellen and State streets, respectively, crosses Portland street, and discharges in the Oaks, while that of High street enters the millpond at the mouth of the creek which reaches the pond from the southerly slope of the Oaks.

Whatever may be eventually done in the laying out of the Oaks, an extension of State street in the form of a main driveway, would seem to be indispensable. Let now the Grove street sewer be diverted through Portland street, intercepting Mellen and State streets sewers and receiving that of High street on the easterly end, and the small sewer in Portland street west of Grove on the westerly, and the concentrated sewage be conducted, by an outfall sewer of the requisite capacity, through State street extension and the pond, to and through the mill sluice and Deering's Bridge, to the channel of Back Cove. Then let the southerly and easterly part of

the pond, from the mill to the old railroad embankment, be filled with gravel to the depth of four feet for the first year, and eventually, without unnecessary delay, to the grade of Deering's Bridge. Training walls of sheet piling in the pond will protect the filling, and control the flow and ebb of the tide through the northerly creek, which should not for the present be closed. It is understood that the P. & R. R. will at any time deposit in the pond the requisite amount of gravel at a lower cost than can be otherwise obtained. Objection has been made that the filth of the pond should not be covered in, but inasmuch as the territory is to be fitted for the reception of trees and shrubbery alone, the many objections which exist to the removal of the pond mud will not now be cited.

Whatever may be the condition and future requirements of Back Cove, the condition of the mill pond is infinitely worse and can be at once controlled and a remedy applied. At any rate, the proper place to begin any system of cleansing of our areas of filth would seem to be at the head quarters of pollution, where the outflow of the sewage is retarded by serpentine creeks and the artificial obstructions of a mill privilege, which, though they admit the tide freely enough, do not permit it to go freely and fully out. The mill, so far as the use of the water is concerned, belongs to the City and has been virtually stopped, but the sill of the sluiceway which dams in the sewage has not been taken out, for the reason that such action would not have cleansed the pond, and that everything done there of late is only preliminary to filling, which work, however, has not yet been ordered.

The more the question of disposal of the sewage of Back Cove is considered, the greater will appear the necessity of a graded way in which to place a sewer of the requisite inclination, unless a pumping station should be established, which with our present population and financial condition will not be seriously thought of. This graded way the Marginal Way, when completed, will afford. Boston, with her immense population has but recently begun her great outfall sewer.

It would seem that the responsibility of a municipality for the health and happiness of its subjects should be commen-

surate, like that of the individual, with the ability to secure the desired end. An intercepting sewer in the Cove with an outfall beyond the bridge, will surely be built in the course of time, and meanwhile, no one who has the well being of the City at heart will forget its ultimate necessity. The time *when* will be duly developed.

The often mooted plan of a dam, or any obstruction whatever to the free flow of the tide at Tukey's bridge, has been pronounced, by the highest authority in this country on the reclamation of tide lands, as fatal to the prospective purity of the Cove, the scheme having been tried both on a large and a small scale at home and abroad, with disastrous results in every case. Moreover such an obstruction would annul the effect of the outflow of the Cove tide which checks the sweep of the Presumpscot ebb towards our inner harbor and forms one of the main factors in the balance of our tidal currents. The vast bulk of ten million tons of sea water goes into and out of the Cove every twenty-four hours. A float dropped at Deering's bridge on the first of the ebb, goes to sea on that tide by the main ship channel and does not return.

With the aid of systematic hand dredging at low tide, a good deal of which is done every year at no expense to the city, it is believed that the Cove may be made, and kept, as harmless as any neglected area of mud flats of equal extent, until we shall have a much larger population than at present.

Some of our seaweeds, notably the green gauzy "sea cabbage," which is left by the tide on our country beaches remote from sewers or any artificial contamination, and of which shiploads may be found at times in Back Cove, is more vilely odorous, after the ebb of one tide, than the foulest sewage of the same length of exposure. All that smells in that vicinity is not sewage. The tannery and pork factory, which of late have received a sort of absolution, are as neatly kept as possible, but are what they are. While the perils of Back Cove should not be underrated, it is the part of wisdom not to overrate them, and not to permit panic to take the place of cool judgment. The remedy for its evils will be attained through considerable complexity of detail and several years'

time, and through great expenditure of money, which will doubtless be ready at the proper time. But the millpond nuisance is presently controllable, and if a sum not exceeding \$18,000.00 can be expended upon it, all immediately requisite work of sewerage and filling can be accomplished. It is believed that no other new sewer, and but few culverts, will be required during the year, and that a very small appropriation in addition to that for the millpond will be sufficient for all present requirements of our sewerage.

In the valley in rear of the Alms house, the creek which forms the head of the northerly branch of the millpond has been effectually shut in by a substantial stone watercourse 438 feet long, containing 650 cubic yards masonry, between Grove street and the farm-road work of last year. This was done under the direction of the Farming Committee of the Overseers of the Poor, by Mr. J. W. Merrill, and the alms-house force under his control. The old creek and areas of swampy land adjacent thereto have been filled, the whole being a most valuable work in the way of sanitary improvement and of addition to arable areas where land is most convenient to the buildings, and at no cost to the City apart from the usual maintenance of the poor. The work, if done by contract, would have cost not less than \$1600.00. It is intended to extend this watercourse across Grove street; most of the materials to be taken from the old culvert which is not on the proper line or grade. The top of the tide will then pass freely back and forth, coming in and going out through the Deering's bridge sluiceway and the northerly creek. This creek should be kept open, as at present, until the filling of the Oaks valley shall begin as a part of the Oaks improvement, and then may be carried through an extension of the above named watercourse laid in the old railroad embankment and through what is now the millpond, to the mill sluiceway and eventually to the proposed outfall sewer in Back Cove.

In conclusion, I beg leave to repeat the suggestions of my annual report for 1878, on the subject of the untimely and improper clearing of privy vaults. Any amount of sanitary

precaution in other directions may be overridden and annulled by the nuisance of such clearing between the months of April and November, except by the employment of the modern appliances for such work, with which the city is not yet provided.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSE.

New Sewers,		\$6,555.30
Old sewer extension and repairs,		341.10
Culverts,		2,374.82
Dock dredging,		131.02
Conveyance, &c.,		22.85
	Total,	<u>\$9,425.09</u>
Amount of assessments to be collected on		
above new sewers,	\$4,363.85	
Appropriation,		6,000.00
Expended by superintendent of sewers, under appropriation for health,		\$298.75

Respectfully submitted,

WM. A. GOODWIN,

City Civil Engineer, Supt. of Sewers.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF ENGINEER
OF THE
PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, }
Portland, March 1, 1880. }

To His Honor, the Mayor, and City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the requirements of the ordinance establishing the fire department, I have the honor to present my third annual report, for the year ending March 1st, 1880. The report will be found to contain statements in detail, embracing the amount of expenditures, a record of all fires and alarms that have occurred during the year, and the causes thereof, with the names of the owners and occupants, the loss and insurance on the same as near as could be ascertained, with the number and location of hydrants, reservoirs, and fire alarm boxes; together with a roll of the officers and members, their ages, residence, and occupation, and number of badge, also a schedule of all property belonging to the department in charge of the several companies, with such other information relating to its further efficiency as I think will be of interest to your honorable body, and the citizens of Portland.

FIRES AND ALARMS.

Whole number of fires and alarms from March		
1st, 1879, to March 1st, 1880,	51	
Alarms for fire in the city,	42	
Alarms for fire out of the city,	1	
Extinguished without alarm,	4	
False alarms,	2	
Chimneys,	2	
	—	
	51	
Amount of loss as near as could be ascertained,		\$39,344.18
Insurance paid as near as could be ascertained,		38,230.18
		—
Excess of loss over insurance,		\$1,114.00

APPARATUS.

The apparatus consists of five steam fire engines in service, and one held in reserve, five one horse hose carriages, which are run in connection with the above engines in the summer season, and five traverse runner hose sleds in the winter; also two hook and ladder trucks in service and fully equipped, two hose carriages in reserve with hose, to be used in case of need, one at corner of Spring and South streets, and one at the alms house, to be used by the inmates in case of fire in that immediate vicinity, and one hand engine at Libby's Corner, with volunteer Company. All of the apparatus connected with the department has received extensive repairs the past year. The tubes of engines Nos. 1, 5 and 2 are getting old, and will probably have to be replaced with new ones the coming year. I would respectfully recommend the disposing of No. 8 hand engine and hose carriage, located at Libby's Corner, Ward 7, and the purchase of a combined chemical engine, and hook and ladder truck, and the same located at or near the corner of Congress and Vaughan streets. I would also recommend that relief valves be attached to the several engines in the department, so that the pipemen can have control of the streams, to avoid the playing of so much water when and where it is not wanted.

HOSE.

There is now in service in the department 11,550 of 2½ inch hose, which may be classed as follows: 2,300 feet of cotton rubber-lined, first quality, 3,250 feet of second quality, 6,000 feet of leather, second quality. There has been no new hose purchased for the last two years, and as the hose now on hand is getting old and is not reliable for steamer use, being liable to burst when most needed, I would recommend the purchase of at least 3,000 feet of hose the coming year.

HORSES.

Only one horse is owned by the department, which is used to haul Eagle hook and ladder truck No. 2 to fires and to do other department work. I would again earnestly recommend that the horses used for hauling the apparatus be owned and controlled by the fire department, and that the drivers be hired and governed by the chief engineer. This recommend-

ation, if adopted, would be a great improvement on the present system.

HOUSES.

The houses occupied by the department are in very good repair, with the exception of the house and stable occupied by engine No. 5, which will want some repairs the coming year; also the hose house on South street will require a new floor, as the present one is not safe to drive the horses on, that haul the hose from fires. The stalls in the houses occupied by engine No. 2, on Congress street, and engine company No. 3, on Brackett street have been turned around, so that the horses stand facing the apparatus, which is a great improvement and a saving of time in hitching up and getting out. I would again recommend that the houses occupied by the department be transferred from the committee on public buildings to the committee on fire department.

HYDRANTS.

The number of hydrants set are as follows:

Post hydrants,	65
Street hydrants,	79
Sidewalk hydrants, flush,	87
2 1-2 inch hydrant,	1
	<hr/>
Total number,	232

Seven new sidewalk flush hydrants have been set the past year, viz: five Lowry's, and two Todd non-freezing; two Johnson post hydrants have been dug up, and one Lowry flush and one Todd post set in their places. All the above hydrants have been drained and furnished with gates; several of the hydrants and boxes have been repaired, and there will undoubtedly have to be a great amount of repairing done on the hydrants the coming year, as a number of the valves are leaking badly, and the wooden boxes are rotten and will have to be dug up and new ones put in their places. I would recommend the purchase and setting of more hydrants, especially at Libby's corner, and on Munjoy hill, to make those localities reasonably safe from fires.

RESERVOIRS.

Whole number of reservoirs, sixty-four. No new reservoirs have been built the past year, and but two repaired. I would

recommend the building of more reservoirs at each end of the city, as the resources for water for fire purposes are not what they should be in those localities, composed mostly of wooden buildings.

FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The force of the department consists of a chief engineer, four assistant engineers, five steamer companies of fifteen men each; one hook and ladder company of twenty men, and one of ten men, and one volunteer company at Libby's corner. Total force of active firemen, (110) one hundred and ten men.

CIRCULATING HEATERS.

Circulating heaters have been put into the houses occupied by engines No. 2 and 3, and they have given perfect satisfaction; they can be run with a hod of coal a day, and keep the steam in the boiler of the engine at a pressure of from five to ten pounds while standing in the house, which is a great saving of precious time in getting water on a fire, especially in those localities where the water pressure is light, and the engines have to draft water. I would most earnestly recommend that circulating heaters be placed in all the engine houses in the department.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding, I desire to return my sincere thanks to the Board of Engineers, and to the officers and members of the several companies, for the faithful performance of their arduous duties, and their uniform alacrity in obeying all orders. The thanks of the whole department are due the Committee on Fire Department for the ready support and assistance rendered in the administration of the affairs of the department. My thanks also due to his honor the Mayor, and the City Council, for courtesies extended, and for their interest in, and appreciation of the efforts of the department. It gives me great pleasure to bear testimony to the efficient aid cheerfully rendered the fire department by the city marshall, deputies and police force; my thanks are also due to the street commissioner for the interest which he has manifested, and for courtesies rendered,

I remain, yours most respectfully,

NAHUM LITTLEFIELD, *Chief Engineer.*

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

The wires and machinery are in good condition and have worked satisfactorily during the past year. The usual amount of repairs and changes have been made on the lines, and about 2½ miles of new wires put up with as little expense as possible. One new signal box has been purchased during the past year, No. 65, located on Grove street near Deering line. The striker on Williston church proved too light for the bell and was taken out and a larger one bought and put in, which gives perfect satisfaction. The small striker has been put into the tower at foot of Pearl street, and that bell which was rung for fire alarms, has been connected with our fire telegraph, and stops all confusion with other bells in that part of the city, and is also a great benefit to the firemen, for they can get the alarm so much sooner than they could when some one had to go and ring the bell, besides, they can count the alarm and know just where to go. A new bell weighing 2,027 pounds has been purchased and put into the tower of Congress street Methodist church and will soon be connected with our fire telegraph. This bell I think will be a great benefit to our fire department, for in that part of the city we have never had anything to give an alarm of fire except the small bell on the engine house, and that was rung and made confusion with the down town bells, so that citizens living on Munjoy Hill were not able to tell where the fire was. This addition to our fire alarm I think every one will be pleased with.

Much credit is due our present committee on fire department and also citizens on Munjoy Hill for bringing about this improvement.

ALARM BELLS.

The fire alarm telegraph is connected with the following bells: Williston church, corner of Carroll and Thomas streets, Composition weight 2,040 pounds, owned partly by city; St. Stephens Church, Congress, foot of Pine street, composition weight 3,000 pounds; First Parish church, Congress, head of Temple street, composition weight 3,340; India street church, corner of Congress and India, composition weight 3,000 pounds, owned partly by the city; Congress Methodist church, corner Congress and St. Lawrence streets, composition weight

2,027 pounds, telegraph not yet connected, owned partly by the city; one bell on tower at foot of Pearl street, composition weight 681 pounds, owned by the city.

L. L. CUMMINGS, *Superintendent.*

STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES. MACHIGONNE, NO. 1.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
21	Jere. Ilsley, <i>Foreman.</i>	46	23 Elm street.	Cabinet maker.
22	A. S. Mitchell, <i>Clerk.</i>	39	154 Yrbk street.	Cooper.
23	E. W. Porter <i>Engineer.</i>	48	11 Green street.	Engineer.
24	George Fisk, <i>Fireman.</i>	49	389 Cumberland st.	Blacksmith.
25	Samuel Thurston, <i>Pipeman.</i>	45	31 Farris street.	Teamster.
26	Clarence Greeley, "	27	46 Free street.	Teamster.
27	Isaac A. Hall, "	41	10 Green street.	Engineer.
28	George H. Davis, "	29	639 Congress st.	Mason.
29	Thomas Hammell, <i>Hoseman.</i>	37	12 Bradford street.	Teamster.
30	James T. Rand, "	33	20 Mayo street.	Teamster.
31	James Bickford, "	55	554 Cumberland st.	Carpenter.
32	Benj. A. Rand, "	37	386 Cumberland st.	Clerk.
33	Wm. E. Hanson, "	35	25 Brackett street.	Carpenter.
34	W. C. Rand, "	38	317½ Spring street.	Carpenter.
35	J. W. C. Knight <i>Steward.</i> F. P. Glidden, <i>En. Driver.</i> Albert Fickett, <i>Hose Driver.</i>	56	234 Brackett st.	Cooper.

Engine built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., in 1871. It is a double reciprocating vertical engine; 7½ inch cylinder, 8 inch stroke, pump 4½ inches in diameter, 8 inch stroke. Will throw 600 gallons of water per minute, weight of engine 7,400 pounds. Located on Congress, near Oak street.

PORTLAND, NO. 2.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
36	Edward H. Sargent, <i>Foreman.</i>	39	22 Atlantic street.	Coal merchant.
37	Thomas Dame, <i>Clerk.</i>	41	91 Franklin street.	Shoemaker.
38	Warren Loring, <i>Fireman.</i>	33	32 Munjoy street.	Painter.
39	John F. Green, <i>Pipeman.</i>	37	Monument street.	Cooper.
40	Edward Wallace, "	30	10 Merrill street.	Carpenter.
41	Joseph Winslow, "	36	5 Deer street.	Cooper.
42	Charles A. White, "	23	26 Lincoln street.	Teamster.
43	Horace M. Sargent, <i>Hoseman.</i>	28	24 St. Lawrence st.	Ship chandler.
44	Albert M. Gray, "	40	71 India street.	Painter.
45	Coridon O. Goding, "	30	50 St. Lawrence st.	Express driver.
49	Charles W. Cushing, "	44	87 Munjoy street.	Carpenter.
47	John F. Blake, "	52	119 Congress st.	Stair builder.
48	Albert Wallace, "	31	26 Merrill street.	Carpenter.
49	George W. Green, "	43	8 Monument st.	Boatman.
50	John Cousens, <i>Engineer.</i> Erastus Lombard, <i>En. Driver.</i> Peter Jennings, <i>Hose Driver.</i>	47 31 33	2 North street.	Engineer.

Engine built by the Portland Company in January, 1865, re-built in 1878. Diameter of cylinder, 8 inches, stroke of piston, 11 inches, weight of engine, 6,265 pounds. Located on Congress, near North street.

CUMBERLAND, NO. 3.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
51	R. H. Ball, <i>Foreman.</i>	35	17 Clark street.	Cooper.
52	H. S. Bennett, <i>Clerk.</i>	42	65 Spruce street.	Joiner.
53	Alfred Wiggin, <i>Engineer.</i>	41	178 Brackett st.	Engineer.
54	A. H. Lenham, <i>Fireman.</i>	36	176 Brackett st.	Cooper.
55	S. M. Reed, <i>Pipeman.</i>	39	67 Oxford street.	Box Maker.
56	Geo. C. Wiggin, <i>Pipeman.</i>	27	51 Portland street.	Spring maker.
57	Geo. M. Hodgdon, "	32	3 Cushman court.	Joiner.
58	W. F. Joy, "	41	242 Brackett st.	Mason.
59	Wm. Dunscumb, <i>Hoseman.</i>	29	1 Cushman court.	Mason.
60	Mark H. Sawyer, "	34	25 Dow s.reet.	Hack Driver.
61	Charles H. Ray, "	22	219 Brackett st.	Teamster.
62	Theodore Merrill, "	28	221 Vaughan st.	Joiner.
63	S. W. Joy, "	42	4 Adams court.	Mason.
64	M. N. Eldridge, "	28	175 Brackett st.	Teamster.
65	H. D. Waldron, <i>Steward.</i>	52	170 Danforth st.	Shoemaker.
	W. R. Frank, <i>Engine Driver.</i>	28	184 Brackett st.	Teamster.
	Geo. A. Davis, <i>Hose Driver.</i>	34	248 Brackett st.	Teamster.

Engine built by the Portland Company in 1870, re-built in 1875. Steam Cylinder $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 10 inch stroke, sleeve pump, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 10 inch stroke, will throw at a fair working speed 400 gallons of water per minute. Weight of engine 6,800 pounds. Located on Brackett street.

FALMOUTH, NO. 4.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
66	A. F. Griffin, <i>Foreman.</i>	31	200 Brackett st.	Gum maker.
67	H. F. Gurney, <i>Clerk.</i>	31	374 Congress st.	Cook.
68	T. H. Williams, <i>Engineer.</i>	41	Engine House.	Engineer.
69	W. H. Perry, <i>Fireman.</i>	24	119 Clark street.	Painter.
70	Wm. H. Lord, <i>Pipeman.</i>	36	177 Brackett st.	Teamster.
71	Wm. H. Loring, "	37	195 Franklin st.	Laborer.
72	David S. Ray, "	24	219 Brackett st.	Teamster.
73	S. C. Stanford, "	46	84 Parris street.	Teamster.
74	Lewis Castel, <i>Hoseman.</i>	33	3 Vine street.	Painter.
75	Daniel H. Towle, "	38	24 Bradford street.	Teamster.
76	W. L. Timmons, "	41	12 Anderson st.	Teamster.
77	A. D. Harford, "	24	18 Quincy street.	Caulker.
78	J. A. Rich, "	34	11 Bradford street.	Mason.
79	Sam'l D. Lincoln, "	31	8 Adams court.	Painter.
80	Richard D. Page, "	54	177 Brackett st.	Painter.
	Granville Frank, <i>En. Driver.</i>	28	190 Brackett st.	Teamster.
	Wm. Wardell, <i>Hose Driver.</i>	39	5 Bradford street.	Teamster.

Engine built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, Manchester, N. H., in 1873. It is a double reciprocating vertical engine; diameter of cylinder $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 8 inch stroke; pump $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 8 inch stroke; will throw 600 gallons of water per minute. Weight of engine 7,600 pounds. Located on Spring street.

CASCO, NO. 5.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
81	R. H. Murphy, <i>Foreman.</i>	52	6 Stone street.	Barber.
82	Wm. Hennessey, <i>Clerk.</i>	52	253 Oxford street.	Harness maker.
83	C. P. French, <i>Engineer.</i>	44	Engine house.	Machinist.
84	James Adams, <i>Fireman.</i>	45	37 Anderson st.	Carpenter.
85	Howard A. Fogg, <i>Pipeman.</i>	30	37 Preble street.	Trunk maker.
86	Andrew Nelson, Jr. "	25	5 Wilmot street.	Painter.
87	Wm. Follette, "	37	20 Boyd street.	Teamster.
88	Edward G. Waite, "	52	48 Oxford street.	Painter.
89	William Strong, <i>Hoseman.</i>	52	50 Washington st.	Carriage painter
90	Andrew Nelson, "	44	50 Wilmot street.	Painter.
91	Sam'l H. Gammon, "	44	71 Federal street.	Eating house.
92	J. F. A. Norton, "	26	Cumberland st.	Blacksmith.
93	Rufus H. Waite, "	45	22 Lincoln street.	Eating house.
94	Joseph W. Dodge, "	30	44 Oxford street.	Express wagon.
95	A. S. Spaulding, "	43	1 Parris street.	Printer.
	Sam'l Hodgdon, <i>Engine Driver.</i>			
	P. W. Wells, <i>Hose Driver.</i>			

Engine built by Portland Company in 1866, re-built in 1871. Steam cylinder 9½ inches in diameter, 10 inch stroke ; sleeve pump 4½ inches in diameter, 10 inch stroke. Weight of engine 6,800 pounds. Located on Congress, near Market street.

WASHINGTON HOOK AND LADDER CO., NO. 1.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
1	B. L. Sawyer, <i>Foreman.</i>	39	180 Oxford street.	Teamster.
2	W. R. Gribben, <i>Clerk.</i>	38	224 Franklin st.	Baker.
3	Edwin Sawyer.	52	112 Oxford street.	Pastry Baker.
4	L. F. Dyer.	38	49 Parris street.	Clerk.
5	J. G. Hall.	38	Fin Haddie Lane.	House Painter.
6	C. B. Hall.	46	Rear 16 North st.	House Painter.
7	Chas. Ryonson.	35	49½ Munjoy street.	Boat buidler.
8	Wm. F. Waterhouse.	35	7 Vine street.	Furniture pain'r.
9	B. J. Small.	38	12 Smith street.	Clerk.
10	L. L. Baston.	42	116 Wilmot street.	Teamster.
11	J. F. Stevens.	35	2 Lincoln Place.	Teamster.
12	Thomas Payne.	28	568½ Congress st.	Blacksmith.
13	D. Mayberry, Jr.	31	23 Vine street.	Teamster.
14	J. Simmons.	25	Monument street.	Plasterer.
15	Chas. A. Plummer.	27	229 Congress st.	Fish dealer.
16	R. W. Jackson.	28	568½ Congress st.	Plasterer.
17	J. E. Loring.	32	76½ Green street.	Teamster.
18	J. H. Flemming.	28	Truck House.	Teamster.
19	William Todd.	49	107 High street.	Gilder.
20	C. C. Wells.	23	142 Newbury st.	Teamster.
	Frank M. Floyd, <i>Driver.</i>	56	Truck House.	

Truck built by Hunneman & Co., Boston, Mass. Put in service Aug. 5, 1874. Weight of truck 5,000 pounds. Located on India street.

EAGLE HOOK AND LADDER CO., NO. 2.

No. of Bdge.	NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
96	John W. Long, <i>Foreman.</i>	31	100 Federal street.	Furniture pain'r
97	Fred Webster, <i>Clerk.</i>	24	Congress street.	Trunk maker.
98	Charles B. Todd.		52 Lincoln street.	Barber.
99	Joseph H. Merrill.	30	12 Lincoln street.	Carver.
100	William Payne.	30	35 Centre street.	Teamster.
101	George W. Curry.	24	88½ Fore street.	Cooper.
102	Thomas W. Scott.	24	10 Hanover street.	Upholsterer.
103	Scott Sawyer.	30	9 Myrtle street.	Barber.
104	John Parshley.	40	19 Portland street.	Truckman.
105	Robert Brown.	24	188 Pearl street.	Book binder.
	J. W. Baker, <i>Driver.</i>		Congress street.	Driver.

Truck built by Remington & Moulton in 1866, re-modelled by Talbot & Moulton of this city, in 1879. Weight of truck, 3,700 pounds. Located corner of Congress and Market sts.

DIRIGO HAND ENGINE CO., NO 8.—VOLUNTEER.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.
H. Batchelder, <i>Foreman.</i>	27	344 Portland street.
L. M. Blake, <i>Clerk.</i>	21	416 St. John street.
Frank Small, <i>Assistant Foreman.</i>	21	1038 Congress street.
E. M. Thomas, <i>Pipeman.</i>	41	1038 Congress street.
F. P. Burnham, “	26	1 Burnham street.
C. A. Coffin, <i>Hoseman.</i>	22	3 Liberty street.
G. H. Anderson, “	22	1128 Congress street.
E. D. Milliken, “	29	3 Union street.
Wm. Anderson, “	24	1128 Congress street.
Geo. McGregor, “	36	5 Clark's Court.
Daniel Higgins, “	32	Deering.
J. F. Skillings, <i>Azeman.</i>	39	1127 Congress street.
Samuel Kelsey, <i>Treasurer.</i>	22	7 Hemlock street.
William Royal, <i>Steward.</i>	43	6 Douglass street.

The engine was built by Leonard Crockett in 1852. Diameter of cylinder 6½ inches, 16 inch stroke. The company receive one hundred dollars for their services, doing duty in the city only when called for. Engine located on Burnham street, Libby's corner.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

ELECTED MARCH, 1879.

NAMES.	AGE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.
Nahum Littlefield, <i>Chief.</i>	47	434 Congress st.	Carver.
Granville H. Cloyes, <i>1st Ass't</i>	42	61 Brackett street.	Provisions.
John H. Russel, <i>2d Ass't.</i>	46	108 Middle street.	Upholsterer.
Chas. D. Skillins, <i>3d Asst.</i>	36	29 Smith street.	Carriage Painter.
Amory H. Rogers, <i>4th Asst.</i>	32	222 Cumberland st.	Agent.

NAHUM LITTLEFIELD, *Chairman.*JOHN H. RUSSELL, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ALDERMEN.

James Cunningham, Perez B. Burnham.

COUNCILMEN.

John C. Tukesbury, Sumner Barbour, William M. Marks.

TRUSTEES OF RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE
PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1879.

*HENRY FOX, *President.*

NAHUM LITTLEFIELD, *Vice President.*

*JOHN C. TEWKSBURY, *Treasurer.*

JOHN H. RUSSELL, *Secretary.*

*SPENCER ROGERS,

*D. W. NASH,

*SAMUEL THURSTON,

JEREMIAH ILSLEY,

E. H. SARGENT,

R. H. BALL,

A. F. GRIFFIN,

R. H. MURPHY,

B. L. SAWYER,

A. J. CUMMINGS,

G. H. CLOYES,

C. D. SKILLINGS,

JOHN N. LONG,

WILLIAM HENNESSEY,

A. L. CHASE,

R. S. RAND,

A. S. MITCHELL.

*Life trustees.

FIRES AND ALARMS FROM MARCH 1, 1879 TO MARCH 1, 1880.

DATE. 1879.	HOUR.	NO. BOX.	KIND OF BUILDING.	OWNER AND OCCUPANT.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS. PAID.	CAUSE.
March 1,	7.35 A.M.	7	Wood ..	S. H. Colesworthy.....	Cor. Oxford and Boyd.	\$ 12 00	\$ 12 00	Thawing water pipe.
" 4,	6.55 P.M.	45	"	Thomas Garvin.....	Congress street.....	148 00	148 00	Kerosene.
" 4,	6.55 "	45	"	W. J. Keiler.....	Congress street.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	Kerosene.
" 7,	8.45 "	16	Coal....	Grand Trunk R. R. Co.	Wharf.....	Slight.		Spontaneous combustion.
" 24,	11.20 A. M.	9	Wood ..	Edwin Dow.....	Melbourne street.....	85 00	85 00	Incendiary.
" 25,	12.15 P. M.	24	"	J. B. Curtis.....	Congress and Chestnut	224 00	224 00	Overheated stove.
" 25,	12.15 "	24	"	Mrs. Megguire.....	" " "	925 00	925 00	Overheated stove.
" 25,	12.15 "	24	"	Samuel Rolfe.....	" " "	50 00	50 00	Overheated stove.
" 27,	12.50 A. M.	No alarm	Brick..	Mrs. J. B. Carroll.....	Congress street.....	30 00	30 00	Kerosene stove.
" 27,	12.50 "	" "	"	Dr. McAllister.....	" "	25 00	25 00	Kerosene stove.
" 30,	7.40 P. M.	*48						*False alarm.
May 6,	8.35 "	17	Brick..	W. & C. R. Milliken...	Hampshire street.....	122 00	122 00	Kerosene lamp.
" 6,	8.35 "	17	"	M. L. Sweetsir.....	" "	460 00	460 00	Kerosene lamp.
" 6,	9.15 "	8	Wood ..	John H. Shaw.....	Vesper street.....	No loss.		Giving a rum sweat.
" 23,	5.00 A. M.	No alarm.	"	J. T. McCobb.....	Park street.....	68 00	68 00	Incendiary.
" 24,	8.55 "	43	"	J. T. Alexander.....	Cape Elizabeth.....			Unknown.
" 29,	1.00 P. M.	9	"	Mr. Sweetsir.....	Merrill street.....	Slight.		Pipe in pocket.
" 29,	1.00 "	9	"	A. I. Adams.....	Merrill street.....			Pipe in pocket.
" 29,	3.10 "	15	"	Martin Flannigan.....	Monument street.....	470 25	470 75	Unknown.
June 1,	4.45 "	13	"	Lorenzo Taylor.....	Larch street.....	10 00	10 00	Incendiary.
" 13,	11.05 A. M.	25	Brick..	I. P. Farrington.....	Middle and Exchange..	No loss.		Hot ashes.
" 24,	11.00 "	26	Wood ..	Capt. John Armstrong..	Cedar street.....	415 00		Defect in chimney.
" 24,	4.30 P. M.	32	"	Alfred Dyer.....	Hanover street.....	9 83	9 83	Defect in chimney.
" 24,	4.30 "	32	"	Other parties.....	Hanover street.....	125 00		Defect in chimney.
" 24,	7.30 "	31	"	T. J. Akeley & Co.....	Preble street.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	Unknown.
" 25,	9.10 "	28	Brick..	J. B. Brown.....	Cross street.....	No loss.		Heating glue.
" 25,	9.10 "	28	"	Walter Corey.....	Cross street.....	" "		Heating glue.
July 8,	10.10 "	31	"	Deering Heirs.....	Congress street.....	970 42	970 42	Spontaneous combustion.
" 8,	10.10 "	31	"	Leonard Jordan.....	Congress street.....	1,800 00	1,800 00	Spontaneous combustion.
" 10,	5.10 "	14	Wood ..	Wm. Kerrigan.....	Monroe street.....	45 00	45 00	Overheated stove.
" 12,	11.00 "	6	"	Margaret Neal.....	Cove street.....	126 00	126 00	Incendiary.

FIRES AND ALARMS CONTINUED.

July	13,	2.00 P. M.	6	Wood ..	Margaret Neal.....	Cove street.....			Reset
"	13,	3.00 A. M.	54	Car ...	P. & O. R. R. Co.....	Yard.....	\$ 179 00	\$ 20 00	Sparks from locomotive.
"	16,	2.50 "	28	Wood ..	Eastern Express Co.....	Cross street.....	171 30	171 30	Incendiary.
"	16,	2.50 "	28	"	Other parties.....	Cross street.....	150 00	150 00	Incendiary.
"	19,	7.00 "	No alarm.	"	S. J. Anderson.....	Temple street.....			Unknown.
"	19,	7.00 "	" "	"	A. Roesel.....	Temple street.....	25 00	25 00	Unknown.
Aug.	4,	10.45 "	35	"	John Dumphy.....	York street.....			Incendiary.
"	6,	9.45 P. M.	28	Brick...	M. B. M. Society.....	Middle street.....			Spontaneous combustion.
"	6,	9.45 "	28	"	H. H. Hay.....	Middle street.....			Spontaneous combustion.
"	11,	10.20 A. M.	45	Wood ..	K. E. Parker.....	Pine street.....	878 00	878 00	Boys playing with matches.
"	11,	10.20 "	45	"	J. S. Heald.....	Pine street.....	450 00	450 00	Boys playing with matches.
"	11,	10.20 "	45	"	G. E. Merrill.....	Pine street.....	396 00	396 00	Boys playing with matches.
"	11,	10.20 "	45	"	Other parties.....	Pine street.....	26 71	26 71	Boys playing with matches.
Oct.	16,	2.40 "	25	"	N. C. Thompson.....	Rear Middle street....	425 00		Incendiary.
"	16,	2.40 "	25	"	John W. Low.....	Rear Middle street....	122 00	122 00	Incendiary.
"	16,	2.40 "	25	"	Raymond.....	Rear Middle street....	100 00		Incendiary.
"	26,	5.15 P. M.	43	"		W. Commercial street.			Chimney.
"	26,	6.10 "	23	Brick...	J. F. Sisk.....	Fore street.....	101 00	101 00	Unknown.
"	26,	6.10 "	23	"	W. G. Ray.....	Fore street.....	600 00	600 00	Unknown.
"	27,	2.45 "	16	Wood ..	Florence McCarthy.....	Commercial street....	44 15	44 50	Boys playing with fire.
"	30,	9.15 "	19	"	Granville Jordan.....	Kennebec street.....	9,500 00	95 00	Sparks from fire box.
"	30,	9.15 "	19	"	S. R. E. Hawkes.....	Kennebec street.....	60 00	60 00	Sparks from fire box.
"	30,	9.15 "	19	"	Other parties.....	Kennebec street.....	400 00		Sparks from fire box.
Nov.	7,	10.05 A. M.	35	"	Frank Bailey.....	Pleasant street.....	55 00	55 00	Unknown.
"	7,	10.05 "	35	"	Margaret Shiels.....	Pleasant street.....	147 00	147 00	Unknown.
"	8,	4.10 "	21	"	C. M. Plummer.....	Middle street.....	1,381 00	1,381 00	Defective flue.
"	8,	4.10 "	21	"	Walter Cox.....	Middle street.....	315 12	315 12	Defective flue.
"	8,	4.10 "	21	"	P. McAndrews.....	Middle street.....	160 00	160 00	Defective flue.
"	8,	4.10 "	21	"	Mrs. L. Hobbs.....	Middle street.....	145 00	145 00	Defective flue.
"	8,	4.10 "	21	"	Miss C. M. Staples.....	Middle street.....	165 00	165 00	Defective flue.
Dec.	10,	12.25 "	31	"	James Cunningham.....	Rear of Brown street..	550 00	550 00	Unknown.
"	10,	12.25 "	31	"	Mrs. H. D. Shaw.....	Rear of Brown street..	30 00		Unknown.
"	10,	12.25 "	*9	"					*False alarm.
"	24,	5.40 P. M.	25	Wood ..	Enoch Lord.....	Exchange street.....	2,050 00	2,050 00	Kerosene lamp.

FIRES AND ALARMS CONTINUED.

1880.									
Jan.	2,	5.20 P. M.	16	Wood ..	Timothy Carey.....	Washington street....	\$ 42 00	\$ 42 00	Kerosene oil barrel.
"	8,	9.00 "	18	Brick...	Rt. Rev. Bishop Healey.	Cumberland street....	300 00	300 00	Gas light.
"	19,	2.05 A. M.	52	Wood ..	J. B. Reed.....	Congress street.....	8 00	8 00	Defective flue.
"	25,	1.45 "	31	"	A. W. H. Clapp.....	Congress street.....	317 50	317 50	Unknown.
"	25,	1.45 "	31	"	Carlton & Co.....	Congress street.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	Unknown.
"	27,	2.45 "	26	"	John Armstrong.....	Cedar street.....	317 50	317 50	Defective flue.
"	27,	9.30 "	No alarm.	"	Washington Griffin.....	St. Lawrence street...	20 00	20 00	Red hot iron.
"	27,	8.15 P. M.	28	Brick...	J. B. Brown.....	Cross street.....	1,002 00	1,002 00	Sparks from fire box.
"	27,	8.15 "	28	"	Geo. D. Hillman.....	Cross street.....	3,506 00	3,506 00	Sparks from fire box.
"	27,	8.15 "	28	"	S. A. Allen.....	Cross street.....	40 00	40 00	Sparks from fire box.
"	30,	10.15 A. M.	37	"	S. B. Brown.....	Congress street.....	83 00	83 00	Overheated furnace.
"	30,	10.15 "	37	"	C. E. Bean.....	Congress street.....	200 00	200 00	Overheated furnace.
Feb.	13,	8.45 "	17	Wood ..	M. S. Gibson.....	Hampshire street....	407 00	407 00	Boy with matches.
"	13,	8.45 "	17	"	Mrs. Warren.....	Hampshire street....	274 51	274 51	Boy with matches.
"	13,	8.45 "	17	"	Walter S Pennell.....	Hampshire street....	Slight.		Boy with matches.
"	18,	5.00 P. M.	15	"	Thomas Mullen.....	Adams street.....	10 00	10 00	Clothes on stove.
"	23,	9.55 "	21	"	Mrs. Lapange.....	Fore street.....			Chimney.
"	24,	2.15 A. M.	25	Brick...	B. B. Farnsworth.....	Middle street.....	Slight.		Sawdust spltoon.
"	24,	2.15 "	25	"	G. W. Woodman.....	Middle street.....	15 00	15 00	Sawdust spltoon.

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

One steam fire engine, 1 hose carriage, 1 hose sled, 1500 feet of leather hose, 28 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 50 feet small rubber hose, 2 whiffletrees, 1 strainer, 4 buckets, 1 cord of soft wood, 3 torches, 4 pipes, 2 shovels, 1 poker, 3 oil cans, 6 nozzels, 1 stove, 1 coal hod, 18 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 4 belts and spanners, 2 jack screws, 3 spittoons, 1 crowbar, 1 ladder, 1 step ladder, 3 looking-glasses, 2 stands, 2 maps, 2 dust pans, 2 brushes, 1 broom, 4 tons of hard coal, 1 ton of engine coal, 1 table, 2 suction spanners, 1 smoke jack, 2 axes, 1 gallon sperm oil, 4 gallons kerosene oil, 3 bedsteads, 6 mattresses, 8 blankets, 8 sheets, 8 pillow slips, 4 quilts, 6 pillows, 4 comforters, 1 grate, 2 hose lighters, 1 monkey wrench, 1 feather duster, 15 badges.

JEREMIAH ILSLEY, *Foreman.*

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

Two steam fire engines, 1 hose carriage, 1 hose sled, 2200 feet cotton rubber lined hose, 60 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 20 feet small rubber hose, 1 force pump, 2 strainers, 2 buckets, 3 torches, 3 pipes, 2 shovels, 2 pokers, 6 oil cans, 6 nozzels, 1 spreading nozzle, 3 stoves, 2 coal hods, 12 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 8 belts and spanners, 1 jack screw, 4 spittoons, 1 crowbar, 1 step ladder, 2 looking-glasses, 2 stands, 1 map, 1 drip pan, 1 dust pan, 1 broom, 1 1-2 tons hard coal, 1-2 ton engine coal, 1 table, 4 suction spanners, 3 horse hoods, 1 axe, 2 gallons sperm oil, 2 gallons kerosene oil, 1 pound waste, 2 bedsteads, 6 mattresses, 10 blankets, 6 sheets, 6 pillow slips, 5 pillows, 3 comforters, 1 clock, 1 grate, 6 hose lighters, 15 tin dippers, 1 boiler, 2 monkey wrenches, 1 feather duster, 1 alarm gong, 1 carpet, 1 wash stand, bowl and pitcher, 2 spring beds, 15 badges.

EDWARD H. SARGENT, *Foreman.*

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 3.

1 steam fire engine, 1 hose carriage, 2 hose sleds, 1 jigger, 2,000 feet of cotton hose, 20 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 25 feet small rubber hose, 1 force pump, 1 whiffletree, 1 strainer, 2 buckets, 1 cord of soft wood, 3 torches, 4 pipes, 3 shovels, 2 pokes, 6 oil cans, 6 nozzles, 1

spreading nozzle, 1 stove, 1 coal hod, 20 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 5 belts and spanners, 1 jack screw, 4 spittoons, 2 crowbars, 1 ladder, 1 step ladder, 1 looking glass, 1 stand, 1 drip pan, 1 dust pan, 1 brush, 2 brooms, 4 tons of hard coal, 1 ton of engine coal, 1 table, 3 settees, 2 suction spanners, 1 whip, 2 axes, 2 gallons sperm oil, 1 gallon kerosene oil, 2 pounds of waste, 2 bedsteads, 3 mattresses, 12 blankets, 8 sheets, 6 pillow slips, 2 quilts, 4 pillows, 2 clocks, 6 hose lighters, 24 mugs, 2 boilers, 2 monkey wrenches, 1 feather duster, 4 lanterns, 1 bureau, 1 2½ inch suction hose, 1 circulating heater, 14 badges.

RICHARD H. BALL, *Foreman.*

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 4.

One steam fire engine, 1 hose sled, 2100 feet cotton and linen rubber lined hose, 28 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 50 feet small rubber hose, 3 whiffletrees, 1 strainer, 4 buckets, 1 cord of soft wood, 3 torches, 4 pipes, 3 shovels, 1 poker, 3 oil cans, 10 nozzles, 1 stove, 1 coal hod, 18 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 6 belts and spanners, 1 jack screw, 4 spittoons, 1 crowbar, 1 step ladder, 2 looking glasses, 1 drip pan, 1 dust pan, 1 brush, 2 brooms, 3 tons of hard coal, 1 ton of engine coal, 2 tables, 2 settees, 1 suction spanner, 2 axes, 2 quarts sperm oil, 4 gallons kerosene oil, 5 pounds waste, 4 mattresses, 8 blankets, 9 sheets, 8 pillow slips, 4 pillows, 4 comforters, 2 clocks, 6 hose lighters, 1 boiler, 1 monkey wrench, 1 feather duster, 5 towels, 4 bunks, 20 mugs, 1 poney suction, 1 water gauge, 10 lanterns, 1 gong.

A. F. GRIFFIN, *Foreman.*

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 5.

One steam fire engine, 1 hose carriage, 1 hose sled, 2,000 feet of leather hose, 20 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck and connection, 100 feet small rubber hose, 3 whiffletrees, 1 strainer, 3 buckets, 2 feet of soft wood, 2 torches, 2 pipes, 2 shovels, 1 poker, 2 oil cans, 4 nozzles, 1 spreading nozzle, 2 stoves, 1 coal hod, 10 chairs, 1 vise and bench, 4 belts and spanners, 1 jack screw, 3 spittoons, 2 crowbars, 1 drip pan, 1 dust pan, 1 brush, 1 broom, 6 tons of hard coal, 1 ton of engine coal, 1 table, 1 settee, 2 suction spanners, 2 axes, 1 gallon sperm oil, 1 gallon kerosene oil, 1 pound of waste, 2

bedsteads, 4 mattresses, 6 blankets, 6 sheets, 4 pillow slips, 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 1 clock, 1 tin dipper, 1 boiler, 2 monkey wrenches, 1 feather duster, 15 badges.

R. H. MURPHY, *Foreman*.

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF HOOK AND LADDER CO., NO. 1.

One hook and ladder truck, 2 extension ladders, 3 roof ladders, 8 single ladders, 2 torches, 7 plaster hooks, 1 large hook, 136 feet rope and chain attached, 323 feet guy line, 1 hammer, 1 sledge, 1 vise, 2 pick malls, 12 ladder dogs and chains, 1 cup wrench, 1 signal lantern, 6 hand lanterns, 1 pair dark lanterns, 4 props, 2 pair ladder boots, 1 oiler, 6 crotch poles, 2 ladder winches, 1 auger, 1 hatchet and belt, 2 ladder rests, 1 Johnson pump, 50 feet small rubber hose, 8 buckets, 4 axes, 1 large gong on truck, 1 small gong, wire and pull, 1 shovel, 2 stoves, 2 oil cans, 1 coal hod, 20 chairs, 1 jack screw, 1 broom, 3 tons hard coal, 3½ feet soft wood, 3 hay forks, 1 table, 3 settees, 1 gallon sperm oil, 1 gallon kerosene oil, 2 cot beds, 3 mattresses, 2 comforters, 3 pairs blankets, 2 pairs sheets, 1 spread, 1 clock, 2 boilers, 12 mugs, 1 feather duster, 1 wash basin, 9 window shades, 2 spittoons, 1 tapper, 1 copper boiler, 1 monkey wrench, 24 badges.

B. L. SAWYER, *Foreman*.

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 2.

One hook and ladder truck, 1 horse, 2 feet small rubber hose, 2 force pumps, 4 buckets, 2 torches, 6 shovels, 1 poker, 1 oil can, 2 stoves, 1 coal hod, 16 chairs, 1 jack screw, 1 spittoon, 1 crowbar, 3 extension ladders, 4 single ladders, 2 roof ladders, 2 ladder hooks, 4 pitchforks, 4 hand lanterns, 1 signal lantern, 1 auger, 4 ladder dogs, 8 straps, 1 hatchet and belt, 250 feet rope, 1 set traverse runners, 12 feet of chain, 1 curry comb and brush, 1 jack, 1 sign, 4 window shades, 1 carpet, 3 bunks, 1 dust pan, 1 brush, 2 brooms, 2 tons hard coal, 3 tables, 1 settee, 1 harness, 1 whip, 2 horse blankets, 5 axes, 3 bedsteads, 3 mattresses, 3 blankets, 3 sheets, 3 pillow slips, 3 quilts, 3 pillows, 3 comforters, 2 boilers, 1 monkey wrench, 2 mauls, 8 mugs, 1 boiler, 1 tapper, 11 badges.

JOHN W. LONG, *Foreman*.

PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF HAND ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 8.

One hand engine, 1 hose carriage, 350 feet leather hose, 32 feet suction hose, 1 hydrant chuck, 1 strainer, 5 buckets, 1 torch, 2 pipes, 2 oil cans, 3 nozzles, 2 stoves, 1 coal hod, 25 chairs, 8 belts, 13 spittoons, 1 crowbar, 1 looking glass, 1 brush, 1 broom, 1 table, 4 settees, 4 suction spanners, 2 axes, 1 gallon kerosene oil, 5 pounds waste, 56 tin dippers, 2 boilers, 1 feather duster, 7 lamps, 8 spanners.

HENRY BACHELDER, *Foreman.*

PROPERTY AT HOSE HOUSE, SOUTH STREET.

1400 feet leather hose, 650 feet small rubber hose, 1 force pump, 1 foot soft wood, 1 shovel, 1 porker, 2 oil cans, 3 stoves, 1 vise and bench, 7 belts, 7,000 feet rope, 70 blocks, 4 spanners, 4 drip pans, 1 dust pan, 2 brushes, 1 broom, 2 tons hard coal, 1 settee, 1 axe, 1 boiler, 1 monkey wrench, 1 set Morse coupling tools.

PROPERTY AT STORE HOUSE, SOUTH STREET.

Two hose carriages, 2 extension ladders, 1 pole, 2 water casks, 1 single ladder, 1 snow scraper.

PROPERTY AT ALMS HOUSE.

One hose carriage, 2 lanterns, 1 hydrant wrench, 650 feet hose, 2 spanners, 1 axe.

PROPERTY AT CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

One desk, 1 table, 5 fire hats, 5 rubber coats, 2 spittoons, 6 chairs, 1 carpet, 2 record books, lot of stationery, 6 brooms.

PROPERTY AT STORE ROOM CITY BUILDING.

Three large oil cans, 5 gallons polishing oil, 14 gallons sperm oil, 2 measures, 30 pounds waste, 10 pounds tripoli, 4 lantern globes, 2 tunnels.

STOCK AND FIXTURES CONNECTED WITH THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH, NO. 7, THIRD FLOOR CITY BUILDING.

Forty-two signal boxes, 30 miles of wire, 5 bell strikers, 6 large gongs, 1 fire alarm bell, 16 call bells—city, 8 call bells—private, 4 repeaters, 3 switch boards, 4 galvanometers, 4 testing keys, 34 battery cells in use, 12 battery cells extra, 250 battery zincs, 25 battery clamps, 1 battery syringe, 6 box hinges, 15 box keys, 3 box locks, 1 desk, 1 carpet, 1 feather duster, 1 mirror, 5 chairs, 2 pails, 1 water pot, 1 water boiler, 2 pairs pliers, 1 pair shears, 2 screw drivers, 3 hand vises, 1 bench vise, 1 shovel, 2 ratchets and drills, 150 feet of rope, 2 tackles, 4 ladders, 1 ladder hook, 1 hand axe, 2 hammers, 2 soldering irons, 1 fire pot, 2 monkey wrenches, 4 files, 2 saws, 2 bit stocks and bits, 1 pair of climbers, 1 pair of pipe tongs, 2 taps, lot of machine screws, 1 gross of screws, 1 crowbar, 1 chisel, 1 drawing knife, 1 paint brush, 12 brackets—iron, 3 cedar poles, 3 pounds sulphate zinc, 300 pounds sulphate copper.

L. L. CUMMINGS, *Superintendent.*

EXPENSE OF FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FROM APRIL 1, 1879, TO MARCH 1, 1880.

Expense of fire alarm telegraph, including pay of superintendent,	\$1,328 02
Street department, hauling engines to fires, and board of horses..	7,500 00
Coal for engines and houses.....	427 08
New suction hose, couplings, etc.....	85 75
Gas for houses and burners.....	659 98
Hose stock, cleaning, oiling and repairing hose.....	646 50
Hauling wet hose from fires.....	244 00
Hauling hook and ladder truck, including pay of driver.....	670 00
Horse shoeing and harness repairs.....	73 96
Fire alarm striking machine, and exchanging on Dump.....	452 50
One fire alarm signal box.....	125 00
Ringing bells for fire alarm.....	18 33
Extra services of engine men in vacations.....	139 00
Extra services of men at fires and washing hook and ladder truck,	47 00
Furniture and bedding for houses.....	141 50
Rubber clothing.....	22 69
Stoves and hardware.....	124 32
Shoveling snow from reservoirs and hydrants.....	142 40
Washing for engine houses.....	169 50
Repairs on engines. etc.....	969 54
Painting engines, hose carriages, etc.....	32 10
Salary of Secretary Board of Engineers.....	40 00
Repairs on reservoirs.....	192 97
Dirigo Engine Company's allowance.....	100 00
Two circulating heaters.....	250 00
Printing and stationery.....	31 25
One Columbian Gas Saver and hose tester.....	78 50
Plumbing for hook and ladder house.....	33 00
Carriage hire by committee.....	10 00
Incidental.....	238 16

CR.

\$14,993 05

Sale of old hose..... \$276 00

Use of Engines..... 47 00

314 00

\$14,679 05

SALARIES.

One chief engineer at \$550 per year.....	\$ 550 00
Four assistant engineers at \$90 per year... ..	360 00
Seven foremen at \$75 per year.....	525 00
Seven clerks at \$75 per year.....	525 00
Five firemen at \$75 per year.....	375 00
One steward.....	50 00
Fifty-five hosemen at \$66 per year.....	3,630 00
Twenty-six hook and ladder men at \$66 per year....	1,716 00
Five engine men at \$850 per year.....	4,250 00—\$11,981 00
	\$26,660 05

Location of Hydrants.

Atlantic near North,	P	Congress, cor. Chestnut, 2,	SP
“ cor. Wilson,	P	“ cor. Temple,	S
“ cor. Monument,	SL	“ cor. Elm,	S
Brackett cor. Arsenal,	SL	“ cor. Preble,	SL
“ cor. Vaughan,	P	“ cor. Brown,	S
“ cor. Neal,	P	“ cor. Casco,	S
“ cor. Bradford, 2,	SP	“ cor. Oak, 2,	SP
Brown near Cumberland,	SL	“ cor. Green,	S
Commercial cor. India,	S	“ cor. High,	SL
“ opp. Galt Block,	SL	“ Congress Square,	S
“ cor. Franklin,	S	“ cor. Park,	P
“ opp. Burnham's Wh'f.	SL	“ cor. State,	S
“ cor. Silver,	P	“ cor. Vaughan,	S
“ cor. Pearl,	S	“ cor. Portland,	S
“ cor. Moulton,	S	Carlton near Congress,	SL
“ opp. Widgery's Whf.	SL	“ near Brackett,	SL
“ cor. Union,	S	Cushman, cor. Clark,	SL
“ cor. Cross, 2,	SSL	“ cor. Emery,	SL
“ opp. Brown's Whf.	P	Cumberland cor. Wash'n.	SL
“ cor. Maple,	SL	“ cor. Poplar,	SL
“ near High,	SL	“ cor. Montgomery,	SL
“ cor. Park,	SL	“ cor. Anderson,	S
“ cor. State,	SL	“ cor. Smith,	S
“ front B. & M. Depot,	SL	“ cor. Mayo,	S
“ cor. Brackett,	SL	“ cor. Locust,	SL
“ cor. Clark,	SL	“ cor. Boyd,	S
“ cor. York,	SL	“ cor. Wilmot,	S
“ near Match Factory,	SL	“ cor. Pearl,	SL
“ M. C. R. R. Yard,	P	“ cor. Myrtle,	S
“ opp. Glass Works,	P	“ cor. Chestnut,	S
“ cor. Emery,	S	“ cor. Cedar,	S
“ near Vaughan's Br'g.	S	“ cor. Elm,	S
“ B. & M. Round House, 2½		“ cor. Preble, 2,	SSL
Cen'l Whf. front Winslow's	S	“ cor. Brown,	S
Congress cor. St. Lawrence,	P	“ cor. Parris,	P
“ near North, 2,	SP	“ cor. Mechanic,	SL
“ cor. Washington,	P	“ cor. High,	P
“ cor. India,	P	Cotton near Free,	P
“ cor. Franklin,	S	Deering cor. Henry,	SL
“ cor. Wilmot,	S	“ cor. Mellen,	P
“ cor. Pearl,	S	Danforth near High,	SL
“ cor. Chapel,	P	“ cor. Park,	P
“ cor. Market,	S	“ cor. State,	P

Danforth	cor. Winter,	P	Merrill	cor. Congress,	SL
"	cor. Clark,	SL	Munjoy	near Fore, 2,	SP
"	cor. May,	SL	Middle	cor. India,	S
"	Emery,	P	"	cor. Hampshire,	S
"	near Clifford,	SL	"	cor. Deer,	S
"	cor. Vaughan,	S	"	cor. Pearl,	S
Exchange	opp. Printers Ex.	SL	"	cor. Market,	SL
"	opp. Milk,	SL	"	cor. Exchange,	S
Fore	cor. Vesper,	SL	"	cor. Plumb,	S
Fore	opp. Portland Co.	SL	"	cor. Temple,	P
"	cor. Mountfort,	SL	"	cor. Union,	S
"	front Eagle Sugar Co.	P	"	cor. Free,	S
"	cor. India,	S	Newbury	cor. Hancock,	SL
"	cor. Franklin,	P	"	cor. India, 2,	SSL
"	cor. Exchange,	ST	Oxford	cor. Washington,	P
"	cor. Plum,	SL	"	cor. Cleaves,	S
"	cor. Union, 2,	SP	"	cor. Anderson, 2,	SP
"	cor. Cross,	P	"	cor. Smith,	S
"	cor. Cotton,	SL	"	cor. Mayo,	S
"	cor. Centre,	S	"	cor. Boyd,	S
Federal	cor. India,	S	"	cor. Franklin,	SL
"	cor. Franklin,	SL	"	cor. Wilmot, 2,	SSL
"	cor. Temple,	P	"	cor. Myrtle,	S
"	cor. Middle,	P	"	cor. Chestnut,	S
Franklin	cor. Newbury,	SL	"	cor. Cedar,	S
Free,	cor. Cotton,	P	"	cor. Elm,	S
"	cor. Centre,	S	"	cor. Preble, 2,	SSL
"	cor. South,	SL	Portland	cor. Alder, 2,	SSL
"	cor. Oak,	P	"	cor. Hanover,	S
"	front Dr. Morse's,	P	"	cor. Parris, 2,	SP
Franklin	Wharf,	S	"	cor. Mechanic, 2,	SSL
Green,	opp. Hay Scales,	SL	"	cor. Green,	S
"	below Cumberland,	P	"	cor. High,	S
"	below Portland,	SL	"	cor. Mellen,	S
"	front of Ricker's,	SL	"	cor. Grove,	S
Lincoln,	cor. Mayo,	S	"	cor. Weymouth,	S
"	cor. Franklin,	P	"	cor. St. John,	SL
"	cor. Wilmot,	S	"	cor. Lowell,	SL
"	cor. Pearl, 2,	SP	Park	cor. Gray,	SL
"	cor. Myrtle,	S	"	cor. York,	SL
"	cor. Chestnut, 2,	SP	Pleasant	near Maple,	P
"	cor. Cedar,	S	"	cor. High,	SL
"	cor. Elm,	S	"	near Park,	P
"	cor. Preble,	S	Pine	near Winter,	SL
Merrill	cor. Turner,	P	"	cor. Brackett,	SL
"	cor. Melbourne,	P	"	cor. West,	SL

Pine near cor. Thomas,	P	St. John near Portland,	P
“ cor. Vaughan,	S	Smith's Wharf,	P
St. Lawrence near Fore,	P	Spruce cor. Emery,	ST
“ cor. Hoyt's Lane,	P	Vaughan cor. West,	SL
Spring cor. Centre, 2,	SSL	“ cor. Bowdoin,	SL
“ cor. South,	P	“ opp. Carroll,	S
“ cor. Oak,	SL	Thomas cor. Carroll,	S
“ cor. High,	P	Washington cor. Goold,	P
“ cor. Winter,	P	“ cor. Fox,	SL
“ near State,	S	“ cor. Madison,	SL
“ cor. Brackett,	SL	“ cor. Munroe,	SL
“ cor. Clark,	P	Winter bet. Pine & Spring,	P
“ cor. Emery,	SL	“ cor. Gray,	SL
“ cor. Neal,	P	Work House Yard, 2,	PP
“ cor. Thomas,	SL	York cor. Maple,	SL
Salem cor. Clark,	SL	“ cor. High,	SL
“ cor. Briggs,	SL	“ cor. State,	P
“ cor. Orange,	SL	“ cor. Brackett.	SL
State near Spring,	P		

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM BOXES.

- NO.
- 6 Corner Fox and Hammond streets.
 - 7 Corner Oxford and Mayo streets.
 - 8 Corner Atlantic and Wilson streets.
 - 9 Corner Merrill and Quebec streets.
 - 12 Portland Company's office.
 - 13 Engine house, Congress near North street.
 - 14 Corner Oxford and Washington streets.
 - 15 Corner Adams and Mountfort streets.
 - 16 Grand Trunk Depot.
 - 17 Hook and Ladder house, India street.
 - 18 Corner Cumberland and Franklin streets.
 - 19 Corner Lincoln and Pearl streets.
 - 21 Corner Newbury and Franklin streets.
 - 23 Corner Commercial and Market streets.
 - 24 Engine house, corner Congress and Market streets.
 - 25 Corner Middle and Exchange streets.
 - 26 Corner Oxford and Chestnut streets.
 - 27 Corner Fore and Union streets.
 - 28 Corner Middle and Free streets.
 - 31 Corner Congress and Preble streets.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER.

- no.
32 Corner Portland and Hanover streets.
34 Corner Spring and South streets.
35 Corner York and Maple streets.
36 Corner High and Danforth streets.
37 Engine House, Congress near Oak street.
38 Corner Congress and Mellon streets.
39 Corner Deering and Avon streets.
41 Engine House, near corner Spring and State Streets.
42 Corner Brackett and Danforth streets.
43 Corner Commercial and Clark streets.
45 Engine House, Brackett near Pine street.
46 Horse R. R. Stable, Spring street.
47 Corner Portland and Weymouth streets.
58 Corner Pine and Thomas streets.
51 Corner Brackett and Vaughan streets.
52 Libby's Corner.
53 Forest City Sugar House, West Commercial street.
54 Corner Danforth and Vaughan streets.
56 Corner Salem and School Streets.
62 Corner Commercial and Park streets.
64 Foot of Green street.
65 Grove street, opposite Palmer's.

LIST OF RESERVOIRS, WITH LOCATION AND NUMBERS.

NO.	SCUTTLES.	NO.	SCUTTLES.
1	Cumberland, near North,	33	Cumberl'd, near Green,
2	North, near Melbourne,	34	Cumberl'd, near Preble,
3	Cumberland, c. Lafayette,	35	Portland, cor. Alder,
4	St. Lawrence, c. Monum't,	36	Portland, cor. Green,
5	Atlantic, off Gilberts Lane,	37	Cong., opp. Casco,
6	Adams, near Waterville,	38	Free, cor. Oak,
7	Newbury, near Mountfort,	39	Spring, cor. South,
8	Middle, cor. India,	40	Danforth, cor. Maple,
9	Federal, cor. Franklin,	41	Pleasant, cor. Centre,
10	Cumberland, c. Franklin,	42	Cong., front Plym'h Ch.,
11	Congress, head India,	43	State, cor. Congress,
12	Mayo near Oxford,	44	Spring, cor. Winter,
13	Cumberl'd near Washing'n,	45	Spring, near Neal,
14	Hammond near Fox,	46	Danforth, cor. High,
15	Middle near Franklin,	47	Danforth, near Clark,
16	Deer near Middle,	48	Danforth, near Emery,
17	Silver near Milk,	49	York, cor. Tate,
18	Exchange near Middle,	50	Park, cor. Spring,
19	Plum near Middle,	51	State, cor. Danforth,
20	Union near Middle,	52	Brackett, near Carlton,
21	Free, corner Centre,	53	Brackett, near Vaughan,
22	Market Square,	54	Brackett, near Gray,
23	Congress head Temple,	55	Clark, cor. Spruce,
24	Federal, cor. Exchange,	56	Emery, near Spruce,
25	Cumberland, cor. Pearl,	57	Salem, cor. Brackett,
26	Cumberl'nd cor. Chestnut,	58	Portland, cr. Weymouth,
27	Wilmot, cor. Congress,	59	St. John,
28	Oxford, cor. Cedar,	60	Lowell, cor. Burnham,
29	Oxford, cor. Pearl,	61	Sumner, cor. Mountfort,
30	Com., head Long Wharf,	62	Monroe, opp. Jail,
31	Com., h. Widgery's Whf.,	63	Merrill, cor. Turner,
32	Preble, near Congress,	64	Vaughan, cor. Pine,

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, }

MARCH 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest:

H. I. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }

MARCH 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered printed in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY MARSHAL.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE, }
Portland, February 29th, 1880. }

To His Honor the Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of Portland :

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with custom, and the requirements of the City Ordinances, I herewith submit my fourth annual report of the doings of the police department for the year ending Feb. 29, 1880.

ORGANIZATION.

The force at present numbers thirty-nine men, as follows :

City Marshal,	1
Deputy Marshal,	2
Day Patrolmen,	9
Night Patrolmen,	25
Day Turnkey,	1
Night Turnkey,	1
Total,	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 39

NAME AND RANK OF OFFICERS.

City Marshal, Cyrus K. Bridges.
Deputy Marshal, James M. Black, 1st,
Jesse M. Crowell, 2d.

DAY PATROLMEN.

Benjamin Gribben,	Ruel N. Field,
Benjamin C. Miles,	Benjamin Burnham,
Luther A. Sterling,	Charles W. Hanson,
Benjamin W. Stover,	Alonzo F. Harmon,
	John F. Langmaid.

NIGHT PATROLMEN.

Oliver A. Skillings,	William S. Morse,
Winslow Lawton,	Charles W. Stevens,
Joseph H. Rice,	Alexander Bell,
Whitmore R. Garland,	Israel Hicks,
Horace L. Pride,	Charles P. Covell,
Caleb K. Newcomb,	Joseph B. Warren,
Thomas S. Steele,	William J. McCallum,
Edward K. Heath,	Frank Merrill,
Wilmot G. Jackson,	Daniel O. McIntire,
George F. Harmon,	David Y. Harris,
George H. Gill,	Levi S. Pennell,
John Massure,	Ellory W. Rowe,
	Joseph A. Fickett.

Day Turnkey, Freeman T. Merrill.

Night Turnkey, Oliver H. Davis,

There have been no changes in the force during the year.

NUMBER OF ARRESTS, AND FOR WHAT CAUSE.

Assault and battery,	127
Arson,	2
Affray,	24
Attempt at rape,	1
Assault with a deadly weapon,	3
Adultery,	5
Breaking and entering,	10
Bastardy,	3
Common drunkards,	22
Cruelty to animals,	2
Common thief,	1
Drunkenness,	890
Drunkenness and disturbance,	557
Delivered up by bondsmen,	1
Discharging fire arms,	1
Deserters,	5
Disturbance,	1
Embezzlement,	3
Evading fare,	5

Exposure of person,	3
Forgery,	2
Insanity,	24
Illegal transportation of liquor,	1
Keeping pawn broker's shop without a license,	1
Keeping a billiard saloon without a license,	1
Keeping a dog without a license,	1
Keeping a junk store without a license	1
Keeping house of ill fame,	1
Larceny,	150
Malicious mischief,	23
Murder,	1
Open shop,	16
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	2
Obtaining money under false pretences,	2
Obstructing the street,	2
Poligamy,	1
Riot,	7
Robbery,	1
Rape,	1
Receiving stolen goods,	2
Running away from city House of Correction,	12
Running away from ship,	4
Running away from home,	8
Running away from State Reform School,	4
Swindling,	1
Sabbath breaking,	13
Seizures,	8
Single sale,	7
Search and seizures,	27
Selling liquor,	7
Suspicion of larceny,	10
Suspicion of breaking and entering,	4
Suspicion of murder,	1
Suspicion of arson,	2
Suspicion of robbery,	1
Suspicion of forgery,	1
Suspicious persons,	1
Tramps,	38

Truancy,	13
Using obscene language,	1
Uttering forged paper,	1
Vagrants,	44

VIOLATION OF THE CITY ORDINANCES.

Allowing cows to run at large,	4
Allowing goats to run at large,	1
Allowing hogs to run at large,	1
Collecting house offal,	2
Driving hack without a license,	1
Depositing filth in the street,	1
Fast driving,	6
Obstructing sidewalk,	12
Resisting police,	5
Shouting on the street,	19
Snowballing in the street,	29
Playing bat and ball in the street,	3
Throwing stones in the street,	13
Total,	97

DISPOSITION OF THOSE ARRESTED.

Taken before the Municipal Court,	992
Discharged without a complaint,	1023
Discharged by consent of complainant,	103
Delivered to officers out of town,	15
Delivered to sheriff of Cumberland county,	22
Delivered to truant officer,	9
Delivered to U. S. officers	6
Delivered to officers in the city,	2
Committed to county jail to await action of grand jury,	2
Committed to city House of Correction,	21
Committed to county jail to await sentence,	1
Committed to county jail by order of Municipal Court,	4
Committed to State Reform School,	3
Committed to the Insane Asylum at Augusta,	2
Committed to City Hospital,	5
Committed to the county jail to await trial,	1
Returned to their homes out of town,	2
Total,	2,213

NATIVITY.

Ireland,	1,297	Wales,	1
United States,	740	Colored Americans,	33
England,	45	No. Am. Indians,	4
Germany,	14	British Americans,	7
Scotland,	15	Holland,	2
France,	18	Italy,	6
Russia,	2	Portugal,	2
Sweden,	23	Austra,	1
Spain,	2	Belgium,	1
Total,			<hr/> 2,213

TRAMPS AND LODGERS.

The whole number of lodgings furnished to those applying to us during the past year, is eleven hundred and fifty seven, against three thousand eight hundred and eighty two, in the year 1878. While we have occasion to rejoice that the numbers are becoming less, it is nevertheless a startling fact that they are of a more dangerous character. Many of them are professional thieves and burglars, and capable of committing the most outrageous crimes known to our criminal law, as our records will show the past year, and I would recommend that our good citizens do not encourage these miserable out-laws, in their nefarious business by giving them food, clothing or shelter.

NATIVITY OF LODGERS.

Ireland,	545	Sweden,	7
United States,	439	Wales,	2
England,	77	Scotland,	7
Germany,	5	Russia,	1
France,	26	Holland,	1
Colored Americans,	30	Belgium,	7
British Americans,	10		
Total,			<hr/> 1,157

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Our receipt book for the present Municipal year shows that we have recovered, and restored to the owners, five thousand two hundred and seventy two dollars (\$5,272.) worth of stolen property.

LICENSES.

Amount of money collected for licenses on hacks and drays, is two hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents, (213.50) which amount I have paid over to the Aldermen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stores found open and secured,	285
Stray teams found and put up,	47
Lost children found and taken home,	76
Fires extinguished without an alarm,	7
Cases of small pox,	2
Sick and mad dogs killed,	17

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS K. BRIDGES, *City Marshal.*

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, }
March 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered to be printed, and sent down.

Attest:

H. I. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
March 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered to be printed in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF STREETS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF STREETS, }
Portland, March 1st, 1880. }

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council :

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the street department from April 1st, 1879, to March 1st, 1880 :

The amounts expended are as follows :

STABLES AND TEAMS.

Hay and Straw,	\$1,201	20	
Grain,	1,630	71	
Carts, sleds, and repairs of,	824	31	
Harnesses, “ “	495	89	
Shoeing,	473	76	
Stable utensils,	7	47	
Horses and exchange,	250	00	
Medicine and attendance,	128	92	
Miscellaneous,	82	86	
Pay roll teamsters,	10,181	13	\$15,276 25

LABOR AND MATERIALS.

Pay roll laborers,	\$17,753	50	
Tools and repairs of,	472	78	
Curbstone,	447	62	
Paving stone,	1,746	59	
Bricks,	2,829	66	
Paving and setting curbstone,	2,356	02	
Concrete walk and repairs,	712	06	
Bridges,	6,726	77	
Gravel and sand,	180	20	
Lumber for streets,	393	59	

Carpentry, etc.,	134	43	
Mason work, etc.,	223	26	
Crusher,	167	97	
Granite paving blocks,	5,816	71	
J. Cunningham's bill, E. Promenade,	204	75	
J. Gulliver's bill, Pearl street,	179	75	
P. & J. O'Neal, grading Sheridan st.,	680	70	
Wm. A. Sterling's bill, Island Ave.,	90	00	
F. W. Cunningham, wall on Com'l st.,	509	20	
Stone monuments for streets,	105	90	
Miscellaneous,	191	36	\$41,922 76
			15,275 25
			<hr/>
Total amount expended,			\$57,199 01
Amount of appropriation,	\$50,000	00	
Transferred from fire department,	7,500	00	\$57,500 00
Amount expended to date,			57,199 01
			<hr/>
Balance on hand,			\$300 99

The following is the amount of labor and team work, and materials furnished for each street, viz :

ADAMS STREET.			
Labor and team work,	\$49	73	
Materials,	38	00	\$87 73
ANDERSON STREET.			
Labor and team work,	61	06	
Materials,	21	25	82 31
ARSENAL STREET.			
Labor and team work,	24	50	24 50
ATLANTIC STREET.			
Labor and team work,	199	38	
Materials,	130	00	329 38
BOWDOIN STREET.			
Labor and team work,	15	00	15 00
BOYD STREET.			
Labor and team work,	65	87	65 87
BRACKETT STREET.			
Labor and team work,	409	12	
Materials,	283	20	692 32
BRADFORD STREET.			
Labor and team work,	7	00	7 00

	BRAMHALL STREET.	
Labor and team work,	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 00
	BRATTLE STREET.	
Labor and team work,	24 89	
Materials,	22 00	46 89
	BROWN STREET.	
Labor and team work,	22 37	
Materials,	9 00	31 37
	CARLTON STREET.	
Labor and team work,	82 73	
Materials,	122 80	205 53
	CARROLL STREET.	
Labor and team work,	32 62	32 62
	CARTER STREET.	
Labor and team work,	12 94	
Materials,	22 30	35 24
	CEDAR STREET.	
Labor and team work,	49 50	
Materials,	22 50	72 00
	CENTER STREET.	
Labor and team work,	22 25	
Materials,	18 00	
Repairs concrete walk,	286 97	327 22
	CHESTNUT STREET.	
Labor and team work,	17 00	
Materials,	9 00	26 00
	CHERRY STREET.	
Labor and team work,	27 50	27 50
	CLARK STREET.	
Labor and team work,	134 75	
Materials,	101 00	235 75
	CLIFFORD STREET.	
Labor and team work,	20 50	20 50
	COMMERCIAL STREET.	
Labor and team work,	1,294 85	
Materials,	3,233 80	
Labor, paving,	569 30	
Building wall,	509 20	5,607 15
	CONGRESS STREET.	
Labor and team work,	766 81	
Materials,	727 80	1,494 11

LARCH STREET.		
Labor and team work,	\$ 3 02	
Materials,	3 00	\$ 6 02
LEWIS STREET.		
Labor and team work,	29 45	
Materials,	68 90	98 35
LINCOLN STREET.		
Labor and team work,	57 43	
Materials,	37 65	95 08
LOCUST STREET.		
Labor, etc.,	2 50	2 50
MADISON STREET.		
Labor and team work,	47 50	47 50
MAPLE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	81 75	
Materials,	6 75	88 50
MARION STREET.		
Labor and team work,	90 19	
Materials,	127 70	217 89
MARKET STREET.		
Labor and team work,	9 62	
Materials,	1 80	11 42
MARSTON STREET.		
Labor and team work,	10 25	10 25
MECHANIC STREET.		
Labor and team work,	55 25	55 25
MELBOURNE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	76 87	
Materials,	56 50	
Carpentry,	60 99	
Mason work,	175 00	369 36
MELLEN STREET.		
Labor and team work,	208 90	
Materials,	152 00	360 90
MIDDLE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	250 54	
Materials,	186 80	437 34
MONTGOMERY STREET.		
Labor and team work,	2 62	
Materials,	16 48	19 10
MOUNTFORT STREET.		
Labor and team work,	29 70	
Materials,	19 00	48 70

MUNJOY STREET.		
Labor and team work,	\$ 19 67	
Materials,	31 50	\$50 17
MYRTLE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	206 27	
Materials,	105 40	311 67
NEAL STREET.		
Labor and team work,	75 44	
Materials,	76 82	152 26
NEWBURY STREET.		
Labor and team work,	425 68	
Materials,	470 50	896 18
NORTH STREET.		
Labor and team work,	51 00	
Materials,	8 00	59 00
OAK STREET.		
Labor and team work,	92 12	
Materials,	23 50	115 62
ORANGE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	26 00	26 00
ORCHARD STREET.		
Labor and team work,	357 75	357 75
OXFORD STREET.		
Labor and team work,	357 92	
Materials,	220 10	578 02
PARK STREET.		
Labor and team work,	253 25	253 25
PARRIS STREET.		
Labor and team work,	127 83	
Materials,	33 00	160 83
PEARL STREET.		
Labor and team work,	10 56	
Materials,	24 31	
J. Gulliver for wall,	179 75	214 62
PINE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	358 81	
Materials,	198 70	557 51
PLUM STREET.		
Labor and team work,	30 25	
Materials,	9 00	39 25
PLEASANT STREET.		
Labor and team work,	56 16	
Materials,	89 20	145 36

	POPLAR STREET.	
Labor and team work,	\$ 2 50	\$ 2 50
	PORTLAND STREET.	
Labor and team work,	240 24	
Materials,	302 96	542 26
	PREBLE STREET.	
Labor and team work,	147 25	
Materials,	18 05	165 30
	PROMENADE. (WESTERN.)	
Labor and team work,	61 50	61 50
	PROMENADE (EASTERN.)	
Labor and team work,	165 50	
Materials,	2 00	
Paid J. Cunningham,	220 50	388 00
	QUEBEC STREET.	
Labor and team work,	2 50	2 50
	RUSSELL STREET.	
Labor and team work,	6 50	
Materials,	48 60	55 10
	SHERBROKE STREET.	
Labor and team work,	17 46	
Materials,	15 00	32 46
	SHERMAN STREET.	
Labor and team work,	19 50	
Materials,	2 50	22 00
	SHERIDAN STREET.	
Paid P. & J. O'Neal, for grading,	68 70	68 70
	SMITH STREET.	
Labor and team work,	82 62	
Materials,	45 15	127 77
	SOUTH STREET.	
Repair concrete walk,	68 58	68 58
	SPRING STREET.	
Labor and team work,	354 69	
Materials,	587 69	942 38
	SPRUCE STREET.	
Labor and team work,	157 61	
Materials,	206 00	357 61
	STATE STREET.	
Labor and team work,	209 53	
Materials,	197 75	407 28
	ST. JOHN STREET.	
Labor and team work,	756 06	756 06

ST. LAWRENCE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	\$156 93	
Materials,	136 50	\$293 43
STONE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	84 17	
Materials,	71 50	155 67
TATE STREET.		
Labor,	2 00	
Materials,	7 01	901
TAYLOR STREET.		
Labor and team work,	112 75	112 75
TEMPLE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	21 60	
Materials,	28 70	50 30
THOMAS STREET.		
Labor and team work,	96 24	
Materials,	84 50	180 74
TYNG STREET.		
Labor and team work,	5 62	5 62
UNION STREET.		
Labor and team work,	18 08	
Materials,	16 34	34 42
VAUGHAN STREET.		
Labor and team work,	72 25	
Materials,	34 91	107 16
VESPER STREET.		
Labor and team work,	6 25	6 25
VINE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	2 25	
Materials,	26 85	29 10
WASHINGTON STREET.		
Labor and team work,	127 71	127 71
WATERVILLE STREET.		
Labor and team work,	76 18	
Materials,	39 80	115 98
WEST STREET.		
Labor and team work,	407 44	
Materials,	516 00	923 44
WEYMOUTH STREET.		
Labor and team work,	5 75	5 75
WILMOT STREET.		
Labor and team work,	28 00	
Materials,	9 00	37 00

YORK STREET.

Labor and team work,	\$117 75	
Materials,	49 10	\$166 85

VARIOUS STREETS.

SMALL REPAIRS ON SIDEWALKS, GUTTERS, ETC.

Labor and team work,	1,531 81	
Materials,	575 57	2,107 38

CRUSHING STONE.

Labor and team work, including engineer,	323 37	
Machine work, jaws, etc.,	141 30	
Material and coal,	45 67	510 34

CLEANING STREETS.

Labor and team work,	3,974 75	3,974 75
----------------------	----------	----------

CLEANING CULVERTS.

Labor and team work,	1,207 25	1,207 25
----------------------	----------	----------

STONE CUTTING.

Stone Cutting,	143 47	143 47
----------------	--------	--------

CARTING AND SCREENING SAND.

Labor and team work,	1,767 92	1,767 92
----------------------	----------	----------

MOVING ICE AND SNOW.

Labor and team work,	1,625 95	1,625 95
----------------------	----------	----------

MISCELLANEOUS.

Labor and team work,	670 73	670 73
----------------------	--------	--------

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hauling apparatus, and board of horses,	7,500 00	7,500 00
---	----------	----------

BRIDGES.

VAUGHAN'S BRIDGE.

Labor and team work,	3 25	
Materials,	934 08	
J. S. Libby, bill for repairs,	2,448 26	
Tending draw	229 13	3,614 72

TUKEY'S BRIDGE.

Materials,	1,088 93	
J. S. Libby, bill of repairs	923 75	
Tending draw,	275 00	2,287 68

PRIDE'S BRIDGE.

Labor and team work,	30 25	
Materials,	141 80	172 05

STROUDWATER BRIDGE.

Labor and team work,	\$ 80 75	
Materials,	10 11	
Paid Daniel Frazier,	44 10	\$134 96

CLARK STREET BRIDGE.

Labor and team work,	102 25	
Materials,	617 16	719 41

PAVEMENT.

There have been laid the past year 12,017 1-10 yards, viz:

Granite block pavement, roadway,	2,148 2-10 yards.	
Cobble stone " "	343	"
" " " gutters, (new)	5,637	"
" " crossings, "	1,166	"
" " repairs,	1,841	"
Granite block to replace wood,	881 9-10	"

CURBSTONE.

There have been set and reset 10,899 feet, viz:

Set,	4,502½ feet.
Reset,	6,396½ "

SIDEWALKS.

There have been laid and relaid 12,359 lineal feet, making 12,447 yards, viz:

4,690 feet brick walk laid.

7,669 feet brick walk relaid.

Number of new brick laid,	354,350
Number of old brick relaid,	236,875

Total,	591,225
--------	---------

There have also been laid and relaid 2,685 lineal feet of plank sidewalk, making 989 square yards.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY

IN CHARGE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS.

1 stone crusher and engine, \$2,500 00	40 picks.....	\$45 00
1 street sweeper..... 250 00	3 grub axes.....	8 00
1 stump lifter..... 45 00	5 face hammers.....	15 00
1 street roller, iron..... 250 00	1 hand hammer.....	1 00
2 stone rollers..... 25 00	2 hatchets.....	2 00
1 derrick, etc..... 300 00	1 screw driver.....	50
24 horses..... 4,800 00	1 cross-cut saw.....	5 00
10 double wheel carts..... 1,700 00	1 post auger.....	2 00
5 single wheel carts..... 475 00	1 scythe.....	1 00
9 double cart sleds..... 500 00	2 paving pounders.....	4 00

4 single cart sleds.....	200 00	2 hand saws.....	2 00
16 sets double harness.....	1,000 00	1 spirit level.....	3 50
13 sets single harness.....	800 00	1 tamping bar.....	1 50
4) blankets.....	200 00	1 grindstone.....	5 00
1 jigger.....	250 00	1 square.....	1 50
2 pung sleighs.....	25 00	1 auger.....	1 00
1 lumber cart.....	75 00	7 rakes.....	7 00
1 stone drag.....	10 00	4 axes.....	5 00
5 hoods.....	10 00	1 iron pump.....	2 00
5 spare collars.....	15 00	5 tool boxes.....	20 00
7 halters.....	7 00	6 steel wedges.....	20 00
7 sets lead reins.....	21 00	18 buckets.....	10 00
3 sets lead harness.....	30 00	2 copper kettles.....	8 00
5 sets lead bars.....	18 00	2 powder cans.....	1 00
4 sets whiffletrees.....	4 00	6 wheelbarrows.....	10 00
4 surcingles.....	4 00	4 sand screens.....	30 00
4 spare hames.....	4 00	4 stoves and pipe.....	30 00
18 combs.....	18 00	10 stone hammers.....	10 00
18 brushes.....	18 00	1 triangle.....	5 00
8 dust brushes.....	3 00	100 feet hose.....	10 00
20 cart wrenches.....	36 00	1 pick pole.....	1 50
13 cart jacks.....	26 00	1-2 bbl. harness dressing.....	8 00
8 stall hooks.....	4 00	3 galls. oil and can.....	5 00
1 harness punch.....	2 00	1-2 bbl. black oil.....	8 00
12 grain boxes.....	15 00	1 case axle grease.....	8 00
9 crowbars.....	18 00	4 casks nails and spikes.....	20 00
1 hay cutter.....	25 00	2 M. feet lumber.....	20 00
3 feed boxes.....	5 00	600 tons paving stone (cobble)	750 00
14 brooms.....	3 00	22 hundred yds granite pav-	
4 stable lamps.....	5 00	ing blocks.....	2,500 00
6 chains.....	12 00	Crossing stone.....	50 00
6 lanterns.....	2 00	Rough stone.....	400 00
13 oil cans.....	5 00	Crushed stone.....	500 00
21 forks.....	20 00	Curbstone (old).....	10 00
64 shovels.....	50 00	Sand and gravel.....	1,500 00
2 monkey wrenches.....	4 00	Hay.....	150 00
50 hoes.....	20 00	Straw.....	20 00
Total.....			\$20,025 50

Respectfully submitted,

CHAUNCEY BARRETT,

Commissioner of Streets.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, }

MARCH 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest:

H. I. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }

MARCH 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered printed in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CITY SOLICITOR

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
Portland, February 28th, 1880. }

To the Honorable City Council of Portland:

I have the honor to submit the following report of legal matters in which the City has been interested during the municipal year.

At the date of the last annual report of the City Solicitor the following cases were pending in court:

Francis O. J. Smith, et al.,	vs. City of Portland.
Cumb. & Ox. Canal Corp.,	“ Same.
Same,	“ Same.
Same,	“ George F. Hitchings.
Same,	“ The City of Portland.
The City of Portland, in eq.,	“ Port'd & Roch'ter R. R
Franklin Wharf Co.,	“ The City of Portland.
Charles H. Pierson, et ux.,	“ Same.
Inhabitants of Cape Elizabeth,	“ Same,
Adeline Walker,	“ Same.
William W. Carr, et ux.,	“ Same.
Sarah A. Adams, et al.,	“ Same.
John E. Donnell,	“ John T. Hull.
	and City Portland, Tr.
John T. Hull,	“ The City of Portland.
William, A. Golden, Adm'r,	“ Same.
George D. B. Witham,	“ Same.

Francis O. J. Smith, et al., v. Portland, and the four following suits of the Cumberland & Oxford Canal Corporation, are suits resulting from the filling up of the Canal at Vaughan's bridge. These suits had been pending in court since 1872, and a part of them, since 1870. Early in this municipal year the committee on Judicial Proceedings had a

full hearing on these cases and several conferences with the proprietors and mortgagees of the Canal corporation. The whole matter was adjusted in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the City, in accordance with the report of the committee; and the cases have been dismissed from the docket.

The City of Portland, in eq., vs. The Portland and Rochester Railroad.

The interest of the City in the Portland and Rochester Railroad having been sold at auction during the municipal year, the City has only a nominal interest in this suit. The City council have ordered foreclosure of proceedings under the mortgage of June 24, 1867; and in these proceedings the City will have only a nominal interest.

Franklin Wharf Company, vs. The City.

In this case the verdict in favor of the City has been sustained by the Law Court; and judgment has been rendered for the city.

Charles H. Pierson, et ux., vs. the City.

In this case the verdict for the plaintiffs has been sustained by the law court, and judgment rendered on verdict.

Inhabitants of Cape Elizabeth vs. the City.

This was for pauper supplies. After a full investigation of this case, and a careful examination by our very efficient board of overseers of the poor, it was determined that the testimony was not such as to render the City liable; the case has been entered, "Neither party, no further action against Portland for the same cause."

William W. Carr, et ux., vs. the City.

This was an action to recover for personal injuries received by reason of an alleged defect in the highway, and has been pending since 1876. The negotiations in progress at the date of the last report resulted in a favorable settlement, and the suit is dismissed from the docket.

Adeline Walker vs. the City.

This is an action for personal injuries received on the highway.

This case will not probably be tried, but will be submitted to the committee on Judicial Proceedings for investigation.

Sarah A. Adams et al., vs. the City.

This was an action in which damages were claimed for injuries received on the highway. The case was tried in 1879, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. It was tried again last April, and after a long trial, resulted again in a disagreement of the jury. It has since been entered "neither party."

John T. Hull vs. the City.

This is an action to recover for services rendered in preparing descriptions of the real estate in the city. This suit has been investigated by the committee on Judicial Proceedings, and will probably be referred to a referee by a rule of reference from the Court.

The case of Donnell vs. Hull, in which the city is trustee, is continued to abide the suit of Hull vs. the City.

William A. Golden, admr., vs. the City.

This was an action to recover for personal injuries received on the highway. When the case was called for trial, the plaintiff became nonsuit.

George D. B. Witham vs. the City.

This is an action to recover for personal injuries received by reason of an alleged defect in the side walk on Milk street. This action was tried at the November term of the Superior Court, and after a very long trial resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. The case presents some vital points for the adjudication of the Law Court, and will be argued at the July term of that court.

Since the date of the last report the following suits have been commenced:

Everett Downs, et al.,	vs. The City of Portland.
Bridget Welsh, et al.,	" Same.
Albert W. Skillin,	" Same.
The City of Portland,	" The In. of Machias.
Same,	" The In. of Biddeford.
Same,	" Sam. Lawrence, et al.
Same,	" S. L. Carleton.
Same,	" George D. Jost.

Everett Downs, at al., vs. The City.

This was an action brought to recover for material furnished in the erection of Fore street wall. Defence, payment. The case was tried at the December term of the Superior Court, and resulted in favor of the city. It will not be taken to the Law Court, but judgment will be rendered for the city.

The cases, *Welch vs. the City* and *Skillen vs. the City*, are actions brought to recover for injuries received on the highway. They have recently been brought, and are not yet in order for trial.

The cases, *the City vs. Machias* and *the City vs. Biddeford*, were brought for pauper supplies, but were satisfactorily settled before entry in court.

The cases, *the City vs. Carleton* and *the City vs. Jost*, were real actions brought under the direction of the Building Loan Commissioners. The former case was settled satisfactorily, and in the latter the City recovered judgment.

The case, *the City vs. Lawrence, et al.*, was brought under revised statutes, chapter 24, section 38, against overseers of the poor of the town of Calais, for bringing and leaving a poor person in this city, knowing him to be so, with an intent to charge this city with his support. The case is not yet in order for trial.

The investigations which resulted in the purchase by the city of "Deering's Oaks" are matters of record of the City Council, and need not be presented here.

In cases involving the liability for defective streets, the City Marshal, Deputy Marshal, and police force have rendered very effective assistance.

During the past year I have attended the meetings of the City Council and of the Committee on Judicial Proceedings, and advised with them, when required, on municipal matters requiring legal assistance, and have also appeared before legislative committees, when so instructed by vote of the City Council, to advise with regard to the interests of the city.

Very respectfully,

CLARENCE HALE,

City Solicitor.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, }
March 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered to be printed, and sent down.

Attest:

H. I. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
March 8, 1880. }

Received and ordered to be printed in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CIFFORD WADE, *Clerk.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

OFFICE OF OVERSEERS OF POOR AND ALMS HOUSE, }
Portland, February 28, 1880. }

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Portland :

GENTLEMEN:—In submitting to you our annual report it is with pleasure we are able to say that by the blessings of a kind Providence the distress prevailing among that class of our population who are the recipients of public charity has been much less during the past year than it has been for several years previous to this ; a fact indicating at least that the dark cloud which for a long time has hung like a pall over the business of our city and the nation, has been partially driven away by the returning sunshine of prosperity ; and that the “winter of our discontent,” gloom and poverty, is giving place to a summer of contentment, joy and plenty, which we had almost feared had departed never to return.

PAUPERS OUTSIDE THE ALMS HOUSE.

The number of families who have received aid in different ways are two hundred and fifty one, and the number of persons contained in these families are nine hundred and eighty-two.

Of these eighty are widows, some of them with large families of small children ; and forty-four have received aid in the way of medical attendance and medicines only. Twenty-one men with families have worked on the streets to pay for what they have had. The nativity of these two hundred and fifty-one families is as follows: Irish, one hundred and forty; Americans, sixty-two; English, eighteen; Colored, seven;

Swedish, eight; French, six; Portugese, six; German, two; Danish, two; foreign, one hundred eighty-nine; native, sixty-two. Of these there have legal pauper settlement in the city one hundred eighty-one; have settlement elsewhere in the State, eighteen; have no settlement in the State, fifty-two.

To show the improvement of this year over the last, we give the following comparative statement for the two years ending February 28, 1880, of families who have received outside relief:

	1878 AND 1879.		1879 AND 1880.	
March,	166 families,	677 persons;	152 families,	668 persons.
April,	93	366	112	475
May,	57	228	67	255
June,	46	171	44	186
July,	35	142	53	229
August,	53	221	46	193
September,	41	159	46	190
October,	55	194	48	170
November,	73	291	55	238
December,	116	498	87	411
January,	167	669	87	397
February,	166	728	99	402
Total,	1,068	4,344	896	3,814

The above shows a decrease the past year of one hundred and seventy-two families and five hundred and thirty less persons; the decrease in families being about sixteen, and in persons about twelve per cent., thereby adding new proof that it is harder to support large families than small ones. The chief reason there is more aid given the last year from April to October, (both included) is, that during the warm weather only widows and families who have sickness are helped, and these two classes, especially the former, have increased faster than business has improved. The supplies delivered to the outside poor have been as follows: 420 feet of wood, 227,750 pounds of coal, 15,787 pounds flour, 3,815 pounds fish, 4,045 pounds pork, 1,504 quarts molasses, 191 pounds oat meal, 53 pounds tea, 216 pounds sugar, 186 pounds rice, 186 dozens crackers, 10 quarts beans, 4 quarts oil, 8½ pounds mutton, 149 heads cabbage. In addition to these supplies which have been distributed to the well and the sick, the sick have received medicines on prescriptions from the City Physician to the amount of two hundred and ninety-six and 31-100 dollars. We cannot give the exact figures for the expense of this class, but can make an estimate near

enough for all practical purposes, and we estimate as follows :

Cost of fuel,	\$ 845.00
Cost of Provisions,	1,088.44
Cost of Medicines,	296.31

Estimated total cost outside poor,	<u>\$2,229.75</u>
------------------------------------	-------------------

Among this class the Secretary has made more than eight hundred visits during the year, that their true condition might be known, and to learn also whether they were doing all they could for their own support, or were using their limited incomes in a prudent and frugal way.

ALMS HOUSE.

This has been the past year under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Joel W. Merrill as master and matron, whose best endeavors as in all the years during which they have filled the above positions, have been crowned with success, and the result is seen in the cleanliness of the house and its surroundings, a good degree of order and discipline among the inmates, and the general comfort of all who by the misfortunes or the vices of their lives have been obliged to make this their permanent or temporary home. Included in those who are there permanently are a large number of aged, infirm and idiotic persons who can do little or nothing even for themselves, and the work necessary to be done for their comfort must be done almost entirely by those inmates who are a little more fortunate than they are as to mental and physical capacity; and under efficient supervision, the latter class have been made to add greatly to the comfort of the former. The number of inmates in the Alms House and House of Correction one year ago was one hundred and thirty-eight. The number admitted to the Alms House on permits during the year has been one hundred and six, and the number committed to the House of Correction from the municipal court has been forty-seven. The number discharged, one hundred and twenty-three; runaway, thirty-five; died, seven, and there are remaining at the present time one hundred and twenty-six. The average number is one hundred and fourteen, and we estimate,

The total expense for the year to be,	\$11,829.30
The average cost of each inmate per week,	1.99 3-5
This includes the salary of the master and matron, the	

Chaplain and all other persons employed about the farm and in the house, together with the cost of board of those who board at the keeper's table

GREELY HOSPITAL.

Under the efficient direction of the Hospital Committee this institution has continued to be a comfortable retreat for a class of persons who without comfortable homes, or with no homes at all, have been obliged when sickness has overtaken them to betake themselves to the refuge offered within its walls: and we hesitate not to say that, we believe their wants have been as fully met by the faithful and kindly ministrations of those employed therein as persons possessed of ordinary reason could hope or desire. The number of persons in the hospital one year ago, was thirty-three. The number admitted during the year, has been ninety-six. The number of births, five.

The number discharged, ninety-six; died, fourteen. Present number, twenty-four. Average number, twenty-two. The aggregate expense for the year, has been \$2,836.36. The average cost of each patient, per week, \$2.48.

INSANE PAUPERS.

There were in the Insane Hospital at Augusta, one year ago, at the expense of the city, seventeen persons, and nine have since then been committed thereto. Of this number, five have been discharged well, or improved; seven have died, and the expense of one assumed by the State, leaving at the present time but thirteen, and of these, two have no settlement in the state, and whose support on sufficient proof (which proof we believe has been furnished) the state is legally obliged to assume. For this class during the last year we have collected of the state in one case running back to 1874, four hundred ninety-eight and 84-100 dollars, which has been appropriated towards paying our quarterly bills at the hospital, so that the whole amount paid and to be paid from our appropriation to the Insane Hospital for the year ending February twenty-eighth, will not exceed twelve hundred and fifty dollars. In the future we can hardly hope to be so successful, unless as in the case mentioned, the patient should stay there for a long time before sufficient proof of non

settlement could be obtained. In this case however, the person was sent there by incorrect representations on the part of friends, to the Mayor and Alderman; they representing a continuous residence of eight years in the city; but thorough investigation two years ago revealed the fact, that twice within that time the person had been in the alms house, thereby preventing a legal pauper settlement in the city, or in any town in the state.

STIPENDS.

It has for a long time been the custom of this Board to pay a small money stipend quarterly to certain persons, all of whom having seen better days, but by the misfortunes of life have been reduced from comparative affluence to poverty, and being possessed of a capacity to spend the money thus received in a prudent and economical way, and receiving other small sums from private charity, are able with what little they can do for themselves to live in comparative comfort. We have fifteen persons of this class who represent in all twenty-six persons, and the amount paid them the past year has been six hundred and forty-one dollars, an average to each person represented, of about twenty-four and 65-100 dollars.

PER CENT. OF PAUPERISM.

We have now, in all the classes mentioned in our report, one thousand four hundred and fifty-four persons who have received more or less public aid during the year, and estimating the entire population of our city at thirty-six thousand persons, (some consider it more,) we find that about four per cent. of our population have to be supported more or less at the expense of the remaining ninety-six per cent. This is a small proportion, perhaps, compared with some other municipalities, but still more, we believe, than it should be, and more, too, than we hope it may be in time to come.

CHILDREN AT THE HOUSE.

It has become a too-well established fact to admit of contradiction that an almshouse is not a proper place in which to bring up and educate children; for, no matter what advantages may be afforded them as to education in the public schools of the city, if no better home than an alms house is

theirs from which they can go and to which they may return during all the school day period of their life, the prospect of their becoming useful and honored members of society is a cheerless one indeed ; and so well settled has this idea become in the public mind of our mother state that a law has been enacted to prevent children from being kept for any considerable length of time as inmates of the several alms houses within the state. Separate institutions have been provided with suitable teachers and a method instituted for providing homes for these poor unfortunates, so that they may be able to enjoy, in some measure at least, the privileges and comforts of a home life. Acting upon this idea, and without the advantages which Massachusetts as a state has provided for her poor children, we have made it a point to avail ourselves of all the means within our power to place those children who became the inmates of our almshouse where comfortable and happy homes could be found for them, and, although we have been obliged at times to employ agencies outside our own state, we have in almost every case complied with the provisions of our statute, and there are now quite a number of children and youths that are the idols of happy households who once were the children of want and poverty, and whose only home was the Portland Almshouse. During the past year we have made provision for six boys and six girls, and have now left therein ten children, the most of which, by their extreme youth and by their mental or physical incapacity, cannot well be provided for elsewhere at present. Of the twelve who have gone out the past year, the Rev. Father Bradley of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, has very kindly taken four. In adopting this method we are aware we have received some severe criticisms from some quarters, but we are willing to await the verdict which future years shall render when it shall make up the record of the lives of those who have thus been provided for.

TRAMPS AND STATE PAUPERS.

The tramp nuisance has comparatively passed away, for during the year we have sent away, under the statute making common carriers liable for those whom they bring into the

state that become paupers within one year, but ninety persons, and when we compare this with previous years, in one of which, 1876-7, we sent away nearly six hundred, we may well take courage and trust that under wholesome and just laws the *genus tramp* will soon be known only in history. But there are a large class of persons in this and every other large town and city in our state, to which during the last year we have given special attention, and have thereby somewhat reduced our pauper expenses for the year. We refer to that class who have no legal pauper settlement within the several towns of the state, and are therefore known under the law as state paupers. A great proportion of them are persons who come here from the British Provinces, and other states in the Union, mostly from Massachusetts, (who on landing in Boston come directly here,) and who in all the years they have lived here have been aided more or less by the city thereby preventing their acquiring pauper settlement here. We have sent away of this class several families, in all forty-nine persons. One of these families consisted of seven persons, and they had been supported almost entirely by public and private charity ever since they came from Boston here. The expense in their transportation has been about two hundred and fifty dollars, a small sum when we take into account what it would cost to support them year after year at the public expense, for the most if not all of them were constitutional paupers. There are some who have lived on our bounty in past years, who yet remain here, but in view of the fact that their legal claims for support were upon other states or other governments than ours, we have offered them the alternative of providing for themselves or transportation to where they came from, and they have accepted the former, and as yet we do not know that their distress has been greater than in former years. This measure we have been obliged to adopt as one of self defense, else we should be overrun with those, the burden of whose support would be almost intolerable. The most of those aided who have no settlement in the state are persons who, coming to this country, landed here, and should they voluntarily leave here for other towns within the state, as is

frequently the case, (as we have occasion to know,) the town or city to which they remove must bear the burden which we to this time have borne, should their condition after removal make it necessary. Our hope therefore is that the way may open for them to do so, as we think we have already done enough for them.

Curious things are sometimes developed in relation to those who seek transportation to other places, of which the following are illustrations: Four persons have within a few months desired this kind of help, and been sent to the Alms House to await the time when they could be sent away, and upon searching them have found upon their persons sufficient means to pay their expenses to the places they have desired to reach, and we have taken the liberty to appropriate it for the gratification of their desires, and they have been quite willing to leave, even on these terms.

THE FARM.

The farm during the past year under the direction of the Farming Committee, has been a source of greater income than some former years. It has been quite largely augmented by the raising of about seventy tons sugar beets, which have yielded the net amount of \$386.69. All other sources of income from the farm which have come into the hands of the Treasurer of the Board are \$283.96, making a total from the farm of \$670.65, besides the great bulk of the products which have been used in the Alms House and Greely Hospital, and for feeding the stock now on the farm.

A large amount of work has been done under the supervision of the master of the house, for the improvement of the property under the charge of this Board, the chief of which was in building six hundred and fifty cubic yards of stone drain in the Alms House valley as it is called, thereby making a continuous stone drain from St. John to Grove streets, and also grading the rough grounds back of the hospital, improving thereby the appearance and value of the Hospital and its surroundings. And all this with no additional expense to the city, but by simply employing the men who are fed, and warmed and clothed from the appropriation for the "support of the poor."

The estimated value of these improvements and the cash income from the farm, are

650 cubic yards stone drain, at \$2.50 per yard,	1,625.00
336 days work of men on Hospital grounds,	336.00
Cash income from farm,	670.65
Total,	\$2,631.65

By this amount we have reduced the cost of the inmates in the Alms House by the product of their own labor to a very large extent.

THE CHAPLAIN.

Rev. W. T. Phelan has filled the above position during the year to the satisfaction of the Board, and so far as lay in his power his ministrations on the Sabbath and at other times have been acceptable, and his kindly demeanor has won for him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. It must not be forgotten however, that a great proportion of those to whom he ministers, have no sympathy with Protestant Christianity in any of its various theological phases, and that his influence over them is confined simply to a respectful hearing of the words he may utter without in the least accepting them as principles of their Christian faith and practice.

THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

Charles A. Ring, M. D., has discharged the duties of this office both in the Hospital and among the outside poor, in a way that entitles him to our most worthy consideration and esteem. "In season and out of season," he has been ready to answer to our calls, and the labor performed by him has been such as to merit and also to receive the hearty thanks of those whose scanty means did not allow the employment of any other physician, or of himself in any other capacity.

WORK ON STREETS.

It has been our aim, as in years past, that able bodied men who ask for aid for themselves and their families, should be obliged to render some compensation for what they receive at our hands, and we have therefore required that they should work on the streets to pay for what aid we have rendered them. This has been done in no sense as furnishing employ-

ment for the unemployed, but to give additional strength to their obligations to labor for their own support, and we find this class of applicants, under this system, has fallen off in far greater proportion than any other class who clamor for public support. The work they have done during the past year, under the direction of the street commissioner, is as follows: 276 days' work at \$1.00 per day, \$276.00

The men and teams at the house and on the farm have done the following work:

ST. JOHN STREET.

688 days work of men, at \$1.00 per day,	\$688 00
111 days work of 1 yoke oxen at \$2.50,	277 05
31 days work of 1 pair horses at \$3.50,	108 50

SCRAPING STREETS.

168 days work of men,	168 00
13 days work 1 yoke of oxen,	32 50
9½ days work 1 pair horses,	33 25

Total amount for street department,	\$1,583 75
-------------------------------------	------------

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

A movement has been inaugurated during the past year similar to that existing in some of the larger cities, to organize, for purposes of information, the public and private charities of our city, and from what we have read of its workings in New York and Philadelphia, and seen in the city of Boston, we are satisfied that when the organization shall be so completed as to be put into working order, it will prove a valuable help in giving information touching those who are worthy objects of our charity, that we may lift them up to a higher plane of life; and to better know those who, by their oft repeated tale of woe, falsely state their real condition, and impose, grossly impose upon all who bestow their charity upon them. We welcome therefore this new agent which, giving no alms itself, seeks to impart such knowledge to those who do as shall tend to make theirs productive of the greatest good.

EXPENDITURES FROM APRIL 1st 1879, TO MARCH 1st, 1880.

Subsistence including out-door supplies and family of keeper and Greely Hospital,	\$6,468.78
Repairs on house, out-buildings and fences, including labor, lumber, paints and oils, and hardware,	357.21
Repairs on Greely Hospital, including labor, lumber, paints and oils, and hardware.	108.92
Repairs on clothing and bedding, including bills for boots, shoes, leather, dry goods, and straw,	\$744.17
Repairs on furniture, stoves, &c.,	146.39
Fuel for house and hospital and outside distribution,	2,016.41
Insane paupers, including expenses to Augusta,	787.16
Blacksmith work and repairs on carts, carriages, &c.,	198.33
Repairs on harnesses, blankets, &c.,	40.80
Exchange and purchase of stock on farm,	25.48
Wooden ware, seeds, &c.,	36.89
Paupers in other towns and cities within the state,	437.70
Grain, meal, shorts, &c.,	616.74
Medicines including prescriptions to outside patients,	550.67
Baker at the house,	397.50
Work on the farm and help in the house,	299.58
Repairs on steam works,	11.81
Burial of paupers, including lumber, &c. for coffins,	275.29
Transportation of paupers out of state,	200.47
Travelling expenses,	6.50
Kerosene oil for lighting house and hospital,	92.80
Care of sick outside of hospital,	115.62
Master and matron of alms house and hospital,	600.00
Nurses and cooks in hospital,	591.35
Chaplain at the house,	112.50
Horse and ox teamsters,	725.00
Engineer for steam works,	351.00
Secretary and treasurer,	600.00
Stipends,	476.50
Miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, printing, consulting physicians, &c.,	329.50
Total,	<u>\$17,721.05</u>

Estimated amount of bills for March, which closes the financial year,	3,278.95
Would make total cost of support of the poor for financial year,	21,000.00
From this the following items may reasonably be subtracted:	
Estimated cash income to be paid City Tr.,	\$1,500.00
Amount of work done on streets,	1,583.75
Making the net cost for financial year,	17,916.25
Amount of appropriation for the year,	22,000.00
Estimated expenditures, " "	21,000.00
Estimated unexpended balance,	<u>\$1,000.00</u>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

It may not be inappropriate in this year of grace, to make some comparative statement, to show the cost of supporting the poor of our city during the last ten years, that we may see whether we are making progress or not. We give therefore, the amounts of appropriations and expenditures for the ten years, ending March 31st, 1880. Estimating that for the present year as above, and taking the others from the city reports.

APPROPRIATIONS.	EXPENDITURES.
1871. 28,500.00	28,886.19
1872. 28,000.00	29,114.06
1873. 25,000.00	24,999.54
1874. 25,000.00	26,890.60
1875. 25,000.00	26,623.79
1876. 30,000.00	29,943.86
1877. 30,000.00	28,759.92
1878. 24,000.00	26,512.68
1879. 25,000.00	25,096.96
1880. 22,000.00	21,000.00

This statement shows a decrease in the expenditures of about four thousand dollars a year over the years 1873 and 1879, the two best years of the decade, and of more than eight thousand dollars over the years 1872 and 1876, the two most expensive years, and gives us some reason to hope that we are slowly but surely emerging from the darkness and gloom of an industry paralyzing night, into the sunshine and glory

of an industry prospering day; and if we will but pursue a judicious, steady, and wisely economical course, pauperism in all its hideous forms, may be prevented from assuming the gigantic proportions in the future which it has in the past. To prevent pauperism we believe to be more the duty of officers in our capacity than to scatter with lavish hand the funds entrusted to our spending, for if the latter course be pursued we most certainly defeat the primal object of our position as the legally constituted guardians of the poor.

We would not by a niggardly policy starve the poor to prevent pauperism, nor by a too liberal hand supply their wants and thereby increase it, but upon an intelligent judgment of the merits of each individual case we would render such aid as would best promote the object for which all charity, both public and private, in the improved methods of the present time is sought to be given to those, whom one wiser than all earthly teachers has said, "ye have always with you, and when ye will ye may do them good."

Accompanying this report, we submit a statement showing the amount of property connected with the farm, alms house and Greely Hospital, and the farm products and income from various sources for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC JACKSON, *Chairman.*

CHARLES H. BAKER, *Secretary.*

ALMS HOUSE SUPPLIES ON HAND.

Twenty-five barrels of flour.....	\$ 6 75	\$ 168 75
One and one-half barrels pork.....	14 00	21 00
Ten gallons vinegar.....	25	2 50
Two thousand three hundred pounds pollock fish.....	24	51 75
One-half bushel peas.....	1 50	75
Thirty bushels Y. E. beans.....	2 00	60 00
Three-fourths bushel cranberry beans.....	2 00	1 30
One-half barrel mortar hair.....		1 00
Two casks fine lime.....	50	1 00
One hundred and forty galls. W. W. oil.....	154	21 70
Two hundred and twenty-five gallons molasses.....	40	90 00
Eight pork barrels.....	50	4 00
Sixty flour barrels.....	15	9 00
Two molasses hogsheads.....	1 00	2 00
Two oil barrels.....	2 25	4 50

One Franklin stove.....		\$ 5 00
Four cylinder stoves and pipe.....	\$8 00	24 00
One platform scale.....		12 00
Eighty pounds tobacco.....	38	30 40
One and one-half barrels fine salt.....	2 50	3 75
Eight bushels coarse salt.....	50	4 00
One grocers' scale.....		12 00
One small scale.....		3 00
One spring balance for baker.....		5 00
One platform, chain and tackle.....		10 00
One pair can hooks.....		50
Two meat hooks.....		50
One coopers' adze.....		1 50
Seventy-one wooden bedsteads.....	75	53 25
Twenty-seven double iron bedsteads.....	6 00	162 00
Fifty-one single iron bedsteads.....	5 00	255 00
One hundred and sixty straw beds.....	1 00	160 00
Three hundred and fifty-one sheets.....	1 00	351 00
Two hundred and eighty-four pillow slips.....	50	142 00
Twenty-four straw pillows.....	25	6 00
One hundred and seventy feather pillows.....	75	127 50
Two hundred and twenty-eight quilts and spreads.....	3 50	798 00
One hundred and forty-four blankets.....	2 00	288 00
Two rubber blankets.....	4 00	8 00
Nine bureaus.....	5 00	45 00
Four wash stands.....	5 00	20 00
Five clocks.....	3 25	16 25
Seven mirrors.....	3 00	21 00
Thirty-five pails.....	20	7 00
Forty-six feather beds.....	10 00	460 00
One hundred and twenty-eight cotton shirts.....	1 00	128 00
Twenty-four flannel shirts.....	1 00	24 00
Thirty-six pairs drawers.....	50	18 00
Seven coats.....	4 00	28 00
Nine vests.....	1 25	11 25
Seven pairs pants.....	2 50	17 50
Sixteen pairs overalls.....	50	8 00
Twenty-six curtains.....	40	10 40
Fifty chambers.....	25	12 50
Two wool carpets.....	15 00	30 00
One oil cloth carpet.....		20 00
Twenty-four yards gray cotton.....	9	2 16
Sixty-six and three-fourths yards cheviot plaid.....	10	6 08
Seventeen yards print.....	8	1 36
Sixty-eight yards cashmere.....	25	17 00
Four burial robes.....	1 65	6 60
Fifteen balls cotton yarn.....		86
Five dozen spool cotton.....	50	2 50
One dozen pocket combs.....		55
Three boys' straw hats.....	25	75

Two mens' felt hats.....	\$1 00	\$ 2 00
Nineteen yards gingham.....	12½	2 33
Nine yards ticking.....	30	2 70
Twenty-two and three fourths yards silesia.....	15	3 42
Twelve yards canvass.....	20	2 40
Seven pairs women's stockings.....	50	3 50
Twenty pounds cotton batting.....	10	2 00
Six gross pant buttons.....	45	2 70
One hundred and twenty dozen shirt buttons.....	4	4 80
Three mats.....	75	2 25
Four sinks.....	2 00	8 00
Eleven pairs womens' and childrens' boots.....	1 50	16 50
One hundred and ninety five yards sheeting.....	20	39 00
Two extension tables.....	10 00	20 00
Forty-five napkins.....	25	11 25
One lounge.....		15 00
One sofa.....		20 00
Two straight jackets.....	5 00	10 00
Twenty-six yards denim.....	20	5 20
Two sewing machines.....	35 00	70 00
Two table covers.....	1 25	2 50
Two diplomas.....	2 50	5 00
Four wash stands.....	75	3 00
Six brooms.....	25	1 50
Four and one-half doz. steel knives and forks.....	5 00	22 50
One chopping machine.....		5 00
Twenty wash boards.....	25	5 00
Two charts.....	1 00	2 00
Two clothes wringers.....	5 00	10 00
Six dozen milk pans.....	5 00	30 00
Four spittoons.....	50	2 00
Two churns.....	8 00	16 00
Two cooking stoves.....	25 00	50 00
Two ironing stoves.....	10 00	20 00
Nine flat irons.....	50	4 50
Twelve wash basins.....	25	3 00
Ten dust pans.....	25	2 50
One portable stove.....		50 00
Two bed pans.....	1 00	2 00
One brass kettle.....		5 00
Twelve stone jars.....	80	9 60
Seven new bean pots.....	40	2 80
One brown bread pan.....		2 00
One spice mortar.....		1 00
One refrigerator.....		25 00
Six wash tubs.....	6 00	36 00
One wash bowl and two pitchers.....		3 00
Three water pots.....	75	2 25
Seven coal hods.....	1 00	7 00
Two hundred and fifty-five chairs and settees.....	60	153 00

Thirteen rocking chairs.....	75	\$ 9 75
Ninety-four tables and stands.....	1 25	117 50
Four table cloths.....	1 25	5 00
Six fire buckets.....	1 00	6 00
Thirty-two lamps.....	50	16 00
One-half barrel flour.....	9 00	4 50
One-fourth barrel crackers.....		1 00
One hundred pounds granulated sugar.....	10½	10 50
Three hundred pounds C sugar.....	9½	28 50
Ninety pounds Formosa tea.....	38	34 20
Sixty pounds Oolong tea.....	30	18 00
Ten pounds Rio coffee.....	20	2 00
Fifty pounds ground coffee.....	12	6 00
Ten pounds oat meal.....	5	50
Ten pounds rice.....	10	1 00
Four pounds candies.....	12	48
Twenty-three pounds cream tartar.....	48	11 04
Thirty pounds saleratus.....	5	1 50
Seventy pounds soap.....	6½	4 55
Two pounds cloves.....	46	90
Four pounds cassia.....	50	2 00
Fifteen pounds pepper.....	25	3 75
Two bread troughs.....	10 00	20 00
One stuffed rocking chair.....		10 00
Three clothes closets.....	20 00	60 00
Fifteen lanterns.....	1 00	15 00
One hundred and seventy-five pounds lard.....	8½	14 88
One lot tin ware.....		75 00
Thirty-one molasses cans.....	30	9 30
Thirty meal bags.....	20	6 00
Fourteen baskets.....	50	7 00
Twenty-two bushels rye.....	80	17 60
Sixty-six coffins.....	5 00	330 00
Four dozen spoons.....	2 00	8 00
Six hundred feet leather hose.....	50	300 00
Six vinegar barrels.....	1 00	6 00
One hundred and sixty bushels potatoes.....	50	80 00
Thirteen bushels barley.....	80	10 40
One hundred and fifty feet hand hose.....	15	22 50
Twelve stone jugs.....	30	3 60
One thousand pounds grease.....	5	5 00
Two thousand pounds bones.....	¾	15 00
One coal sifter.....		1 00
Two sets tin measures.....		4 00
One lot crockery.....		250 00
One set wooden measures.....		1 00
Clothing on one hundred and fifty inmates.....	4 50	675 00
Three hundred and sixty-four lbs. hams and shoulders...	9	32 78
Three bath tubs.....	10 00	30 00
One large iron kettle.....		8 00

Sixty-nine cords wood.....	\$5 25	\$362 25
Five tons coal.....	6 00	30 00
Two thousand five hundred heads cabbage.....	5	125 00
Three and one-half tons blood beets.....	16 00	56 00
Three and one-half tons sugar beets.....	16 00	56 00
One hundred pounds potash.....		6 50

\$7,475 92

STOCK AND FARMING TOOLS.

Four horses.....	\$150 00	\$600 00
Two yokes of oxen.....	200 00	400 00
One bull.....		50 00
Eight cows.....	45 00	360 00
Two calves.....	4 00	8 00
Seven hogs.....	12 00	84 00
Four pigs.....	6 25	25 00
Eighteen ducks.....	80	14 40
Twenty-six hens.....	50	13 00
Nine scythes and snaths.....	1 25	11 25
Twenty-two rakes.....	35	7 70
Five drag rakes.....	50	2 50
Five garden rakes.....	80	4 00
Six ladders.....	1 50	9 00
Twenty-seven shovels.....	75	20 25
One grindstone.....		1 50
Fifteen wood saws and horses.....	1 00	15 00
Thirty-four hay, garden and manure forks.....	75	25 50
Five pick axes.....	1 25	6 25
Five pick handles.....	20	1 00
Three sledge hammers.....	2 50	7 50
Two hammer handles.....	25	50
Two stone hand hammers.....	1 50	3 00
One paving hammer.....		1 00
Six axes.....	75	4 50
Twelve manure hoes.....	65	7 80
Two fodder cutters.....	50	1 00
One patent fire ladder.....		150 00
Four binding ropes.....	50	2 00
Ten wheelbarrows.....	2 00	20 00
Eight hoes.....	60	4 80
Five iron bars.....	2 25	11 25
One lawn mower.....		15 00
Two spades.....	75	1 50
Ten yokes and bows.....	3 50	35 00
Eleven chains.....	3 00	33 00
One horse cart.....		125 00
Nine sleds.....	15 00	135 00
Two wagons.....	50 00	100 00
One express wagon.....		75 00

One sleigh.....		\$ 30 00
One pung.....		30 00
Six sickles.....	50	3 00
Two jiggers.....	175 00	350 00
One hospital carriage.....		50 00
One offal cart.....		75 00
One hearse.....		10 00
Three single harnesses.....	10 00	30 00
One set leading harnesses.....		4 00
Four sets double harnesses.....	40 00	160 00
Six ploughs.....		40 00
Four cultivators.....	5 00	20 00
Two seed sowers.....	2 25	4 50
Three harrows.....	8 25	24 75
Four hay racks.....	10 00	40 00
One mowing machine.....		40 00
One horse rake.....		10 00
One set joiner's tools.....		10 00
One set shoemaker's tools.....		25 00
Four ox carts.....	50 00	200 00
One night cart.....		175 00
Two pairs wheels.....	20 00	40 00
One horse fork and rigging.....		10 00
One hay knife.....		2 00
One winnowing machine.....		6 00
One tackle and fall.....		2 00
One post auger and spoon.....		2 75
Fifty-five lights glass.....	8	4 40
Ten pounds putty.....	6	60
One hundred pounds white lead.....	9	9 00
Three quarts shellac.....		2 81
One gallon asphaltum.....		1 00
One gallon zinc dryer.....		1 50
Two gallons coach varnish.....	2 50	5 00
Two gallons oil.....	85	1 70
Two gallons spirits turpentine.....	50	1 00
One stone in joiner's shop.....		10 00
One hundred feet matched boards.....	3†	3 50
One hundred feet planed boards.....	4	6 00
One bale excelsior.....		3 50
Eighteen oil cans.....	5	9 00
Sixteen old chests and trunks.....	1 00	16 00
Two cleavers.....	50	1 00
One pump and pipe.....		7 00
One bush sythe and snath.....		1 25
Three grass hooks.....	33†	1 00
One pair garden shears.....		1 00
One fountain.....		125 00
One hose carriage.....		100 00
Twenty-seven pounds nails.....	6	1 62

One 2-horse wood cart.....		\$ 20 00
One hundred and fifty lbs. steel drills, wedges, shims, etc.,	25	37 50
One snow plow.....		3 00
One stone drag.....		6 00
Two street lanterns and fixtures.....		10 00
Seventy-one cords manure.....	4 00	284 00
Three tons rye and barley straw.....	12 00	36 00
Fifty-two tons hay.....	14 00	728 00
One and one-half tons salt hay.....	12 00	18 00
Six barrels bone fertilizer, 1356 pounds.....	2	27 12
House on Weymouth street.....		800 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,067 70
		<hr/>

GREELEY HOSPITAL.

Instruments, medicines and furniture in dispensary.....		\$ 109 80
One hundred and six shirts.....	\$ 1 00	106
Eighty-nine pillow slips.....	30	26 70
Forty bed spreads.....	1 10	44
Thirty-seven towels.....	20	7 40
Eleven yards crash.....	20	2 20
Ten wool pillows.....	1 00	10
Five hair pillows.....	80	4
Fifty-four feather pillows.....	1 00	54
Thirty-six wool mattresses.....	4 50	122
Thirty-nine iron bedsteads.....	5 00	195
One wooden bedstead.....		3
Three wardrobes.....	10 00	30
Seven tables.....	2 00	14
One mirror.....		3
Two feather beds.....	15 00	30
Thirty-nine straw beds.....	1 00	39
Fifty chairs.....	40	20
Three rocking chairs.....	1 25	3 75
One cooking stove and utensils.....		50
One ironing stove.....		10
Fifty-one double blankets.....	2 50	127 50
Thirty-nine small tables.....	80	31 20
Forty-five window curtains.....	75	33 75
Four table cloths.....	1 24	5
Three clocks.....	3 00	9
One wash bowl and pitcher.....		75
One dry sink.....		2 50
One lounge.....		4 50
Twelve chambers.....	25	3
One bed pan.....		1
Two refrigerators.....	20 00	40
One clothes wringer.....		5
One wash tub.....		1
One rinse tub.....		1

Four wash boards.....	25	\$ 1 00
One bureau.....		5
Two wool carpets.....	12 50	25
One oil cloth carpet.....		25
Two mats.....	1 50	3
Four screens.....	1 25	5
Two children's cribs.....	5 00	10
Two clothes horses.....	2 25	4 50
One clothes line.....		75
Fourteen dozen clothes pins.....	3	42
Six wooden pails.....	20	1 20
Four wash basins.....	50	2
Three spit cups.....	15	45
Two spittoons.....	75	1 50
One lantern.....		1 25
Eighteen lamps.....	50	9
Thirty-five cotton shirts.....	75	28 25
Twenty-nine bowls.....	10	2 90
Forty-three plates.....	8	3 44
Seven cups and saucers.....		1 48
Twenty-six tea spoons.....		1 20
Thirty-five table spoons.....	15	5 25
Seven tumblers.....	10	70
One soup tureen.....		50
Thirty knives and forks.....		6 25
One porcelain kettle.....		2
Twenty-four mugs.....	8	1 92
Six brooms.....	25	1 50
One spice mortar.....		1
One water pot.....		1 25
One wire seive.....		50
One platter.....		30
Eight pitchers.....	20	1 60
Two nappies.....	25	50
Two stone jars.....	1 00	2
One stone jug.....		35
One bean pot.....		40
Three wooden firkins.....	30	90
Two tin pails.....	50	1
Three coal hods.....	75	2 25
One wooden tray.....		1
Two tin cans.....	50	1
One copper boiler.....		3
One tin teapot.....		50
One coffee pot.....		75
Three mop handles.....	30	90
Four tin pans.....	25	1
One pair shears.....		50
Twelve pairs stockings.....	30	3 60
Twelve chemises.....	75	9

Twelve night dresses.....	75	\$ 9 00
Four boxes mustard.....	25	1
Eight pounds pepper.....	25	2
One and one-half pounds broma.....	25	38
Six pounds ginger.....	25	1 50
Eight pounds butter.....	28	2 25
Two pounds tea.....	35	70
Fifteen pounds flour.....	4	60
Two hundred pounds sugar.....	9½	19
Fifty-eight bars soap.....	6½	3 77
Six boxes crystal blue.....	3	18
One thousand six hundred crackers.....		4 80
Forty pounds oat meal.....	5	2
Five rubber blankets.....	2 70	13 50
		<hr/>
		\$1,391 48

CROPS PRODUCED ON FARM, INCOME, ETC.

Eighty-five tons hay,	\$14 00	\$1,190 00
Two tons salt hay,	12 00	24
Seventy-six and one-half bushels rye,	80	61 20
Five tons straw,	10 00	50
Eleven calves,	5 00	55
Four hundred and forty bushels potatoes,	50	220
Sixteen barrels apples,	2 00	32
Ten bushels pears,	1 50	15
Forty-five bushels onions,	1 50	67 50
Four tons sugar beets for fodder,	15 00	60
Four tons blood beets,	15 00	60
Two and one-half tons carrots,	20 00	50
Four thousand heads cabbage,	5	200
Twenty bushels oats,	55	11
Twenty bushels barley,	80	16
Sixty bushels Y. E. beans,	2 00	120
Seven hogs, 2230 lbs.,	7	156 10
Asparagus, strawberries, cucumbers and peas,		75
One thousand pounds squash,		20
Two hundred dozen sweet corn,	8	16
Five bushels yellow corn,	65	3 25
Five bushels cranberry beans,	2 00	10
Four hundred and fifty poands butter,	25	112 50
Four thousand gallons milk,	12	480
One hundred and twenty-five doz. eggs,	18	22 50
Corn fodder,		10
Rent of house on Weymouth street,		96
Barrels, hogsheads and farm products sold,		283 96
Due from and received from other towns for supplies,		981 85
Sixty-six and 705-2240 tons sugar beets to Me. Sugar Beet Co.,		386 69
From health and street departments, for supplies,		19 43
		<hr/>
		\$4,904 98

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF MILK.

PORTLAND, March 2, 1880.

To the Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Portland:

The Inspector of Milk has the honor to submit his second annual report of the office, and his doings therein:

Having advertised according to law, the Inspector attended at the office during the last week in May and the month of June 1879, for the purpose of registering and licensing the milk dealers. Up to July 1, one hundred had reported and received their licenses. The apparatus ordered for testing milk, and which was imported direct from the manufacturer, Mr. Johann Greiner of Munich, Germany, by the kindness of Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., of New York, having arrived, I proceeded to as thorough an inspection of the retail milk trade of the city as I could perform. In this work I was occupied during July, August and September, and went through every ward in the city, believing that I visited all the places where milk is sold with but very few exceptions.

One hundred and fifty stores were visited and examinations made, of which 133 are recorded. Those omitted were of cans half-emptied, or stores where the amount daily received was trifling in quantity, hardly more than sufficient, according to the statement of the shop-keepers, to supply their own family requirements. During this time, and up to date, there were added to the register 112 more names, making a total of 212 dealers who sell from stores or carriages.

In the course of his peregrinations the Inspector encountered various opinions and comments upon the benefit or utility of the ordinance establishing the Milk Inspector. But a large majority were the reverse of complimentary, some denouncing it as unjust and calling it an outrage, some complaining that the annual fee paid the Inspector took off all the profit on the little they sold—some threatening a Greenback dynasty which would upset this scheme for robbing the poor man, and send the lazy officials back to honest labor for their living—some very non-committal and know-nothing, and others still like “the rogue who feels the halter draw, had poor opinion of the law.”

The new apparatus employed the past year is a combination devised by the genius of Herr Prof. J. Feser, of the Central Veterinary School in Munich. It is a very complete apparatus, and enables the examiner to carry out as thorough an investigation of a sample of milk as can be made without a quantitative chemical analysis. It comprises 1°, a hydrometer specially graduated for whole milk and skimmed milk, at the same time that it gives the absolute specific gravity, 2°, a cremometer sufficiently capacious to serve as a hydrometer jar, 3°, a centigrade thermometer, 4°, a lactoscope, 5°, a pipette, 6°, test bottle containing red and blue litmus paper, 7°, test bottle containing tincture of iodine. The observations specially facilitated by this apparatus were the true specific gravity of each sample of milk examined, its richness in fat or butter, and its freshness and freedom from acidity.

The lactoscope is the instrument by means of which the percentage of butter in a given sample of milk is estimated. The principle upon which it is constructed depends upon the fact that the opacity of a given sample of milk, is in direct proportion to the amount of butter which it holds. That means, that the richer is the milk, the more you cannot see through a thin layer of it, and the more water it will bear before you can see through it. Now in comparing several samples of milk it is important to be assured that the same quantity is used for each sample, and that in each case the milk layer is always of the same thickness. The lactoscope secures the latter object by the insertion of a cylinder of opaque

white glass in the center of the lower end of the tube which forms the body of the instrument. The thickness of the milk layer in the instrument is set at $4\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres, or $1\text{-}5$ of an inch very nearly. The regulation of the quantity measured is secured by the pipette, a slender glass tube with a bulb, intended to contain 4 cubic centimetres when filled exactly to a mark burnt in on the tube above the bulb. This quantity will just fill a modern teaspoon. The instrument is graduated on one side with centimetre divisions, showing the quantity of water employed, and parallel with it on the other side of the scale with the percentage of butter indicated. The lowest percentage of standard milk is on the average 3 per cent: and this requires 60 cubic centimetres of water for the test. Now how is the test applied? On the white glass cylinder above mentioned are ruled seven or eight black lines of equal sizes and distances apart. When the test sample is introduced by the pipette these are entirely invisible, being hidden by the milk. The lactoscope is held upright, and water is poured in, in small portions, carefully mixing the milk by shaking after each addition, until the milk, by the dilution, becomes sufficiently transparent to allow the lines to be seen and counted. This ends the test. The time to stop the addition of the water is when the lines can be certainly though very dimly seen, as the instrument is held up to the light. Tested in this way of the samples examined only 7 indicated less than 3 per cent. of butter, 55 showed 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 60 from 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 7 from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 2 gave 6 per cent. At 3 per cent. enough water was required for rendering the lines visible, to increase the volume of the test sample 15 times, at 6 per cent. 30 times, 4 cubic centimetres being always employed, and the water added making the mixture measure 60 and 120 centimetres respectively.

With test papers, perfectly fresh and sound milk should give what is termed the *amphoteric* reaction. That means that if the blue and red litmus papers are dipped into the same sample of milk together, the blue will be feebly reddened, and the red will be turned blue in a corresponding degree. This is due to the fact that the serum or whey of the milk

contains in solution alkaline phosphates where the phosphoric acid is in excess, and consequently give an acid reaction, and at the same time alkaline phosphates where the soda or magnesia predominates, and the action is accordingly alkaline. This condition of things does not last long however. Milk is an eminently unstable compound, and the formation of lactic acid soon commences, and progresses till the milk becomes sour enough to require no test paper to prove it.

The color, smell and taste of the milk inspected were always observed, and the nail test of the German dairies always tried. This latter consists in carefully placing a drop of the milk upon the thumb nail, and noting whether it preserved a well rounded shape, with opaque edges, or flattened out and spread over the nail with translucent edges. If the former was the case, it proved that the milk was rich, and contained little or no water beyond the normal quantity. If the latter, it indicated either skimming or watering, or both.

The following table, condensed from the record of the inspector may be more interesting and intelligible than the original extended table of observations. The majority of the names are those of the wholesale milkmen supplying stores, and indicates the general character of the milk supply of the city. As shown by the nail test the specific gravity and the lactoscope, it indicates a pretty high standard, and an excellent quality all through the city. When more than one sample is found against a name, the numbers in the last two columns are averages. It is believed that with what has been said about the table will be easily understood.

The Inspector would have been glad if, for the sake of scientific accuracy the result given by the lactoscope could have been verified by chemical analysis. But it was not within his means to obtain the necessary apparatus, and the State Assayer could hardly have been expected to do this work for nothing, and it is doubtful if the city government would sanction the expense. One analysis, however, was made to serve as a starting point, and the concurrent observations it is believed corroborate the indications of the instrument.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	No. Sam in percent	Color.	Smell.	Taste.	Nail Test.	Reaction with test Paper.	Spec. Grav.	Lacto zoops
Adams,		1	good	good	good	good	N	1033.5	4 3-4
Anderson, W. A.	Falmouth.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1036	4 1-2
Bailey, Chas.	Res. not given.	5	.....	.....	.....	*	N	1028.3	3 1-2
Brackett & Co.,	Commercial st.	1	.....	.....	.....	good	N	1028.7	3
Bradford, F. W.	Lafayette st.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1028.6	3 1-2
Bradley, Edward	Middle st.	1	.....	.....	.....	†	acid	1034	3
Bean, A. G.	Deering.	4	.....	.....	.....	good	N	1032.8	4 1-4
Breslin, Mrs. Rose	Scarboro.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1034.2	3 3-4
Bowie, Algernon	Falmouth.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1031.4	4
Bucknam, Robt.	Cape Elizabeth.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1033.2	3 1-2
Chapman, Moses	Westbrook.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1035.2	4
Chase, C. P.	64 Portland st.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	alk.	1032	4
Clancy, Patrick	Cape Elizabeth.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1033	3 3-4
Clark, J. S. & Son	E. Promenade.	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1029.6	3 1-2
Chisholm, John	E. Walnut st.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1026.1	3
Christiansen, C.	Falmouth.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1032.9	4 1-2
Collins, Richard	Pearl st.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1029.4	3
Crowley, Cornelius	Cape Elizabeth.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1034.1	3 1-4
Dyer, N.	Falmouth.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	amp	1032.7	4
Ebbeson, E.	Falmouth.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1033.5	4 1-2
Files, S. S.	Westbrook.	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1032.3	3 4-5
Flint, Edward F.	Knightville.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1027.9	4 1-2
Greely, E. N.	11 Quebec st.	7	.....	.....	.....	va'd	N	1029.2	3 1-2
Greely, Renselaer	9 Quebec st.	7	.....	.....	.....	good	N	1027.7	3 1-8
Greely, (?)		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1031	3 1-2
Green, R. F.	Portland st.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1033	4 1-2
Heffon, Thomas	Brackett st.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1035	6 4
Hollywood, D.	Pleasant st.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1028.9	5
Huston, H. P.	8 Quebec st.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1029	3 1-2
Hutchinson, J. P.	54 North st.	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	amp	1030.5	4
Johnson, Fred. A.	Stroudwater.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1028	4 1-3
Johnson, Wm. T.	Res. not given.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1020	? 4
Jose, H. N. (farm)	Danforth st.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	amp	1031	6
Knight, Geo. H.	Deering.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1032.6	4 1-4
Sold by Mrs. Lang,	Danforth st.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1029.4	3
Leighton,	Res. not given.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1030.6	4
Leighton, Geo. F.	East Deering.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1033.9	4 1-4
Libby, A.	Deering.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1032.3	4 1-2
Locke,	Buxton Centre.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	amp	1033	5
Moody, Glendy	Falmouth.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	amp	1031.2	4 1-2
Noyes, J. E.	36 Melbourne st.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1028.6	3 1-3
O'Brion, E. C.	Deering.	2	.....	.....	.....	*	N	1035.4	2 1-4
Owen, Mark	Buxton.	1	.....	.....	.....	good	N	1031.4	4
Place, Merrill	Portland.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	amp	1023.7	6
Roberts, H. S.	85 Munjoy st.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1030.2	4
Ross, Cornelius B.	Allen's Corner.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1032.5	4 1-2
Small, C. A.	Westbrook.	4	.....	.....	*	*	var.	1032.5	4
Starbird, A. L.	Deering.	1	.....	.....	acid	good	N	1029.6	3 1-2
Skillin, S.	North Yarmouth.	1	.....	.....	good	.....	N	1034	3 1-2
Smith, J. St. J.	Res. not given.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	acid	1030.6	5 1-4
Smith, H. W.	Deering.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	amp	1033.4	4
Smith, J. L.	Allen's Corner.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	amp	1034	4
Soule, Mrs. Vesta	Deering.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1033.2	5
Thompson, M.	Res. not given.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1033.8	3
Varney, Oliver F.	52 St. John st.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	1029.9	3 7-8
Welch, J. A.	9 Quebec st.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	acid	1029.8	3 1-2
Winslow, Fred.	Falmouth.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1034	4
Woodman, B. F.	Res. not given.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	N	1031.2	5
Unknown.		1	.....	.....	.....	.....	sour	1033	8 3 1-2

NOTE.—* Some samples good, some not good. † Not good.

The character of the milk supply as exhibited in the foregoing table is of a very high rank. Although reports have reached the Inspector concerning manufactured or adulterated milk, they have been of the vaguest character, giving no clue in which direction to search for debased goods, and for that reason have not been deemed worthy of attention.

The Inspector was given to understand before commencing his rounds that several milk sellers had determined to refuse obedience to the ordinance requiring licenses, but all upon whom he called took out their licenses, though some of them unwillingly. Several plead ignorance of their duty in the premises, because though they read the papers they neglected the advertisements, and though the Inspector had a right to complain of them for neglect, he felt unwilling to pursue a course which might seem harsh and arbitrary, however just it might be.

The Inspector would recommend the issue of hand bills informing all milk sellers in stores and carriages of the time when he will be in attendance at the office for granting licenses. Let the hand bill inform all milk sellers that after the time (say thirty days) has expired, they will be liable to have complaint entered against them, and that it will be at their own risk if they neglect to take out licenses. This in addition to the advertisements required by the statutes. Several cases were reported to the Inspector where farmers from neighboring towns were peddling milk along with other country produce, and the question occurs if these came within the meaning of the ordinance. The Inspector failed to meet any of these men as he went his rounds.

The experience of the past two years has demonstrated that in order to give the desired efficiency to the Milk Inspection, the compensation of the officer should be sufficient to avoid the necessity of his turning aside from his duties therein to obtain a maintenance by other modes of getting a living. The compensation realized from registering two hundred milk sellers at twenty-five cents per head is clearly insufficient for this, and even with the uncertain prospect of half the forfeitures for violation of the statutes in half a dozen cases, seems a somewhat meagre pay for a month's attendance at the office,

and a hundred miles of foot travel in the actual inspection. The Inspector has actually during the two years past attended at the office five months, and has traveled on foot, carrying his apparatus for testing milk, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles in performance of his duty, and has received in the two years past about \$110,00, more than twenty-five per cent. of which has been expended in the purchase of the necessary instruments for making the required examinations.

The question of what constitutes standard milk seems to be left open in the enactments and ordinances in states and municipalities on this side the water. It would be interesting and perhaps not without use to cite some of the laws on this matter which have been passed in Europe. The Milk Control in France and the German States is subject to minute regulations, and milk must reach a certain standard, which is very high, or it is liable to confiscation, and the seller to a severe fine. In Paris the milk must yield to analysis 11 per cent. of dry substances and 3 per cent. of fat (butter.) In Berne the minimum is 10 per cent. dry ingredients and 3 per cent. of fat.. In Berlin the inspectors employ a lactometer with an arbitrary scale, which gives 15° for pure milk. The instrument must sink only 1° lower at a temperature of 63.5° F. In Bremen the authorities require, specific gravity 1.029, cream, 6½ per cent., dry substances, 11 per cent., fat 2½.

It would be of great advantage if the milk inspector could perform analyses of milk, in this city especially, where there are so few practical analytical chemists. These analyses could not be accepted as evidence, of course, in case of prosecution, but they would seem to give some indication of the propriety of commencing proceedings, when the results of the examinations in the open market gave evidence of suspicious tampering with the milk. For want of this, the Inspector has felt himself severely confined, and impeded in his work the past year. So far as the indications of the apparatus employed go, they are of undoubted value, as furnishing a gauge of the character of the milk exposed for sale in this city, but they cannot replace a thorough chemical analysis, and are of course insufficient ground upon which to found an indictment.

All which is respectfully submitted,

H. T. CUMMINGS, M. D., *Inspector of Milk.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY PHYSICIAN.

PORTLAND, March 1st, 1880.

To the Honorable Board of Government, City of Portland:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending Feb. 29th, 1880.

GREELY HOSPITAL.

On March 1st, 1879, there were twenty-nine patients in the hospital. During the year ninety-seven have been admitted for treatment, making the whole number one hundred and twenty-six. Eighty-three have been discharged well or improved, five unimproved, and thirteen have died from the following causes:

Consumption, 6; syphilis, 2; bronchitis, 1; disease of heart 1; disease of brain, 1; scarlet fever, 2; total, 13.

The daily average number of patients has been twenty-two.

I have made two hundred and sixty-five professional visits to the hospital during the year, and attended and dispensed medicine to six hundred and eighty out-patients from the alms house. Five children have been born, twin labor occurring twice.

The nurses, Miss Stewart and Mr. Robert Pennell, deserve credit for the manner and efficiency with which they have taken care of the sick, and thanks are due Mrs. Pennell for many acts of kindness in preparing delicacies for such patients as needed especial attention.

The Hospital contains three wards, each ward containing thirteen beds. The two lower wards have been in constant use, while the upper one, which is reserved for cases that need isolation, has only been used a few weeks.

The Hospital committee, consisting of four members of the board of overseers and the city physician, have supervision of the Greely, and I have no hesitation in saying that it has been

managed in an economical and careful manner, affording a comfortable place for the sick. It is well worth the inspection of those people interested in the welfare of those who are obliged to call on the city for assistance.

CITY POOR.

Eight hundred and fifty-four professional visits have been made to the poor about the city, by order of the overseers. There have been fewer cases of consumption than in the previous year. Many of the cases of sicknesses come under the head of preventable diseases, and I have no doubt when the city government make the necessary corrections in the department of drainage and filth, and abate many of the unmitigated nuisances about the city, there will be less money required for the support of the poor.

PEST HOUSE.

On August 26, 1879, a colored man arrived in the city from Quebec, having been sick in one of the hospitals of that city. Having neither money or friends, he was very kindly and carefully conducted to the police station at night-fall, for lodging. The man slept at the station two nights, going about the city during the day. On account of his color the eruption created no suspicion in the minds of those who cared for him, and he was not sent to the Pest House, until August 29, when he came under my observation for the first time. He was suffering from malignant small-pox, and I have no doubt the eruption came out while he was on his way to this city.

As soon as possible all of the rooms of the police station were thoroughly fumigated, (and at the same time, unwittingly however, the City Hall,) and a general vaccination of the police officers was made. Fortunately, no other case of the disease occurred.

On September 22, the second case of modified small-pox appeared on the person of a citizen, who willingly went to the Pest House. His house was quarantined for two weeks, and then, no other case occurring, the quarantine was removed.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. RING, M. D.,

City Physician.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HARBOR MASTER.

*To the Honorable Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of
the City of Portland :*

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the provisions of the city ordinances, I have the honor to submit my second annual report relating to the business of this department during the municipal year ending March, 1880.

The usual routine of business connected with the harbor regulations during the year, has been similar to that of former years, except that the vessels entering the harbor for a port in the winter season, have been of a much larger class than formerly, the greater part of which were bound to and from the Kennebec, to carry ice. This class of vessels have generally made their harbor just at night, and consequently have caused me an undue amount of care and labor; but in every instance I have put forth all possible efforts to have them all safely anchored within the prescribed harbor limits. I am happy to state in this connection, that not an accident or collision has occurred in the harbor during the year, by vessels being anchored in the channel or on forbidden grounds.

Last summer, quarantine was ordered for all vessels coming from foreign ports loaded with rags, and in accordance with my duty, I ordered two barques arriving here to lay on the quarantine grounds until the city physician had opportunity to examine them.

During the year I have moved out of the channel of the harbor two hundred and ninety-two vessels, viz: one hundred and eighty-two coasters, seventy-six fishing vessels, twenty-nine three-masted schooners, and five barkentines. Of these, sixty-two were in the track of the Cape Elizabeth Ferry, one hundred and eighty-six in the main channel, and forty-two in the course of the English steamers. As I stated in my former report, much of this trouble is caused by the change of anchorage ground from the summer to the winter season. I would therefore repeat my suggestion that section third of the regulations be amended to read: "Outward bound vessels shall be anchored north of the red buoys and the line ranging from the easterly corner of the coal wharf of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company to the westerly corner of the Fort on Hog Island Ledge." That all masters of vessels lying in or going out of our harbor may be kept informed of their special obligations, I have distributed among them the present year, four hundred copies of the Harbor Regulations.

In conclusion, I would observe that I have endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties devolving upon me as Harbor Master each day of the year, and have made it my special care the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, to see that the channels were all clear. My duties in some instances have been of such a nature, in the matter of moving vessels subject to tides, that I have been compelled to spend almost the entire night in performing this labor. In no case have I heard one word of complaint, but on the contrary, many hearty expressions of commendation and approval. My intercourse with masters and owners of vessels, with but few exceptions, has been very pleasant and agreeable.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. KNOWLTON,

Harbor Master.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIALS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIALS, }
 PORTLAND, February 28th, 1880. }

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Portland:

The undersigned, Superintendent of Burials, herewith submits the following report:

The whole number of deaths in the city during the municipal year ending February 28, 1880, have been six hundred and sixty (660); died away and brought here for interment, one hundred and sixty-three (163.) Total, eight hundred and twenty-three (823,) from the following causes, viz:

Abcess,	1	Hydrophobia,	1
Accident,	13	Infantile,	28
Apoplexy,	5	Insanity,	3
Asthma,	1	Kidney, disease of	5
Blood Poison,	1	Liver Complaint,	8
Bowels, disease of	12	Lung Fever,	5
Brain, disease of	48	Lung, Disease of	14
Bright's disease,	8	Lock Jaw,	1
Bronchitis,	2	Measels,	2
Burned,	2	Nervous Prostration,	4
Cancer,	20	Old Age,	42
Canker,	1	Pneumonia,	35
Child Birth,	9	Paralysis,	35
Cholera Infantum,	59	Poison,	3
Cholera Morbus,	7	Rheumatic Fever,	2
Congestive Fever,	3	Rupture,	1
Consumption,	146	Spinal Meningites	1
Convulsions,	9	Scarlet Fever,	71
Croup,	25	Still Born,	42
Diphtheria,	27	Suicide,	5
Diarrhœa,	4	Scrofula,	1
Drowned,	7	Small Pox.	1

Dropsy,	17	Teething,	3
Erysipelas,	3	Typhoid Fever,	3
Fits,	2	Tumor.	7
Fever,	2	Tuberculosis,	1
General Debility,	4	Ulcer,	1
Gangrane,	1	Unknown,	27
Heart, disease of	34	Whooping Cough.	4
Total.			823

AGES.

Still born,	42	Forty to fifty,	39
Under one year,	127	Fifty to sixty,	45
One to five,	111	Sixty to seventy,	42
Five to ten,	43	Seventy to eighty,	52
Ten to twenty,	30	Eighty to ninety,	25
Twenty to thirty,	55	Ninety to one hundred,	2
Thirty to forty,	46	One hundred & upwards,	1
			660
Died away and brought here for interment,			163
Total,			823

BURIED IN THE FOLLOWING NAMED CEMETERIES.

Evergreen Cemetery, Deering,	. . . . .	335
Forest City, " Cape Elizabeth,	. . . . .	83
Calvary, " " " "		261
Western, " City,		37
Eastern, " and city tomb,		28
		744
Died in the city and removed away,		79
Total,		823

SEXES.

Males,	390	
Females,	433	
Total,		823

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES S. GOULD,
Superintendent of Burials for the City of Portland.

REPORT OF GAS AGENT.

PORTLAND, Feb. 28th, 1880.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Portland:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the requisition of the city ordinances, I have the honor to submit the following report, as the Gas Agent for the city:

The stockholders at the last annual meeting, May 21, 1879, re-elected Messrs. E. H. Davies, Thomas Cummings, Ezra Carter, C. B. Merrill, W. W. Thomas, Jr., and Samuel Rolfe as a board of directors. At the organization of the board, E. H. Davies, Esq. was re-elected President, and Hon. James T. McCobb, Treasurer.

The gross receipts of the company, from all sources, for the year ending May 1, 1879, were \$129,254.15, and the expenditures \$121,486.98.

The amount of gas sold the last year was 40,410,000 cubic feet, the quality of which, according to the President's report, was kept up to the highest standard.

On the first of August last the price of gas was reduced to \$2.50 per 1,000 feet.

The number of street lanterns in use January 1, 1880, was four hundred and forty-nine. Respectfully submitted,

H. S. CLAY, *Gas Agent.*

REPORT OF TRUANT OFFICER.

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council of Portland:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the following report of my official work for the past year, from March 12, 1879, to February 20, 1880, inclusive:

The number of visitations upon schools has been,	892
The number of cards of investigation attended to,	1,684
The number of families visited,	1,842
The number of investigations on request of parents or guardians,	22
The number of scholars returned to school without arrest,	39
The number committed to school, recorded arrest,	129
The number sentenced to Reform School,	6
The number brought before the court for admonition or sentence,	6
The number furnished with clothing supplied by the Provident Association, and from other charitable sources,	97

Our thanks are due to the superintendent of schools for directions and support, and to the teachers and parents for information and aid, also to the members of the police department for their prompt assistance when required.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. BEAL, *Truant Officer.*

REPORT OF THE
CITY OF PORTLAND GUN POWDER MAGAZINE,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1879.

DEALERS.	On hand Jan. 1st, 1879.	RECEIVED.	DELIVERED.		Fees Col.	On hand Dec. 31, 1879.
T. B. Davis,	72 packages.	437 packages.	441 pks. or 428 kgs.		42.80	68 Packages.
N. M. Perkins & Co.	72 “	341 “	315 “	311 “	31.10	98 “
G. L. Bailey,	73 “	174 “	145 “	145 “	14.50	102 “
Smith, Tibbetts & Co	69 “	191 “	199 “	199 “	19.90	61 “
Fletcher & Co.	17 “		17 “	17 “	1.70	
	303 packages.	1,143 packages.	1,117	1,100	110.00	329 packages.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM H. BIGELOW,

Keeper of the Powder Magazine.

IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, MARCH 1, 1880.

The foregoing reports were received and ordered to be printed. Sent down.

Attest:

H. I. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 1, 1880,

Received and ordered to be printed in concurrence.

Attest:

L. CLILFORD WADE, *Clerk.*