

1874

Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of  
the City of Saco, for the Fiscal Year Ending  
February 28, 1874, Together with the Mayor's  
Address, and Other Annual Reports Relating to the  
Affairs of the City

Saco (Me.)

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES  
OF THE  
CITY OF SACO,  
FOR THE  
*Fiscal Year Ending February 28, 1874,*  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
MAYOR'S ADDRESS,

And other Annual Reports relating to the affairs of the City.



SACO, MAINE :  
WM. S. NOYES & CO., PRINTERS,  
1874

CITY OF SACO.

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IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, )

March 16, 1874. )

ORDERED, That the Committee on Printing be authorized and directed to cause to be printed, in pamphlet form, eight hundred copies of the Annual Reports, including the Address of the Mayor.

Read and passed. Sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JOS. L. MILLIKEN, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL. )

March 16, 1874. )

Read and passed in concurrence.

Attest: SETH M. CHADBOURNE, *Clerk.*

A true copy, attest: JOS. L. MILLIKEN, *City Clerk.*

INAUGURAL ADDRESS  
OF THE  
Hon. GEORGE A. CARTER,  
MAYOR,  
TO  
THE CITY COUNCIL OF SACO,  
DELIVERED

Before the Two Branches in Convention, March 16, A. D. 1874.

# ADDRESS.

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GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL :

This is not the occasion for an essay upon any subject, and as I prefer to call your attention from time to time through the year to such matters as I think demand your consideration, I propose at this time, with here and there a suggestion, to simply give you a brief epitome of the condition of the different interests of the city, which are this day to be committed to your care, referring you to the reports of the several city officers for detailed information.

## SCHOOLS.

First, because of transcendent importance, I mention our schools. I am happy to be able to say I believe their improvement the past year has been general and marked. A new zeal seems to have been excited among teachers and scholars and a greater interest awakened among parents, which I trust you will do all in your power to stimulate and increase.

The school buildings in District No. 1, with one exception, (which is an honor to us) are by no means what they should be, and the Supervisor reports the accommodations to be insufficient. I hope we shall be able this year to improve the former and increase the latter. I think consolidation of the school districts a consummation devoutly to be wished. The chief objection is the debt of District No. 1, and that can be obviated by that District simply assuming its own burdens. Appropriate the *largest* amount *possible* for the support of our schools, and supplement that with your unceasing interest in every thing pertaining to our educational advancement, never for a moment forgetting that our

future weal depends upon the education of our youth. I wish in this connection to fully endorse the City Marshal's recommendation relative to the enforcement of the truancy act.

## FINANCES.

The liabilities of the city are for

Bonds,	\$25,000	00	
Notes,	39,017	00	
Accrued Interest,	1,181	23	
State Tax,	8,095	36	
County Tax,	2,300	00	
Due School Districts,	722	78	
Land Damages,	86	84	\$76,403 21

## ASSETS.

D. Tuxbury, Collector, 1867,	\$3	00	
"    "    1868,	103	00	
J. F. Dearing, "    1872,	323	11	
"    "    1873,	14,865	37	
State School Fund,	1,277	87	
" Mill School Fund,	1,903	89	
" Pension Account,	60	00	
" Bonds,	700	00	
School District No. 1,	2,545	73	
Sidewalk Account,	706	05	
Cash in Treasury,	174	25	\$22,662 27
City Debt, February 28, 1874,			\$53,740 94
Total expenses for 1873,	\$76,311	84	
City Debt, February 28, 1873,	53,250	48	129,562 32
Assessments for 1873,	67,365	37	
Other receipts,	8,456	01	75,821 38
City Debt, February 28, 1874,			\$53,740 94
"    February 28, 1873,			53,250 48
Debt increased,			\$490 46

Showing that the debt has increased the past year \$490.46—an unpleasant fact to state, which unexplained gives the impression that the administration of my worthy predecessor was an extravagant one, whereas the truth is just the reverse, because the income for 1872 was \$7,591.47 more than in 1873, and the expenses \$2,531.44 less, and beside, the rate of taxation was nineteen instead of twenty mills. I hope, gentlemen, we can make as good a financial exhibit one year from to-day. I trust you will not *guess* what the amount of taxable property is upon which to base your income for the coming year, but that you will insist upon having the assessors' figures before you when you fix the appropriations, for in no other way can they be intelligently made. Then put your rate of taxation at two per cent., *and be sure you keep the expenditures within the appropriations.* The financial condition of the city is sound, and our credit first-class. The way to keep it so is by evincing a determination and ability to promptly meet our liabilities. To this end I hope we shall be able this year to lay aside some amount towards the payment of our bonded debt, which matures in 1877.

### STREETS.

The streets are generally in good condition.

Requests for new roads to and at Old Orchard will probably be made of you. I believe your desire to please and accommodate that flourishing portion of our city in this and all respects will fully keep pace with our financial ability.

The sidewalks on Cutts and Thornton Avenues, and on a portion of Pleasant street, have been covered with concrete—a continuation of an economical because permanent plan of sidewalks, covering which it behooves us to follow.

A sewer has been completed on Elm street from the Bradbury Brook to Cutts Avenue, which should be extended to North street this year, and as much more done as possible in this very important matter of drainage.

### INCIDENTALS.

The report of the Chief Engineer shows we have a most excel-

lent Fire Department—his request for additional hose should receive your early attention.

The Overseers of the Poor show that their department has been well managed.

Gentlemen, selected by our fellow citizens to administer the government of our city for the coming year, let us bring to the discharge of our each and every duty, first, unswerving integrity and a firm determination to subordinate our own interests and individual preferences to the good of the City, then let us exercise the same careful thoughtfulness, the same wise economy, and the same energy of action we display in our own personal affairs, and at the close of our official lives may we all have the consciousness of having performed our whole duty as we understood it.

GEORGE A. CARTER.



**G O V E R N M E N T**  
O F  
**THE CITY OF SACO.**  
**1874.**

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*MAYOR.*

GEORGE A. CARTER.

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*ALDERMEN.*

- WARD 1. WILLIAM H. DEERING,  
“ 2. ANDREW W. HEWES,  
“ 3. SAMUEL C. HAMILTON,  
“ 4. SUMNER S. RICHARDS.  
“ 5. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,  
“ 6. WINFIELD S. HASTY,  
“ 7. OLIVER FREEMAN.

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*CITY CLERK,*

JOSEPH L. MILLIKEN.

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*COMMON COUNCIL.*

ALBERT H. GILMAN, *President.*

- WARD 1. JAMES R. FOSS,  
HARLAN P. COBB.  
“ 2. SAMUEL C. STORER,  
CHARLES MILLIKEN.  
“ 3. ALVIN GOOGINS,  
CHARLES B. SANDS.

- WARD 4. ABIATHA W. LEAVITT,  
CHARLES W. BOND.
- “ 5. ASA HODSDON,  
JAMES STONE.
- “ 6. LIVING H. LANE,  
LOTHROP L. BABB.
- “ 7. ALBERT H. GILMAN,  
CALVIN F. GORDON.

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CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.  
SETH M. CHADBOURNE.

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WARD OFFICERS.

	WARDENS.	WARD CLERKS.
WARD 1.	David G. Tapley.	John M. Dearing.
“ 2.	Joseph W. Hobson.	Henry Mason.
“ 3.	Eben H. C. Bradbury.	Granville M. Tarbox.
“ 4.	Fred H. Lowell.	Frank C. Noyes.
“ 5.	William H. Owen.	George S. Lowell.
“ 6.	Harrison Cleaves.	Charles H. Cleaves.
“ 7.	William O. Freeman.	Charles H. Tuxbury.

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CONSTABLES.

- WARD 1. Hiram B. Knight.
- “ 2. Robert N. Milliken.
- “ 3. Westbrook Berry.
- “ 4. James E. Moody.
- “ 5. Enoch W. Durgin.
- “ 6. Richard L. K. Grant.
- “ 7. Joseph F. Chadbourne.

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*Judge of the Municipal Court.*—John S. Derby.

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*City Solicitor.*—Edwin B. Smith.

*Treasurer.*—Jason W. Beatty.

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*Collector.*—Joseph F. Dearing.

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*Auditor.*—James W. Littlefield.

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*Assessors.*—Ivory Lord, William E. Donnell, Charles Hill.

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*Overseers of Poor.*—Francis A. Boothby, Paul C. Sands, John Jameson.

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*Board of Health.*—John E. L. Kimball, Roscoe G. Dennett, Edwin B. Smith.

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*City Physician.*—Joseph P. Grant.

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*Chief Engineer of Fire Department.*—Augustus Lord. 1st Assistant, Daniel S. Sands. 2nd Assistant, Joseph F. Chadbourne.

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*Supervisor of Schools.*—Hampden Fairfield.

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*City Marshal.*—Obadiah Durgin.

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*Police Officers.*—Richard L. K. Grant, Robert N. Milliken.

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*Special Police Officers.*—Joseph Bradbury, George V. Jordan, Westbrook Berry, Albion Sands, James J. Wiggin, Charles C. Fenderson, James I. Buck, Leonard Leavitt, Alexander Goldthwait, David Patterson, James Adams, 2nd, Alonzo Goodwin, George F. Boothby, Jacob H. Moulton, George Googins, Henry W. Staples, Bradbury Seavey, Charles E. Gorham, Frank G. Staples, Levi Boothby, Granville M. Tarbox, Henry Simpson, Leonard Lord, Alpheus Libby, John Jameson, Charles P. Rhodes, Authur Hanscom, Thomas K. Lane, James M. Burbank, William C. Merrill.

## COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND STREETS.

DIST. No. 1. Ivory Fenderson,    DIST. No. 3. Cyrus Means,  
 “ “ 2. David McKenney,    “ “ 4. Amos T. Marston.

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## SCHOOL AGENTS.

DIST. No. 1. A. G. Prentiss,    DIST. No. 5. Leonard Lord,  
                   Paul C. Sands,            “ “ 6. Lewis McKenney,  
                   John Chadwick,            “ “ 7. Joseph A. Fogg,  
 “ “ 2. W. S. Dennett,            “ “ 8. Samuel Boothby,  
 “ “ 3. Wm. D. Guilford,        “ “ 9. Frank Scamman.  
 “ “ 4. Eugene Mills,

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## SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Living H. Lane,	Joseph L. Hobson,
Daniel Rounds,	Elbridge Tarbox,
George W. Usher,	Joseph T. Graffam,
Charles M. Littlefield,	Frederic Dunn,
James Andrews,	Nahum McKusick,
Michael N. Milliken,	James M. Burbank,
Martin H. Dearing,	Alfred C. Tuxbury,
Albion K. P. Chellis,	Levi Boothby,
Arthur B. Haines,	John C. Cummings,
Abiatha W. Leavitt,	Samuel C. Hamilton,
John Jameson,	Joseph F. Adams,
David Tuxbury,	Samuel Berry,
Joseph W. Hobson,	George W. Hobson,
Dominicus Jordan,	Edwin P. McKusick,
Charles Littlefield,	Dominicus Ricker.

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## SURVEYORS OF WOOD AND BARK.

Living H. Lane,	Joseph L. Hobson,
Lewis McKenney.	Charles Littlefield,
William H. Webster,	Martin H. Dearing,

Amos T. Marston,  
Samuel Berry.  
Ira C. Doe,  
Dominicus Jordan,  
Manson Seavy,  
Winfield S. Dennett,  
George W. Usher,  
Joseph W. Hobson,

Frederic Dunn,  
Michael N. Milliken,  
James W. Littlefield,  
Samuel C. Hamilton,  
George W. Hobson,  
Abiatha W. Leavitt,  
Edwin P. McKusick,  
Oliver Batts.

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*Port Wardens.*—Nathaniel Fernald, Abraham Cutter, John Dearing, Abiatha W. Leavitt, David Patterson.

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*City Weighers.*—John Tounge, Alfred C. Tuxbury, Abraham Cutter, Joseph Richards.

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*Fence Viewers.*—Lewis McKenney, Benjamin Boothby, Ira C. Doe, Joseph Bradbury, Davis Googins, William N. Perry.

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*Cullers of Staves.*—Harrison Cleaves, Benj. Prescott, James M. Burbank, William Stevenson, 2d.

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*Pound Keeper.*—James J. Wiggin.

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*Sealer of Weights and Measures.*—George V. Jordan.

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*JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.*

*On Finance.*—The Mayor, Alderman Edward P. Burnham; Councilmen Albert H. Gilman, Asa Hodsdon, Samuel C. Storer.

*On Accounts.*—Alderman Winfield S. Hasty; Councilmen Harlan P. Cobb, Charles Milliken.

*On Public Property.*—Mayor, Alderman William H. Deering; Councilmen Calvin F. Gordon, Lothrop L. Babb.

*On Printing.*—Alderman Sumner S. Richards; Councilmen Asa Hodsdon, Charles W. Bond.

*On Public Instruction.*—Mayor, Aldermen Edward P. Burnham; Councilmen Albert H. Gilman, Abiatha W. Leavitt, James Stone.

*On Sewers and Drains.*—Aldermen Oliver Freeman; Councilmen Albert H. Gilman, Harlan P. Cobb.

*On the Poor.*—Aldermen Samuel C. Hamilton, Councilmen Charles Milliken, Living H. Lane.

*On Ordinances.*—Mayor, Councilmen Living H. Lane, Asa Hodsdon.

*On Streets.*—Mayor, Aldermen Andrew W. Hewes; Councilmen Albert H. Gilman, Charles B. Sands, Alvin Googins.

*On Fire Department.*—Aldermen Samuel C. Hamilton; Councilmen James R. Foss, Samuel C. Storer.

*On Lighting Streets.*—Mayor; Councilmen Albert H. Gilman; Harlan P. Cobb.

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**Standing Committees of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.**

*On the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.*—Aldermen Winfield S. Hasty, Samuel C. Hamilton, William H. Deering.

*On Police.*—Mayor, Aldermen Samuel C. Hamilton, Andrew W. Hewes.

*On Licenses.*—Mayor, Aldermen Sumner S. Richards, Winfield S. Hasty.

*On Enrolled Bills.*—Aldermen Edward P. Burnham, Oliver Freeman, William H. Deering.

*On Elections.*—Aldermen Andrew W. Hewes, Sumner S. Richards, Oliver Freeman.

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**Standing Committees of the Common Council.**

*On Elections.*—Councilmen Calvin F. Gordon, Charles W. Bond, Charles Milliken.

*On Enrolled Bills.*—Councilmen Samuel C. Storer, Abiatha W. Leavitt, Lothrop L. Babb.

# TREASURER'S REPORT.

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TO THE HON. CITY COUNCIL :

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor herewith to submit my Report as Treasurer for the City of Saco for the financial year ending Feb'y 28, 1874 ; also my account with School District No. 1, School District No. 6 and School District No. 9.

## CITY ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand at commencement of financial year was	\$279 20
Receipts during year amounted to	100,815 64
	<hr/>
	\$101,094 84
Payments during the year were	100,920 59
	<hr/>
Balance in the Treasury Feb'y 28, 1874,	\$174 25

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand March 1, '73,		\$279 20
Contingent Expenses,	1,429 71	
Fire Department,	655 00	
Highways,	1,387 11	
Interest on City Debt,	546 49	
Notes Payable,	27,302 00	
Paupers,	413 29	
Sewers and Drains,	97 80	
Sidewalks and Crosswalks,	38 80	
State of Maine, (State School Fund),	648 06	
“ “ “ (Mill School Fund),	1,906 58	
“ “ “ (State Pensions),	114 00	
Tax of 1872,	13,776 80	
Tax of 1873,	52,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$100,815 64

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\$101,094 84



## PAYMENTS.

Abatements,	\$782.74	
Boom Road,	72.75	
Bridges,	5,394.24	
City Bonds,	700.00	
Contingent Expenses,	4,754.88	
City Officers,	3,271.05	
Discount on Taxes,	3,027.81	
Fire Department,	3,725.52	
Highways,	6,868.28	
Interest on City Debt,	3,232.13	
Notes Payable,	19,947.00	
Old Orchard Street,	600.24	
Police and Night Watch,	1,897.98	
Paupers,	2,841.20	
Printing, Stationery and Books,	451.38	
Public Property,	197.93	
Reservoirs,	1,167.35	
Schools,	12,227.37	
Sidewalks and Cross-walks,	3,066.30	
Spring Street Extension,	2,060.71	
Sewers and Drains,	1,586.11	
Street Lamps,	917.26	
State of Maine (State Pensions),	60.00	
Taxes (County),	4,637.72	
Taxes (State),	17,432.64	
	<hr/>	\$100,920.59
Balance Cash.		174.25
		<hr/>
		\$101,094.84

## SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.

## SPRING STREET SCHOOL HOUSE ACCOUNT.

## RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand March 1, 1873,	\$394.97	
Notes Payable,	10,550.00	
Tax of 1872,	3,306.48	
“ “ 1873,	3,819.92	
	<u>          </u>	\$18,071.37

## PAYMENTS.

Notes Payable,	\$16,130.98	
Interest,	895.13	
Abatements,	560.30	
Discount on Taxes,	222.55	
	<u>          </u>	\$17,808.96
Balance Cash,		<u>          </u> \$262.41

## SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.

## MIDDLE STREET SCHOOL HOUSE ACCOUNT.

## PAYMENTS.

Notes Payable,	\$1,000.00	
Interest,	23.92	
Orders drawn by Agents,	1,000.00	
	<u>          </u>	\$2,023.92

## RECEIPTS.

Notes Payable,	<u>          </u> 2,000.00
Overdraft,	\$23.92

## SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.

## LIABILITIES.

Notes Outstanding, Spring St. Sch. House,	\$11,700.00	
“ “ Middle “ “	1,000.00	
Due City for overdraft on Appropriation,	2,545.73	
Overdraft on Middle Street School House,	23.92	
		<u>15,269.65</u>

## ASSETS.

Uncollected Taxes,	\$1,216.08	
Cash balance on Spring St. School House,	262.41	
		<u>1,478.49</u>
Balance, Debt of District,		\$13,791.16

## SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance, Cash on hand March 1, 1873,	\$56.04
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## PAYMENTS.

Orders drawn,	55.00
Balance Cash,	<u>\$1.04</u>

## SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 9.

## RECEIPTS.

Notes Payable,	\$500.00	
Tax of 1873,	206.45	
		<u>\$706.45</u>

## PAYMENTS.

Orders drawn by Committee,	700.00
Balance cash,	<u>\$6.45</u>

Respectfully Submitted,

JASON W. BEATTY, Treasurer of Saco.

# AUDITOR'S REPORT.

---

TO THE HON. CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACO :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor herewith to submit the following report for the financial year ending Feb'y 28, 1874.

JAS. W. LITTLEFIELD, Auditor.

# SYNOPSIS OF AUDITOR'S REPORT.

	Appropriations.	Credits.	Total Income.	Expenses.	Unexpen'd balances.	Overdrafts.	Increase of Debt.
Bridges,	5000 00		5000 00	5394 24		394 24	
Boom Road,	100 00		100 00	72 75	27 25		
Contingent,	2500 00	1429 71	3929 71	4754 88		825 17	
City Officers,	3000 00		3000 00	3271 05		271 05	
Discount on Taxes,	3000 00		3000 00	3027 81		27 81	
Fire Department,	3000 00	655 00	3655 00	3725 52		70 52	
Interest on City Debt,	3000 00	546 49	3546 49	3232 13	314 36		
Old Orchard Street,	800 00		800 00	600 24	199 76		
Police and Night Watch,	1700 00		1700 00	1897 98		197 98	
Printing, Stationery and Books,	500 00		500 00	451 38	48 62		
Public Property,	200 00		200 00	197 93	2 07		
Paupers,	2000 00	413 29	2413 29	2841 20		427 91	
Reservoirs,	1200 00		1200 00	1187 35	32 65		
Schools,	7000 00	3181 76	10181 76	10181 76			
Streets and Highways,	5500 00	1387 11	6887 11	6868 28	18 83		
Street Lamps,	95 00		950 00	917 26	32 74		
Side Walks and Cross Walks,	2000 00	744 85	2744 85	3066 30		321 45	
Sewers and Drains,	1500 00	97 80	1597 80	1585 11	11 69		
Spring Street Extension,	1850 06		1850 00	2060 71		210 71	
Taxes, (County),	4618 86		4618 86	4618 86			
Taxes, (State),	15595 36		15595 36	15595 36			
Overlaysings,	2351 15		2351 15	782 74	1568 41		
	67365 37	8456 01	75821 38	76311 84	2256 38	2746 84	490 46

City Debt Feb'y 28, 1873,	\$53250 48			
Expenses for 1873,	76311 84	Income Receipts and Credits,	8456 01	
	—————	Assessment, 1873,	67365 37	
	\$129,562 32		—————	\$75,821 38

City Debt Feb'y 28, 1874, \$53,740 94

### LIABILITIES.

City Bonds,	\$25,000	00
City Notes,	39,017	00
County of York—County Tax,	2,300	00
State of Maine—State Tax,	8,095	36
Interest on City Debt,	1,181	23
Land Damages,	86	84
School Districts,	722	78
		\$76,403 21

### ASSETS.

D. Tuxbury, Collector, 1867,	3	00
"        "        1868,	103	00
Jos. F. Dearing, "        1872,	323	11
"        "        1873,	14,865	37
School District No. 1,	2,545	73
State of Maine Bonds,	700	00
"        "        State School Fund,	1,277	87
"        "        School Mill Fund,	1,903	89
"        "        State Pensions,	60	00
Jos. F. Dearing, Col., Sidewalks, 1873,	706	05
J. W. Beatty, Treasurer,	174	25
		22,662 27
City Debt, Feb'y 28, 1874,		\$53,740 94

**S T A T E M E N T**  
 OF THE  
**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES**  
 OF THE  
**CITY OF SACO,**

From March 1st, 1873, to March 1st, 1874.

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**R E C E I P T S .**

*Cash.*

Amount on hand March 1st, 1873,	\$279 20
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*Contingent Expenses.*

From sundry sources,	652 73	
"    Jos. Bradbury for Loam,	17 75	
	670 48	

*Fire Department.*

From Sale on Hand Engines,	600 00	
"    "    of Old Hose,	20 00	
"    A. Lord,	35 00	
	655 00	

*Interest on City Debt.*

Interest from Taxes and Bonds,	546 49
--------------------------------	--------

*Notes Payable.*

On Notes issued,	27,302 00
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*Paupers.*

From F. A. Boothby,	120 68	
" N. Billings (City Farm),	292 61	
	<hr/>	413 29

*Sewers and Drains.*

From sundry persons,	97 80
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*Sidewalks and Crosswalks.*

From N. T. Boothby for old brick,	38 80
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*Streets and Highways.*

From City Teams,	1,387 11
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<i>State of Maine</i> —State School Fund,	648 06
"    "    "    Mill    "	1,906 58
"    "    "    Pensions,	114 00

*Liquor Agency.*

From C. H. Dennett, Agent,	759 23
----------------------------	--------

Tax of 1872. From Jos. F. Dearing, Collector,	13,776 80
"    1873.    "    "    "    "	52,500 00

Total Receipts,	<hr/>	\$101,094 84
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**EXPENDITURES.***Abatements.*

Paid C. O. Gerrish,	\$4 47	
“ Jos. B. Palmer,	56 99	
“ Jos. F. Dearing, Col., 1872,	188 00	
“ “ “ 1873,	533 28	
	<hr/>	\$782 74

*Bridges.*

Paid N. Currier (Springs Bridge),	2,460 90	
“ Perkins & Emery, “	81 00	
“ Chas. B. Sands, “	1,653 17	
“ Jos. Hobson, “	670 64	
“ C. H. Bragdon, “	300 00	
“ J. H. Burnham, “	47 61	
“ Sundry small bills.	96 41	
“ Commissioner,	2 00	
“ for use of horse,	1 00	
“ “ labor and material,	81 51	
	<hr/>	5,394 24

*Boom Road.*

Paid for labor and material,	39 75	
“ Ivory Fenderson, Commissioner,	33 00	
	<hr/>	72 75

**CONTINGENT EXPENSES.**

Paid P. Barrows, taxes refunded,	30 90	
“ E. B. Smith,	46 26	
“ P. C. Sands for land.	25 00	
“ Post Sheridan,	100 00	
“ Geo. V. Jordan for numbering sch'ls,	52 32	
“ N. Littlefield for Grey Horses,	650 00	
“ Leonard Lord for statistics, &c.,	27 00	
	<hr/>	\$931 48
Amount carried forward,		

Amount brought forward,		\$931 48
Paid Wm. P. Moody for Harnesses,	100 00	
“ Chas. M. Littlefield, lumber and work,	14 90	
“ C. H. & A. Goodwin, watering trough,	150 00	
“ John Tounge, work on Jail,	10 80	
“ A. C. Tuxbury, lumber for City Stable,	19 21	
“ “ “ “ Jail,	7 03	
“ “ “ “ City Hall	76 14	
“ A. K. P. Chellis for work,	153 27	
“ Jos. Hobson, lumber for City Hall,	34 68	
“ “ “ “ “ Jail,	58 24	
“ “ “ “ Eng. House,	21 55	
“ Thomas Deering for work,	51 90	
“ F. W. Baptist Soc. for ward room,	20 00	
“ C. J. Shumacher, repairs on City Hall,	52 20	
“ C. King for labor on City Hall,	78 50	
“ B. F. Hamilton for blankets for Jail,	10 50	
“ O. Durgin for posting notices of elec- tion, &c.	22 00	
“ Pumping water at Water St. tank,	50 00	
“ O. Durgin for expense in conveying in- sane persons out of the city,	27 30	
“ Com. on Streets and Accounts,	135 35	
“ Clerk of Common Council.	50 00	
“ Chas. Twambley & Son for sundries at City Building, Jail, Eng. House, &c.,	103 13	
“ Reform School,	32 50	
“ Insane Hospital,	535 66	
“ Rent of Municipal Court Room,	100 00	
“ W. S. Dennett for surveying,	70 15	
“ For Gas for City Hall,	106 40	
“ “ Coal “ “	68 16	
“ “ “ “ City Jail,	22 45	
“ F. A. Boothby for expense on account of Lucius Libby—insane,	32 09	
Amount carried forward,		\$3,145 59

Amount brought forward,		\$3,145 59
“ Thos. B. Willett for injuries,	60 00	
“ C. D. Scamman for work on Engine House and City Hall,	21 24	
“ School District No 1 for ward rooms,	25 00	
“ S. F. Macomber, care and work, City Hall	221 11	
“ Supervisor of Schools—Horse hire,	45 20	
“ Lowell & Lord for Sundries,	137 13	
“ On acc't of Liquor Agency,	925 31	
“ Sundry Small Bills.	174 30	
	<hr/>	4,754 88

*City Officers.*

Paid Mayor's Salary,	200 00	
“ City Clerk—including care of coun- cil rooms, making check lists, and furnishing statistics of all persons between 18 and 45 years of age,	564 00	
“ City Treasurer,	250 00	
“ “ Auditor,	150 00	
“ “ Assessors,	245 00	
“ “ Collector,	625 27	
“ “ Marshal.	125 00	
“ Overseers of Poor,	200 00	
“ Supervisor of Schools,	300 00	
“ Engineers of Fire Department,	175 00	
“ E. B. Smith, outstanding.	411 78	
“ School Com., “	25 00	
	<hr/>	3,271 05

*City Bonds.*

Amount paid,	700 00
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*Discount on Taxes.*

Paid 6 per cent. discount on taxes paid on or before July 10, 1873,	3,027 81
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*Fire Department.*

Paid Chas. Harmon for hauling engines,	63 53	
“ Trinity Church for use of bell,	25 00	
“ O. C. Clark for rubber clothing,	122 00	
“ Highway District No. 4 for hauling engines,	481 25	
“ for horse killed,	225 00	
“ Gas Co.	200 40	
“ for Coal,	229 51	
“ “ repairs, supplies of oil, &c.,	219 56	
“ “ Hose,	732 92	
“ Gov. Fairfield S. F. E. Co.,	917 63	
“ Saco “ “	508 72	
	<hr/>	\$3,725 52

*Interest on City Debt.*

Coupons,	1,383 00	
Interest on City Notes,	1,849 13	
	<hr/>	3,232 13

*Notes Payable.*

Paid City Notes,		19,947 00
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*Old Orchard Street.*

Paid W. S. Dennett, survey,	5 00	
“ E. C. Staples, land damage,	200 00	
“ C. F. Clark, Commissioner	38 50	
“ “ use of horse,	24 00	
“ for labor and material,	332 74	
	<hr/>	600 24

*Public Property.*

Paid G. Hooper, work on Jail,	22 75	
“ Jas. Adams, work & supplies for Jail,	21 40	
“ J. G. Deering, material for Jail,	20 30	
	<hr/>	

Amount carried forward, \$64 15

Amount brought forward,		\$64 45
“ A. K. P. Chellis, labor on City Building,	69 25	
“ John Tounge for labor on same,	48 98	
“ Sundry small bills,	15 25	
	<hr/>	197 98
<i>Printing, Stationery and Books.</i>		
Paid for Stat. Book & binding Reports,	120 38	
“ “ printing Reports, blanks, &c.,	248 88	
“ “ “ notices, receipts, and advertising,	82 12	
	<hr/>	451 38
<i>Police and Night Watch.</i>		
Paid Regular Police,	1,513 00	
“ Special “	268 00	
“ City of Biddeford for use of their Jail,	75 00	
“ for Badges,	12 00	
“ “ Rent and oil,	22 38	
“ “ Gas,	7 60	
	<hr/>	1,897 98
<i>Paupers.</i>		
Paid D. F. Littlefield for supplies,	79 91	
“ S. Chase “	127 05	
“ Hasty & Co. “	46 00	
“ Carpenter & Co., “	38 22	
“ S. Gurney “	24 00	
“ Bean Brothers “	52 00	
“ J. G. Deering & Co. “	44 75	
“ Eliot Sweetsir for wood,	322 75	
“ T. Jordan “ “	251 50	
“ Asa Wentworth for rent,	93 13	
“ Jordan & Bryant for rent,	81 85	
	<hr/>	
Amount carried forward,		\$1,161 16

Amount brought forward,		\$1,161 16
“ Thos. Buckminster,	75 50	
“ Jos. Bradbury,	14 00	
“ Dr. Grant,	34 07	
“ Sundry bills,	371 80	
“ Supplies and expenses on farm,	1,184 67	
	<hr/>	2,841 20

*Reservoirs.*

Paid Jos. Hobson for timber and plank,	130 98	
“ Lowell & Lord for covers,	26 46	
“ Gooch & Haines for covers & stone,	38 00	
“ Hardy Machine Co. for labor,	18 40	
“ Ivory Fenderson, Commissioner, for tank on Buxton road,	12 95	
“ for labor on tank,	55 67	
“ “ “ and material on Reservoir,	812 89	
“ A. T. Marston, Commissioner,	51 00	
“ “ use of horse,	21 00	
	<hr/>	1,167 35

*Sidewalks and Crosswalks.*

Paid W. S. Dennett for grading,	31 75	
“ Jos. C. Snow for concreting,	1,430 97	
“ A. T. Marston, Commissioner,	54 50	
“ “ use of horse,	17 00	
“ for labor and material,	1,532 08	
	<hr/>	3,066 30

*Sewers and Drains.*

Paid I. N. Deering for Sewer on Wharf Street,	131 78	
“ A. L. Scamman, “ “ Elm St.,	883 60	
“ A. T. Marston, Commissioner,	34 00	
“ “ use of horse,	4 50	
“ for labor and material,	532 23	
	<hr/>	1,586 11

*Spring Street Extension.*

Paid A. T. Marston, Commissioner,	90 00	
“ “ use of horse,	37 00	
“ for labor and materials,	1,933 71	
	<hr/>	\$2,060 71

*Street Lamps.*

Paid Gas Co.,	664 20	
“ for repairs and oil,	120 66	
“ care of lamps,	132 40	
	<hr/>	917 26

*STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.**Highway District No. 1.*

Paid James Ladd, Commissioner,	5 00	
“ “ use of oxen,	4 00	
“ Ivory Fenderson, use of oxen,	68 00	
“ “ “ horse,	23 00	
“ “ Commissioner,	60 00	
“ for labor and material,	835 25	
	<hr/>	995 25

*Highway District No. 2.*

Paid David McKenney, Commissioner,	133 85	
“ “ for man & oxen,	148 42	
“ for labor and material,	866 02	
	<hr/>	1,148 29

*Highway District No. 3.*

Paid C. F. Clark, Commissioner,	145 00	
“ “ use of horse,	93 00	
“ for labor and material,	906 60	
	<hr/>	1,144 60

*Highway District No. 4.*

Paid S. W. Milliken, Commissioner,	28 00	
“ A. T. Marston, “	184 50	
“ “ use of horse,	50 00	
“ for labor and material,	3,317 64	
	<hr/>	\$3,580 14

*School Districts*

No. 1. Salaries, repairs and supplies,	9,663 66	
“ 2. “ “ “	613 09	
“ 3. “ “ “	529 59	
“ 4. “ “ “	217 50	
“ 5. “ “ “	316 44	
“ 6. “ “ “	104 00	
“ 7. “ “ “	261 25	
“ 8. “ “ “	383 99	
“ 9. “ “ “	137 85	
	<hr/>	12,227 37

*State of Maine—State Pensions.*

Paid State Pensions,	60 00
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*Taxes—County.*

Paid balance of County Tax, 1872,	2,318 86	
“ in part “ “ 1873,	2,318 86	
	<hr/>	4,637 72

*Taxes—State.*

Paid balance of State Tax 1872,	9,932 64	
“ in part “ “ 1873,	7,500 00	
	<hr/>	17,432 64

Total Expenditures,	<hr/>	\$100,920 59
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## RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand March 1, 1873,	279 20	
Receipts for 1873,	100,815 64	
	<hr/>	101,094 84
Expenditures,		100,920 59
		<hr/>
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		\$174 25

## REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

City Building and Lot,	\$20,000 00	
City Farm,	9,000 00	
City Prison and Lot,	7,000 00	
Engine House and Lot,	5,000 00	
One fourth house and lot, Common St.,	100 00	
Wilkinson Gravel Pit,	250 00	
City Stable,	750 00	
Pest House,	250 00	
Wood Lot, part of No. 6 of the great Lot,	300 00	
	<hr/>	\$42,650 00
Clock and Bell,	1,500 00	
Stock and supplies on Farm,	1,974 80	
Fence from Jail and Common,	100 00	
Horses, Harnesses, Carts, &c.,	1,760 00	
Furnishings in Court Room,	1,000 00	
"    " City Council Rooms,	300 00	
"    " " Marshal's Office,	25 00	
"    " Municipal Court Room,	100 00	
Steam Fire Engines and apparatus,	9,610 00	
Hook and Ladder Carriage and apparatus,	450 00	
	<hr/>	16,819 80
		<hr/>
Total,		\$59,469 80

# REPORT

## OF THE

### OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

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TO THE HON. MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL :

The Overseers of the Poor for the municipal year ending March 1st, 1874, would respectfully submit the following report :

We have the highest authority for believing that, while human societies exist, the poor will always be with them to require sympathy and protection, and even though their poverty be the consequence, as is often the case, of their own wrong-doing, the duty of caring for them is none the less sacred.

The number of families who have received aid away from the City Farm during the year has been 42. This mode of partial relief we have tried to use discreetly, and we believe it unites good policy with kindness, as it often saves the worthy poor from the humiliation of becoming fixed paupers.

The City Farm and alms-house have been well managed the past year by the Superintendent and Matron (Mr. and Mrs Billings) and we are satisfied by repeated visits and careful inquiry that the inmates under their charge are humanely treated.

The following exhibit shows the expenditures and receipts connected with the poor account ending March 1, 1874.

**CITY FARM.***Expenditures.*

For stock, labor, supplies, &c.,	\$734 67	
Salary of Nathaniel Billings, one year,	450 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,184 67

*Receipts.*

From sale of produce and stock,	292 61	292 61
		<hr/>
Excess of expenditures over receipts,		\$892 06
Net expense of Farm,	892 06	

**SUPPORT OF POOR OFF FROM FARM.***Expenditures.*

For support and expenses for paupers,		1,656 53
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*Receipts.*

From town of Cumberland,	83 18	
“ “ “ Lyman,	10 00	
“ “ “ Kennebunkport,	17 00	
Refunded by paupers,	10 50	
	<hr/>	120 68
		<hr/>
Excess of expenditures over receipts,		1,535 85
Less wood on hand March 1, 1874,		150 00
		<hr/>
Net expense off Farm,		1,385 85

**GENERAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.***Expenditures.*

Total expense of City Farm,	1,184 67	
“ “ off “ “	1,656 53	
	<hr/>	2,841 20

Expenditures, brought forward, \$2,841 20

*Receipts.*

Total receipts from City Farm,	292 61	
“ “ off “ “	120 68	
	<hr/>	413 29

Excess of expenditures over receipts, 2,427 91

Less wood on hand March 1, 1874, 150 00

Actual expense for support of poor, \$2,277 91

Present number of paupers on Farm, 16—average number, 19.

Annexed we present an inventory of stock and produce on Farm, March 1, 1874.

F. A. BOOTHBY,	}	OVERSEERS OF POOR.
PAUL C. SANDS,		
JOHN JAMESON,		

STOCK AND PRODUCE ON CITY FARM MARCH 1, 1874.

18 tons of hay at \$18,	\$324 00
One yoke of oxen,	225 00
6 Cows at \$45,	270 00
1 Horse,	125 00
3 Calves at \$6.66 2-3,	20 00
5 Swine at \$25,	125 00
One bbl. Beef,	14 00
7 bbl. Pork, at \$20,	140 00
140 bush. Potatoes, at 70c,	98 00
3 bbl. Soap, at \$3,	9 00
Vegetables,	15 00
1-2 bbl. Mackerel.	6 00
15 gals. Molasses, at 50c,	7 50
50 lbs. Butter, at 37c,	18 50

Amount carried forward, \$1,397 00

Amount brought forward,		\$1,397 00
65 lbs. Lard, at 12c,	7 80	
13 bush. Beans, at \$3.00,	39 00	
16 " Barley, at \$1.00,	16 00	
120 " Corn, at \$1.00,	120 00	
1 Wagon,	125 00	
1 Pung,	40 00	
1 Mowing Machine,	75 00	
Farming Tools,	150 00	
1-2 ton Coal,	5 00	
	<hr/>	\$1,974 80

# REPORT

OF

## CITY MARSHAL.

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CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE, March 1st, 1874.

TO THE HON. MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACO :

GENTLEMEN :

I herewith submit for your consideration my report of the Police Department for the municipal year ending March 1st, 1874.

Whole number of arrests, 147

For the following offences :

Intoxication,	68
Malicious Mischief,	3
Assault and Battery,	16
Truant sent to Reform School,	1
Larceny,	12
Selling Intoxicating Liquor,	10
Keeping Intoxicating Liquor,	6
Burglary,	3
Obtaining goods under false pretences,	7
Adultery,	2
Gambling,	3
Infanticide,	1
Fornication,	2
Insanity,	6
Attempt to commit suicide,	1
Arson,	3
For offences out of the city,	3
	147

I have paid to the City Treasurer \$90, collected as follows :

For licenses,	\$58	
“ fines,	17	
From Mrs. McRoy, for board of her boy in Reform School,	15	
	—	\$90

Value of stolen goods recovered, \$349

No. of travellers fed and lodged in City Jail, 199

There have been two men on the night watch during the year and by order of the Committee on Police I put one man on by day at Old Orchard during the summer season, which has increased the expense of this department from last year. For police expenses I refer you to the Auditor's Report.

I wish to offer my thanks to Alfred G. Prentiss, Chairman of School Agents in District 1, for efficient aid in looking after truants and keeping them at school.

I consider this matter of keeping our boys and girls at school the most important of any connected with our city government. If this is thoroughly attended to the number of arrests will be less and less every year.

I would recommend that some city officer be instructed to look after this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

OBADIAH DURGIN, City Marshal.



**R E P O R T**

O F T H E

**C I T Y S O L I C I T O R .**

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TO THE HON. CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACO :

The undersigned, City Solicitor of the City of Saco, begs leave to submit the following report.

At the commencement of my term of office, I found a suit pending in the Supreme Judicial Court against the City of Saco, commenced by John A. Kelly, to recover for injuries alleged to have been received by him in consequence of defects existing in one of the highways in said city. An investigation into the matters complained of led to the conclusion that the Boston and Maine Railroad Corporation were the parties ultimately responsible for the injuries received. I had been informed that the corporation counsel had said the railroad corporation would assume the defence, and upon the assembling of the court I caused the fact to appear of record. The case did not reach a trial until September last, when a verdict was rendered against the city for the sum of \$1,637.50. To the rendition of this verdict some exceptions have been made and the case carried forward for the consideration of the full court.

There was another case which had been commenced by Joseph B. Palmer against the city to recover back a tax paid by Mr. Palmer. Upon an examination of the facts connected with the

assessment and in view of the fact that the assessment was pretty large, I deemed it advisable to adjust the matter by remitting all except One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and such a settlement was effected after receiving the concurrence of the Mayor and Aldermen in my advice.

Several suits of minor importance have been commenced against individuals, and the City summoned as trustee. In none of these have the City been held. One such suit is now pending; it is the suit of Charles Twambley et al. against Bradbury Seavey, and the City of Saco as trustee. It seems the City, through its proper officers, had laid out a way over land then supposed to belong to Mr. Seavey, and had assessed as damages therefor the sum of \$200. To secure the sum the suit was brought by the plaintiffs in the suit. At the time of the service of the process upon the city, there was due the City from Mr. Seavey, for taxes duly assessed, a much larger sum, and the question is now before the court—whether \$200 land damages may, or not, be set off against the amount due for taxes. Lawrence Barnes has also made claim to the amount assessed upon the ground, that the land over which the way passed belonged to him, and this is also submitted to the court for decision.

An application was made to the County Commissioners to discontinue a portion of the way leading by the Ocean House to Old Orchard Beach, by Ebenezer C. Staples and others. To this matter my attention was requested by the Mayor, and after viewing the premises with the Commissioners and petitioners, and preparing the case for a hearing, the petitioner's counsel came to the conclusion that it was not advisable for them to proceed, and the petition was denied.

I have also attended with the Mayor and the Street Committee upon one other petition, for a street. at Old Orchard Beach, which has been by your body referred to the next City Government.

I have been called upon to act in a case, State against J. Milton Goodwin, and one against Wentworth, and one against Freeman H. Spear. In each case, except that of Wentworth, the parties were held to answer further.

In October, a case of pauperism, (and at one time it was supposed of infanticide also,) occurred, requiring my attention, with that of the City Marshal and the Overseers of the Poor. The person assisted had a legal settlement on the city of Rockland. The amount expended for the pauper was \$77.85, and that amount I have succeeded in collecting of the city of Rockland and turned it over to the Overseers of the Poor of this City.

In February of the present year, a person named (as is supposed) Frank Crooker, was found in the streets in an insane condition, incapable of taking care of himself and unsafe to be at large. Under the provisions of our Statutes I caused complaint to be made and process to be issued, for his removal to the city of Newburyport, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, where we ascertained he belonged, and he was carried there by the City Marshal and delivered to the proper authorities.

An exchange of land between the City and Albion K. P. Whitney having been made, in conjunction with the City Engineer, I have made the proper conveyance between the parties.

A open defiant resistance to the payment of a tax having been made by George Lord, upon the application of the Collector, such legal proceedings were had that the tax was paid.

Thomas B. Willett presented a claim against the City of Saco for injuries alleged to have been received by reason of a defect in the covered bridge. His claim was referred to the City Physician and myself, and, upon examination, we reported the sum of One Hundred Dollars, in monthly instalments, as you have heretofore been appraised by our report.

Another claim has been made by Addie Knights, of Hollis Centre, for injuries received by stepping upon a piece of glass, said to be lying upon the sidewalk. No settlement has been reached in this matter and no suit as yet commenced, and upon the matter I do not find it necessary to advance any opinion.

On the 21st of June, 1872, Theresa Merrill, of this city, was thrown from a carriage on the Beach street, at the point where the Boston & Maine crosses, and it is claimed was seriously injured. In this instance, as in that of the Kelly matter, I think

the Boston & Maine Railroad corporation are the parties ultimately responsible, and I have been endeavoring to effect a settlement of the claim with the corporation. The principle difficulty in the way of adjustment is the amount claimed as damages. I had hoped the matter would be adjusted without suit against the City, and yet trust it will be.

Other matters of minor importance have been presented to the Solicitor, for opinion and action, which do not need specific mention here. I think, now, at the conclusion of the financial year, we may consider ourselves fortunate in the conclusions and adjustments made in matters pending, and still more fortunate in our exemption from accidents and misfortune.

RUFUS P. TAPLEY,  
City Solicitor.

# REPORT

OF THE

## Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

---

TO THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL :

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith respectfully submit to your honorable body, my second annual report as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

I submit for your consideration a statement of its workings and condition, which, I trust, will be of interest to the members of the government ; also, a list of the fires, and the loss in the same, as far as can be ascertained.

The apparatus now in the department consists of two steam fire engines, one hook and ladder truck, all in good condition. The two hand engines, the Niagara and Deluge, which were out of service, have been disposed of, receiving therefor the sum of six hundred dollars.

The number of horses in the department is four. The Board of Engineers, with the assistance of the Committee on Fire Department, have endeavored in this, as well as in all other property of the department, to make such improvements as was found necessary to keep it up to a proper standard of efficiency. Therefore, one pair of horses have been added to the department the past year, at a cost of six hundred and fifty dollars.

The Steamer Saco, and the Hook and Ladder Truck, were, at the commencement of the past year, without organized companies. I can now report a good and efficient company for the Steamer. The Truck remaining as before, without any organization.

## HOSE.

The hose in the department is in much better condition than formerly, but, notwithstanding, the Board deem it not only advisable, but absolutely necessary, that quite a quantity should be added the coming year. One fire uncontrolled may prove of more damage to the city than the cost of many thousand feet of hose.

## STEAMERS.

Saco, No. 1, is a second-class Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine, in complete order; one good hose carriage, 1,400 feet of hose; twenty active members.

Governor Fairfield, No. 2, is a first-class Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine, in excellent condition; hose carriage in good order, 1,400 feet of hose; twenty-one active members.

Union Hook and Ladder Truck, together with the ladders, &c., are all in good repair. No company.

## FIRES.

During the year, almost every city has suffered from disastrous conflagrations, while ours, I am happy to say, has escaped with slight loss.

The fire which occurred October 31st, on Portland road, at J. G. Weymouth's factory, was the most disastrous of the year.

Owing to the distance and the time to get the alarm, together with the inflammable material in the building, that before the department could reach the ground it gave the fire great chance to get under headway, and it was found impossible to more than save the adjoining property. To the schedule herewith annexed I would respectfully refer you for the record of fires and alarms.

There has been, since my last report, added to the number of reservoirs, three, situated as follows: one on Portland road, one on North street above Eastern depot, the other on Sawyer street.

While the above makes valuable addition to the number, I still recommend the building of more the coming year, and would again call your attention in the vicinity of the new school house.

In conclusion, I wish to return thanks to your honorable body,

and especially to the members of the Committee on the Fire Department, for the assistance they have rendered at all times during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTUS LORD,  
Chief Engineer Fire Department.

*Fires and Alarms from March 1, 1873, to March 1, 1874.*

Date.	Occupants.	Location.	Losses.
March 6.	False Alarm,	Saco,	
April 5.	Mr. Hill's House,	Lower Biddeford,	
May 1.	Depot of P. S. & P. R.R.,	Biddeford,	
" 5.	Thomas Gordan's House,	"	
" 5.	False Alarm,	Saco,	
	June and July without an Alarm.		
August 1.	Car load of Bark at Eastern depot,	Saco,	
October 31.	J. G. Weymouth's Factory,	Portland road, Saco,	\$8,000 00
December 18.	N. M. Came's Store,	Main street, Saco,	3,500 00
" 21.	False Alarm,	Saco,	
January 4.	W. Sanborn's Store,	Main street, Saco,	2,500 00
" 20.	Eastern R.R. Bridge,	Over the Saco River,	
			<hr/> \$14,000 00



## Report of the City Physician.

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TO THE HON. MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF SACO :

I herewith submit the following report :

I have rendered medical aid to thirty-eight individuals, at the alms-house and within the city limits, during the past municipal year. The deaths during this period number four, and have all occurred at the alms-house ; they are as follows—

Date of death.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1873, April 3.	Emerson Wright.	78	Cancer.
“ May 7.	Robert Perry,	46	Palsy.
“ Aug. 1.	Ephraim Sawyer.	73	Dropsy.
“ Oct. 12.	Mary Floyd.	50	Consumption.

The general health of our own people, both at the alms-house and at various points about the city, has been comparatively good, but among those of our French inhabitants who are dependent upon the city for medical aid, typhoid fever has prevailed to a considerable extent.

J. P. GRANT, City Physician.

Saco, March 7, 1874.

**R E P O R T**

O F T H E

**B O A R D O F H E A L T H .**

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TO THE HON. CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SACO :

The undersigned, appointed as a Board of Health for the City of Saco, have attended to the duties assigned to them by law, and beg leave to report,

That while the calls upon them have been quite frequent, they have been enabled to discharge their duties without involving the city in any outlay, and without resort to legal process from the Court.

We have been called upon to make something more than twenty-five personal visitations, and have succeeded by personal solicitations in obtaining, from those whose duty it was to do so, the removal by them of the causes of complaint in those cases coming within the sphere of our duty.

Most of the complaints arise from deposits made in the rear of dwellings occupied by various tenants.

The rule that "What is everybody's business is nobody's" so generally prevails, in such cases, as to impose no inconsiderable burden upon the Committee in ascertaining who should remedy the evils complained of.

Bad drainage and want of sewerage are the most prolific sources of trouble.

The convenience and the health of the city requires special attention to these matters. Where top drainage along the streets prevails, much good may be accomplished by keeping the gutters well cleaned out, affording a ready flow of water in rains, and leaving no pools of stagnant water to send off their noisome exhalations. The accumulations of filth and the growth of grass and weeds in the gutters facilitate the gathering of impure matter there, and is quite as deleterious to the public health as many of those matters which are of a private nature.

Our city has escaped the ravages of contagious and pestilential diseases, and no doubt the general cleanliness of the city has aided very much in securing the general health which has attended us.

As a Board, we can do no more in this report than to urge a special attention to public sewerage and drainage, and this we do from motives of policy as well as humanity.

RUFUS P. TAPLEY,	}	BOARD
J. E. L. KIMBALL,		OF
STEPHEN C. LIBBY,		HEALTH.

Saco, March 9, 1874.

# REPORT

OF

## LIQUOR AGENCY.

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CHAS. H. DENNETT, AGENT.

Amt. of Liquors on hand March 2, 1874,	\$251 55	
Amt. Rec. for sales of Liquor,	758 80	\$1010 35
	307 53	
Amt. of Liquors on hand March 8, 1873,	307 53	
Amt. paid for Liquors,	426 66	
"    " Freight, Postage, &c.,	13 82	
"    " Agent's Salary,	250 00	
Amt. Gain of Agency,	12 34	\$1010 35

# REPORT

OF THE

## COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

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TO THE HON. MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL:

The Joint Standing Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the statement of the accounts of the City Treasurer for the year ending Feb. 28, 1874, respectfully submit the following report:—

They have examined the Treasurer's accounts, compared the several items with the entries in his books, and find them properly vouched and correctly stated.

R. G. DENNETT,	}	COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.
W. S. HASTY,		
P. P. MILLIKEN,		

Saco, March 9, 1874.

# REPORT

## OF

# SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS.

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The amount appropriated for the support of the schools, for the year just closed, was,	\$7,000 00
There was received from the State School Fund,	1,277 87
“ “ “ “ “ Mill Fund,	1,903 89
	\$10,181 76

Ten thousand one hundred eighty-one dollars and seventy-six cents appears to be a large or small sum, according to the position from which one views it. When one considers what is to be done with it, it must certainly appear small. Two thousand and fifteen children are to be provided with twenty-six teachers for a year; thirteen school-houses are to be kept in repair, etc.; twenty-six school-rooms are to be warmed and supplied with globes, maps, diagrams, apparatus, etc.

We cannot economize in the number or quality of our teachers. The best are demanded, and with our present resources we are obliged to obtain good work for poor pay. Our male teachers, though by no means overpaid, receive better compensation for their labors than do the female.

The teachers of the Primary Schools receive	\$300 per year.
“ “ “ Intermediate “ “	320 “ “
“ assistants “ High & Grammar schools rec.	340 “ “

These are much smaller salaries than are paid no better teachers in many other cities. The result of this will be that we shall lose our best teachers as rapidly as other cities learn of their value. It was for this reason that, during the past year, we lost the services of Miss Ada L. Hill, one of our very best teachers; and for the same reason I was unable to fill her place with a graduate of a Normal School. If the latter could have been employed, not only the school under her care would have been benefitted, but her influence would have gone out into all the other schools. I believe, Anna Dickenson to the contrary, the female teachers in this city are earnest and contented in their work, and do not look upon their labors as irksome, or a dull way of passing the time between the positions of school mistress and wife. I have found them ambitious, eager to learn of better methods, searching for more light upon the important details of their work by communicating with others who have had more experience in teaching, by studying educational magazines and papers, by attending Teacher's Institutes, and by every other way that promises information. Now it can be easily understood that these teachers, male and female, will embrace the first opportunity that presents by which they can gain a more adequate return for their labor. They will go from us unless family connections force them to remain. We must then pay our teachers more to retain them, and for the stronger reason that they earn more.

A change of Readers should be made. The present book has been in use so long that the children are tired of reading the old pieces over and over again. The expense of this change would be trifling to those who have but one scholar and ample means. But to him who has five children in different schools, and who now has difficulty in providing the five with food and clothing, it is by no means a trifling matter. The change would cause pinching and sacrificing. I suggest that the city purchase new Readers; place them in the hands of the agents, to be by them delivered to the teachers, who shall hold each scholar responsible for good usage and a return upon leaving the school. The old books could be given in exchange, and the new ones obtained at a re-

duced price, so that the expense would not be large for the city.

Vocal music should be taught in our schools. Singing is now a school exercise, but I mean music should be *taught*. If this was done in evening schools my suggestion would not be worthy so much attention. I am not aware that vocal music is taught in this city, in school or out, and the knowledge of it the rising generation is obtaining must be very meager. A teacher for this purpose should be employed to visit each school at appointed hours, which would involve an additional expenditure.

I therefore respectfully ask that there be more money appropriated for school purposes the coming year. I feel that unless this is done we shall lose some teachers we cannot afford to spare and we shall be prevented from making some needed improvements.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

I am glad to be relieved of the usual duty of describing the condition of the old house in District No. 9 (Sandy Brook). The long-advised change has been made. The time-worn, weather beaten, dilapidated, battered and shattered old wreck has been replaced by a neat, cozy, light, commodious and comfortable building. It was finished in season for the winter term, which is now in session. On my first visit to the new house, I saw not only the new building but a new school. I saw the same children and teacher, it is true; but the scholars' faces were brighter, their voices were more cheerful, their positions were straighter and their study was closer and more profitable. The teacher was more confident, worked easier and felt the influence of the newness around her.

In District No. 1 I find considerable room for improvement. Middle street house should be heated by a furnace. I am told by the agents that this would require the digging of a cellar, and that the saving in coal would pay good interest on the expense. Another desirable (though not necessary) change in that building would be to make an entrance to the upper rooms upon the front side. It now has a back door only. Why shouldn't it have a front door?



The primary schools, with the exception of Miss Atkins' on Middle street, were, at the beginning of the year, in two grades. Miss Atkins' had not been graded, for the reason that there was no room to take a part of the school. At the commencement of the summer term she had eighty-seven scholars and but seventy seats. I saw a necessity of immediate action and, after consultation with the agents, suggested to the city authorities the purchase of the Baptist Vestry and its removal on to the Middle street lot, at an expense not to exceed \$1000. The building was purchased, moved, fitted up, and the appropriation not exceeded. Miss Atkins' school was graded, and the lower division placed in the new room under the care of Miss Chase. The new building, though not a "thing of beauty" in the eyes of some, makes a very pleasant and convenient room, occupies ground which was not used for play, and brings no more children into that yard, for Miss Chase's and Miss Atkins' schools are not now larger than was Miss A.'s before the change.

It was the general opinion, when the Spring street house was built two years since, that it would furnish all the room that would be needed for years. But I am obliged to say, I now think differently. When the upper rooms in that building were seated, it was thought that forty seats in each room would be sufficient, but to provide for an emergency, fifty were put in. During this year the fifty were filled and applicants for admission continued to come. Thinking the pressure was only temporary, I removed pupils from the Grammar Schools in the new building to those on Middle street. But the pressure continued and Middle street Grammar School was crowded, Mr. Straw having 66 and Miss Gowen 61 scholars. To remedy this in part, I suggested to the agents that six additional seats be put into each of the upper rooms in the Spring street house. That was done and another change of pupils from Middle street back to Spring street was made. These changes have been detrimental to the schools and disagreeable to the teachers, scholars, parents, and not less to me. I handled the matter according to my best judgment, but I have found that I was mistaken or deceived as to the residen-

ces of some of the scholars, which gave an appearance of partiality in some of the changes.

There is need of another Intermediate School. The whole number of scholars in the school of that grade on Green street is 55; that on Middle street 65. The classes to enter these schools from the Primaries at the close of the school year are quite large, so that no relief can be expected at that time, but rather, more pressure. I consider it is now settled that forty is the largest number with which one teacher can do good work; certainly 65 is too large. One more school of this grade would give the desired relief. The Primaries on Spring and Green streets were crowded last Summer. Miss Jordan had 48 seats with 58 scholars; Miss Chase had 60 seats with 65 scholars.

Those who were present at the late examination of the High School must have realized the necessity of more liberal quarters for that school. The main room is not large enough, and what is called the recitation room is but little larger than a convenient closet. Some apparatus has been purchased during the last year and it required considerable ingenuity to make room for it. The school can never take its desired position until it has the necessary accommodations. The present location of the building is entirely unfit for such use, by reason of the contiguity of the B. & M. R. R. That corporation was obliged (and properly I think) to pay quite an amount of money for the damage to that building, and I fail to see why that money should not be used in the erection of a new building, instead of paying old debts. I hope to see the time when the "old grave-yard" shall be removed, the town's land opened from Beach to Common street, and a new High School House built on the high ground back of the Unitarian Church.

Mr. Straw's first class now numbers 29 and Mr. Wardwell's 25. Next fall the most of these will be applicants for admission to the High School. The High School room has sixty seats and 42 permanent scholars. What will be the condition of that school in that room, if the 54 applicants from the Grammar Schools pass their examination successfully, I leave to be imagined. If

they are prepared, they must be admitted ; and if they were held back, there would still be difficulty ; for the pressure would only be shifted from the High to the Intermediate schools.

#### CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

The condition of the schools in the districts outside of No. 1 I consider, as a whole, about the same as heretofore. Some of them have been better, and some poorer. The teachers have all been faithful, but of course have differed in efficiency as they have in capacity. Sawyer, London and Sandy Brook have been taught this winter by females, and with as good success as previously with male teachers. Much better results would be obtained if the same teachers could be employed continuously. It takes a teacher about half a term to thoroughly understand the wants and character of a school, and with the present system of employing a new teacher every summer and winter, about one-half of the time is wasted.

In District 1, the schools have progressed. I have never known a year in which there has been so much interest manifested by the parents. It is true that up to the close of the last term that interest has manifested itself mainly in the shape of complaints and adverse criticisms, yet I feel that good has come from even that. There is a tendency to speak in disparaging terms of political, educational and commercial matters of the present, as compared with some "golden age" of the past. Having heard during the past winter many assertions in regard to the condition of our schools, which I knew to be incorrect, I made a special effort to induce parents and others to obtain information of the inside workings of the schools by personal inspection. The result of that effort was gratifying. Never has Saco seen so many adults in her school rooms, but I hope it can't be said she never will again. The result of the effort was gratifying to the teachers, and, if I have been correctly informed, had the same effect upon the visitors. In nearly all the school reports in this State, and in other States, the subject of adverse criticisms and parental indifference are discussed. The complaint is, as was sung by the little ones in Miss Chase's school,

"Oh dear, what can the matter be,  
Parents don't visit the schools."

“I would not be understood to object to criticism, —on the contrary, I invite it,—but it should be intelligent criticism. I think it unjust publicly to criticise or depreciate our schools, until one has assured himself, by careful examination, that they deserve it. It would be a great benefit if parents and guardians would, by personal inspection, become acquainted with existing methods and interchange views with those having charge of our schools. However faulty their discipline and instruction at the present time—and I not only admit but affirm that there is much that is unsatisfactory—I yet believe that any fair-minded man, who will make himself thoroughly acquainted with their administration, and consider the difficulties that exist among a population like ours, will rather wonder that pupils learn so much, and that order is maintained with so little resort to force, than that they learn no more and that forcible means of discipline are so frequent.”

“*Corporal Punishment*” is a troublesome matter. There is trouble if it is inflicted, and there is trouble if it is not; all which arises from the fact that a troublesome boy is a troublesome thing. My opinion is that if you wish a school to be managed without whipping, you must not take from the teacher the authority to inflict it, when in his calm judgment it is necessary. My instruction to the teachers of the High and Grammar Schools is as follows: “You are required to maintain strict order and discipline in your schools at all times, but in no case shall corporal punishment be inflicted until all other reasonable measures have failed, and in no case in the presence of the school or within twenty-four hours of the commission of the offence for which the correction is necessary.” When this order was made, some of the boys understood it as a total abolition of whipping, and the effect of that understanding was immediately apparent in one of the schools. They at once attempted to assume control, but, upon learning their mistake, settled back again into good order. To rule a school by *love* is very easy, theoretically, but a little more difficult, practically. “The school is not the place for love, but for business—kind,

generous, self-sacrificing business." Rule the school "by pure manliness; by invariable kindness and patience; by charity, looking beyond the mere fact of our own personal comfort, and looking into the circumstances and surroundings of the child; by appeals to manhood in the boy, or womanly modesty in the girl; by arousing the sense of self-respect, the sentiment of chivalry and the hope of an honorable earthly future." During the past year there has been less whipping inflicted than in any past year, though the many comments upon the few whippings which have been inflicted may seem to indicate a different state of things. The proper way to abolish corporal punishment is to remove all causes for its infliction, rather than to take away the power of infliction while the causes remain. Our teachers are all human, and human patience and forbearance are not infinite. There are but few of us, who are able to deal with our few children at home, without impatience, and perhaps an occasional hasty blow. If we, then, with our parental love to restrain us, cannot at all times control ourselves in the care of *five*, how lenient we should be toward the teacher who sometimes oversteps the bounds of calm patience in the care of *ten times five*. Let us be charitable in this matter. If punishment be inflicted, let us first be *sure* whether or not it was deserved; but, in either event, let us, without prejudice in favor of those who are so dear to us, be as ready to excuse the mistakes and impatience (if there be any) of the teacher as we are to overlook in our children what we call mischief, but which in other minds may deserve a severer name. May we, the coming year, show our interest in our children, by visits to the schools, frequent conference with the teachers, and a hearty support of their authority. In this way shall we abolish corporal punishment.

We have great cause for congratulation, that our schools are what they are, and I believe I have good grounds to hope they will be much better. I have endeavored to prevent a sacrifice of thoroughness for the sake of rapidity. This has, no doubt, been discouraging to some, but yet it is none the less beneficial to teachers and scholars. I am aware that at the examination of

candidates for admission to the High School, last summer, I required more than had been formerly, though I was not as rigid as I would like to be. The results of this were, some, who had not realized what was to be required, were required to take another year in the Grammar Schools; the next Grammar class saw what was before them, and applied themselves accordingly, and the class which entered the High School was better prepared for the work before it. The way to raise the grade of each school is to require more thoroughness in each lower school. And it must be remembered that rapidity of passing from school to school is not conclusive proof of thoroughness. The High School is now in good condition, though during the first of the last term there was a serious aspect of matters connected therewith. But the honor and good sense of the many scholars prevailed over the thoughtlessness of the few. If we will but give that school our influence and support, it will not be long before it will take its position among the first schools of the State. But if we have not a desire for that, or, having it, are not willing to help in the work, that result will never be reached. We can make it or break it, as we choose.

To-day the Spring term has commenced, and I learn from the teachers that the good effects of the last term's examinations are plainly to be seen. Let the teachers and scholars understand that the matter of schools is not to be left to the Supervisor and Agents, but that we, the parents and friends, intend, by *frequent personal inspection*, to look after it closely. In this way, will Supervisor, Agents, teachers and scholars be compelled to do their "level best," and our schools will progress.

I append reports made to me by the Principals of the High and Grammar schools, and also the course of study in the same schools.

H. FAIRFIELD, Supervisor of Schools.

TO THE SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS :

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request to be furnished with an exhibit of the condition and wants of the High School, the following report is submitted :

Its present state can, in part, be gathered from a comparative view of the two terms during which it has been under my charge.

Whole number of pupils,	Fall Term,	48 ;	Winter Term,	47.
Average	“	“	“	43 ; “ “ 41.
Percentage of attendance,	“	“	90 ;	“ “ 88.
Not absent half a day,	“	“	8 ;	“ “ 8.
Dismissals granted,	“	“	157 ;	“ “ 109.

Reference to this table will show that, while the average number for the Winter Term has not sensibly diminished, the average percentage for both terms still falls under what ought to be expected of a High School. Another matter should be corrected, namely, that of dismissals. These have been reduced from 157 to 109, nearly one-third, and yet the number appears greater than is desirable. There is also room for improvement in the mode of checking unnecessary absences and truancies. So long as they are permitted to continue, they will sap the life from any school. Unless regular attendance is enforced, no decided success can result from the best arranged system. Other cities, as Lewiston, &c., remedy this evil by employing a special officer to call upon the various schools every morning and afternoon. He ascertains the names of those absent, and at once visits their homes, to bring them to school. In those cities the school authorities have nipped the whole thing in the bud, and it is next to impossible for a case of truancy to occur.

An attempt to let the citizens know what their children are doing, has led to the publication of a catalogue of the higher schools, and by consulting this the branches of study taken up can be easily traced. In the High School undue prominence has not been given to foreign languages. On the contrary, English studies monopolize over one half of the twelve daily recitations, leaving less than six to be devoted to four other languages, viz., Latin, Greek, French and German.

A college class of six, two girls and four boys, has been formed. Their names are Carrie E. Libbey, Lizzie M. Sands, James Cleaves, Willie Gowen, Ellwood Varney, and Fred Young. The course of study is ample to fit for Yale or Harvard. As three years in Latin and two in Greek are sufficient to give pupils all the knowledge they require to enter college, (quality being sought instead of quantity,) it is urged that, as soon as expedient, Latin be wholly dropped from the Senior year in the course, and some of the higher English branches be substituted.

A new set of Philosophical apparatus, complete in the departments of Pneumatics and Electricity, has been recently furnished for the school, and the commendable zeal shown by the large class engaged in this study, will warrant an additional outlay to secure a few more needed articles in Magnetism and Optics. A wall-map of "The World as known to the Ancients" has also been purchased; a wise measure, since nearly every scholar is a student in Latin, and but few of them are able to supply themselves with an Ancient Atlas.

A change of text-books in Philosophy and Arithmetic is recommended. The former (Quackenbos') is full of error, and not in harmony with the latest discoveries and theories, and the latter (Eaton's) is not up to the times. Teachers can only produce the best of work when they have the best of tools. It is also urged that scholars be not allowed during the year to drop any one of the studies of their own class. Nothing is so detrimental to rigid classification.

It is gratifying to notice the decided progress of the school. The pupils are waking up to the fact that there is something for them to *do*, and are fast realizing that the best fun in the school-room is in conquering the tasks set before them.

Thanks are due from both teachers and scholars to those who so kindly responded to an invitation to attend the recent examination, and it is hoped that the citizens hereafter will often favor us with their presence.—Very respectfully yours,

B. REDFORD MELCHER.

Saco, February 21, 1874.



TO THE SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS :

DEAR SIR :—In obedience to your solicitation, I herewith submit a brief report of Middle Street Grammar School for the year ending February 21, 1874, as well as suggestions in relation to its essential requirements, present condition, &c.

In regard to the scarcity of essential articles to be found at the above-mentioned school, I feel the necessity of work to replenish.

In order that a school may be prosperous, there are several things necessary ; first, a well executed school room, one that will be inviting to both teacher and pupil, so that when they enter there will be seen in their manner a willingness to enter, and their very faces will seem to say, “ We are glad to be here, and with tools which are worthy, are prepared to do good work.”

It should contain all the articles necessary to explain the principles which come under our immediate course of instruction, such as Maps, Globes, Lexicons, and other appendants too numerous to mention, all of which are ornamental, useful and instructive.

Many of these we need, and think that an outlay in this direction would not be at all wrong, but, on the contrary, an ample reward would be realized.

All these are necessary, but what is more essential than either of them is a hearty co-operation on the part of the parents, to maintain discipline, honor, character, and progress of the school. They should be ready at all times to put their shoulder to the wheel for the purpose of giving a lift for the advancement of the school, rather than to retard its progress. It makes a deal of difference which way you lift, and lift which way you will, the teacher alone is considered responsible.

A word of encouragement from the teacher to the pupil sometimes is of almost priceless value ; with equal force do we find it to apply when given from parent to teacher. There must be a hearty co-operation on the part of parent and teacher. Parents should investigate the cause of all complaints, remembering how prone children are to color circumstances to suit their own wishes. Deep research sometimes unvails hidden mysteries.

This fact should be well considered. Every day a scholar is allowed to remain away from school an injury results to the scholar, and also to the whole school. The school is injured not only in average, but in scholarship. The result of these absences is that, at the close of every year, complaints are made that scholars are not promoted. Parents should be as earnest to keep their children at school as they are for them to be promoted.

The teacher is often condemned for the fault of delinquent parents.

Scholars, in order to fit for a higher grade, have got to be arduous workers, punctual and obedient.

I have been much troubled by missives, reading, "Please dismiss Bessie at recess," &c. I feel that they are much more frequently written than is necessary.

I was particularly gratified to see the improvement in the interest in the schools, as manifested at our last examination, and trust it did not cease with the term just closed. With a continuous manifestation of the present interest, it will be but a short time before the schools of Saco will be second to none in the State. Frequent visits of parents and friends will do us good, and make us glad.

It is not for me to speak of the progress made. I think, however, it has been as fair as should be expected under the circumstances. Scholars manifest a deeper interest than heretofore, and, with but few exceptions, pride themselves in reciting a good lesson, and work hard to prepare it.

Good grading is very important. I mean by this, put every scholar where he belongs. If in the first, second, or third class, so be it; for a scholar is better off at the head of the second class than at the foot of the first. Once behind his class and obliged to be rolled along, the scholar is always there, and, nine cases out of ten, he will be there throughout his life.

With good teachers and a hearty co-operation on the part of the parents, our schools will succeed.

Yours very respectfully,

LEROY O. STRAW.

TO H. FAIRFIELD, ESQ., SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOLS :

In compliance with your request, I present herewith the teacher's view of the progress, present condition and needs of Spring street Grammar School.

Of the general result of our labors it is not my province to speak ; but some information in regard to the details may not be altogether valueless to any who may desire to view the school question in all its aspects. We have had, during the past year, some helps, some hindrances. We, as teachers, may be able to see some good results which are not apparent to those less intimately acquainted with the daily routine ; and we feel, more keenly than it is possible for any one else to feel, the force of those influences which sometimes render it difficult, if not impossible, for us to accomplish what we so earnestly desire. To us it seems that the tone of the school has, in several particulars, improved during the past year. There is more scholarly pride in regard to regularity and punctuality of attendance. We have some pupils who for months, in storm or sunshine, walking a long distance, have been punctually present at every session of the school. Such earnestness cannot be without good results. Most of our pupils manifest an increasing desire to comprehend the principles involved in the studies which they are pursuing, and, in many cases, an unwillingness—which we always encourage—to rest satisfied with the bare words of the text-book. There is, on the part of our scholars, a better comprehension of the important fact that their interests and those of their teachers are one and the same ; a better knowledge of the elements which are essential in making a school what it should be ; and a stronger purpose to perform their part in the attainment of the desired result. We have had and still have difficulties with which to contend. There is still a lack of maps and other means of illustration which are so valuable in securing the attention of the pupil, and in teaching many things which words alone cannot convey to the untrained mind.

The want which is most deeply felt, however, is that of an active, intelligent interest on the part of the parents of our pupils

While the tone in regard to the matter of attendance, is, on the whole, very good, our average is sadly reduced by the irregularity of a few pupils whose frequent absence, permitted if not required by their parents, is an effectual bar to their own progress, and a serious hindrance to the classes to which they nominally belong. As a result of this, we are obliged to carry, in each class, pupils who find themselves really unable to perform their work, in consequence of the great number of missing links in the chain which should connect the alphabet with the studies of the High School and of the college. Parents, even if they become aware of the difficulty, have no well-defined idea as to its cause, because they do not investigate. During the two years of my teaching in this city, my school has been visited—save at our public examinations, by only two of the many parents whom I have repeatedly and urgently invited to come in and witness our daily work. All acknowledge the desirableness of such a manifestation of interest, and remain away as they have always done. While this is the fact we cannot attain the highest and best results. Teachers alone cannot make schools what they should be.

The ability and interest of the pupil, aided by the efforts of the teacher, encouraged and stimulated by frequent visits of the parent, and directed by the judgment of the Supervisor, will, I trust, give us in the future far more satisfactory results than we have yet attained.

Respectfully yours,

J. HENRY WARDWELL.

**SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1873-74.**

No. District.	GRADE AND LOCATION OF SCHOOLS.	NAMES OF TEACHERS.	Whole No. of Scholars per Census.	SPRING TR.	SUMMER TR.	FALL TR.	WINTER TR.				
				Scholars Registered.	Average attendance	Scholars Registered.	Average attendance	Scholars Registered.	Average attendance	Scholars Registered.	Average attendance
1.	High,	Manson Seavy,	1573	55	46	44	38	48	43	47	41
"	Grammar, Middle Street,	Burdus R. Melcher,		47	39	42	36	61	48	66	49
"	" " "	Miss L. Chadwick,		54	48	54	47	68	57	61	50
"	" Spring Street,	Leroy O. Straw,		36	29	32	26	52	44	49	40
"	" " "	Miss Sophia J Gowen,		51	45	54	46	52	45	55	47
"	Inter. Middle Street,	Miss Belle Baker,		66	56	65	56	55	46	67	53
"	" Green St.,	" Addie Small,		62	50	55	46	66	59	63	54
"	1st Primary, Middle St.,	" L. A. Deering,		68	54	83	69	37	30	36	30
"	2d " " "	" A. E. Atkins,		43	35	42	35	51	40	45	34
"	1st. " Common,	" F. H. Chase,		44	36	41	36	26	18	27	15
"	2d. " " "	" L. A. Rumery,		33	27	31	27	41	32	44	39
"	1st. " Spring St.,	" Ada L. Hill,									
"	2d. " " "	" A. M. Patterson, }		57	46	65	53	57	45	46	35
"	1st. " Green St.,	" F. H. Chase,		47	37	58	41	37	32	58	40
"	2d. " " "	" Lucy A. Milliken,		58	47	62	50	53	39	52	33
"	Mixed, Buxton Road,	" S. C. Fields,				24	19	18	14		
"	" " Portland "	" M. E. Jordan,	15	12			60	17	18	16	
		" Ellen Sands,									
		" Ellen Parker,									
2.	" Ferry, "	Sophia C. Haskell,	92		30	21	36	24			
3.	" Old Orchard,	Willis Mason,	52		18	14			37	28	
4.	" Dyer,	Jennie Cross,	57		28	20			30	22	
5.	" Sawyer,	Diana R. Boothby,	44		28	22			24	16	
6.	" Nonsuch,	C. W. Pillsbury,	48		28	25			32	24	
7.	" Loudon,	Marianna Bailey,	45		22	17			30	24	
8.	" Parcher,	Olive S. Boothby,	58		24	17			37	25	
9.	" Sandy Brook,	Frank J. Dennett,	46		34	27			27	24	
		Lizzie S. Philpot,									
		Abby S. Stuart,									
		O. S. Pillsbury,									
		Rebecca Boothby,									

### ***Grammar School Text Books.***

Hilliard's Fifth Reader ; Worcester's Speller ; Eaton's Common School Arithmetic ; Eaton's Mental Arithmetic ; Swinton's Grammar ; Campbell's United States History ; Cornell's Geography ; Dunton's System of Penmanship.

#### **Order of Recitations in Middle St. Grammar School.**

	<i>Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.</i>	<i>Wednesdays and Saturdays.</i>
<b>A. M.</b>	Reading and Spelling. (2 & 4) Arithmetic. (1 & 3)  Arithmetic. (2 & 4)	Reading and Spelling. Mental Arithmetic.  Writing.
<b>P. M.</b>	Grammar and Parsing. (2 & 4) Grammar and Parsing. (1 & 3)  History. (1) Geography. (2, 3 & 4)	

#### **Order of Recitations in Spring St. Grammar School.**

	<i>Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.</i>	<i>Wednesdays and Saturdays.</i>
<b>A. M.</b>	Reading and Spelling. (1) Arithmetic. (3) Arithmetic. (2 & 4)  History. (1) Geography. (3) Geography. (2) Reading and Spelling. (4)	Writing. (1 & 2) Mental Arithmetic. (3) Reviews. (1 & 2) Arith- metic. (4)  General Exercises.
<b>P. M.</b>	Reading and Spelling. (2 & 3) Mental Arithmetic. (4) Arithmetic. (1) Writing. (3 & 4)  Grammar. (2 & 3) Grammar. (1) Geography. (4)	

# ORDER OF RECITATIONS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

## *FALL TERM.*

	MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS.	TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.	WEDNESDAYS.
A. M.	Arithmetic. (4) Cicero. (1) French Grammar. (2) Algebra. (3) Latin Grammar. (4) Cæsar. (1)	Eng. Analysis. (4) General History. (1) French Grammar. [2] Algebra. [3] Latin Grammar. [4] Cæsar. [1]	Arithmetic. [4] Cicero. [1] French Gram. [2] Algebra. [3] Lat. Gram. [4] Lat. Prose Com. [1]
P. M.	Latin Reader. (3) Geometry. (2) German Grammar. (1) Phys. Geog. (4) Philosophy. (3) Virgil. (2)	Latin Reader. [3] Physiology. [2] Anabasis. [2] Physical Geography. [4] Philosophy. [3] Virgil. [2]	German Gram. [1] Geometry. [2] Spelling and General Exercises. Declamations and Reading.

## *WINTER TERM.*

A. M.	Arithmetic. [4] Cæsar. [1] La Somnambule. [2] Algebra. [3] Latin Reader. [4] Cicero. [1]	Eng. Analysis. [4] General History. [1] La Somnambule. [2] Algebra. [3] Latin Reader. [4] Cicero. [1]	Arithmetic. (4) Cæsar. (1) French Gram. (2) Algebra. (3) Eng. Literature. (4) Drawing. (3)
P. M.	Nepos. [3] Geometry. [2] Die braune Erika. [1] Phys. Geog. [4] Philosophy. [3] Virgil. [2]	Nepos. (3) Physiology. (2) Anabasis. (2) Physical Geograpy. (4) Philosophy. (3) Virgil. (2)	German. (1) Geometry. (2) Spelling and General Exercises. Declamations and Reading.

## *S P R I N G T E R M .*

	MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS.	TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.	WEDNESDAYS.
A. M.	Book-keeping. (4) Botany. (1) Athalie. (2) Algebra. (3) Latin Reader. (4) Cicero. (1)	Eng. Analysis. (4) General History. (1) Athalie. (2) Algebra. (3) Latin Reader. (4) Cicero. (1)	Book-keeping. (4) Botany. (1) Athalie. (2) Algebra. (3) Eng. Literature. (4) Drawing. (3)
P. M.	Nepos. (3) Botany. (2) German. (1) Physical Geography. (4) Philosophy. (3) Virgil. (2)	Nepos. (3) Geometry. (2) Anabasis. (2) Physical Geography. (4) Philosophy. (3) Virgil. (2)	German. (1) Botany. (2) Spelling and General Exercises. Declamations and Reading.

## *S U M M E R T E R M .*

A. M.	Arithmetic. (4) Astronomy. (1) Athalie. (2) Algebra. (3) Latin Reader. (4) Cicero. (1)	Eng. Analysis. (4) General History. (1) Athalie. (2) Algebra. (3) Latin Reader. (4) Cicero. (1)	Arithmetic. (4) Astronomy. (1) Athalie. (2) Algebra. (3) Eng. Literature. (4) Drawing. (3)
P. M.	Nepos. (3) Geology. (2) German. (1) Physical Geography. (4) Philosophy. (3) Virgil. (2)	Nepos. (3) Geometry. (2) Anabasis. (2) Physical Geography. (4) Philosophy. (3) Virgil. (2)	German. (1) Geology. (2) Spelling and General Exercises. Declamations and Reading.



## High School Text Books.

Steele's Astronomy, Geology and Physiology; Wood's Botany;  
 ——— Philosophy.

Loomis' Geometry; \*——Arithmetic and Algebra; ——Book-keeping. Hilliard's Sixth Reader; Cornell's Physical Geography; Anderson's General History; Shaw's English Literature.

Otto's French and German Grammars; Collot's Dramatic French Reader; Die braune Erika; Goodwin's Greek Grammar and Reader; Leighton's Greek Lessons; Boise's Anabasis.

Harkness' Latin Grammar, Reader and Prose Composition; Chase and Stuart's Cæsar; Arnold's Nepos; Searing's Virgil; Hanson's Cicero.

\* Hagar's preferred.

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### CALENDAR.

Fall Term began Sept. 1, closed Nov. 22, 1873.

Winter Term began Dec. 1, closed Feb. 21, 1874.

Spring Term began March 9, closes May 2, 1874.

Summer Term begins May 11, closes July 3, 1874.

## Extracts from City Ordinances.

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### ORDINANCE NO. 8.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every officer, on knowledge of the breach of any ordinance or laws, to report the same to the Mayor, City Marshal or Solicitor, whose duty it shall be to see that all fines and forfeitures are collected, and all offenders prosecuted.

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### AN ORDINANCE ADDITIONAL TO ORDINANCE NO. 9.

SECTION 1. Whenever the City Council shall require any owner of any lot of ground, fronting on any street or way in said City, to cause the footway or sidewalks in front of said lot to be paved with brick or flat stones with suitable curbstones; or, to be covered with plank or other suitable materials, as provided in Section twenty-one of the City Charter of said City; the said city shall assume and pay of the necessary expense of the same, two-thirds of the whole expense upon the walks in front of all lots not used, occupied or designed for store lots, and one-half of the expense of the walks fronting on lots either used, occupied for, or designed for store lots, to be estimated and determined by the Committee on Streets.

SECT. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its approval by the Mayor.

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### AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO CLEARING SIDEWALKS.

SECTION 1. The tenant or occupant of any store or shop bordering upon any sidewalk, shall, after the ceasing to fall of any

snow, if in the day time, within six hours, and if in the night time, before one of the clock in the afternoon succeeding, cause the same to be removed from such sidewalk. And this provision shall be construed to extend to the removing of snow falling from any roof upon such sidewalk; *provided*, no person shall be required to remove any snow on the Sabbath day.

SECT. 2. Such tenant or occupant, whenever any ice shall have formed upon the sidewalk bordering upon his store or shop, shall cause the same to be removed, or to be covered or strewed with sand, ashes or other substance in such manner as to render the said sidewalk easy and safe for foot-passengers, and every such tenant or occupant neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, shall forfeit and pay not less than one nor more than ten dollars for each and every day that he shall so refuse or neglect.

SECT. 3. The Street Commissioner shall attend to the enforcing of the provisions of this ordinance; and it shall also be his duty, after the ceasing to fall of any snow, to cause the same to be removed from the sidewalks bordering upon any unoccupied store or any lot not occupied by a store or shop situated in the business part of Main Street, and on Pepperell Square, at the expense of the owners thereof; and it shall also be his duty, as soon as possible after the formation of ice upon sidewalks bordering upon such unoccupied lot, store or shop, to cause the same to be removed or strewed with sand, or ashes or other substances, so as to render them safe for foot passengers.

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AN ORDINANCE DEFINING THE HIGHWAY DISTRICTS AND DUTIES OF  
THE ROAD AND STREET COMMISSIONERS.

SECTION 1. The city of Saco is hereby divided into four highway districts, thus bounded and described, to wit:

District No. One beginning at the point where the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad crosses Saco River, and running thence westerly and northerly up said river by the Biddeford and

Dayton city and town lines to the Buxton town line, and thence by said Buxton town line to the Buxton road (so called) ; thence by a line drawn so far, and so far only, north-easterly of the north-east side line of said Buxton road, as will include all the dwellings and inhabitants on said Buxton road, to the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad ; thence by said railroad to the point of beginning.

District No. Two beginning at the intersection of the line of district number one with said railroad near the depot, thence running northerly by the north-easterly side line of district number one to the Buxton town line ; thence by Buxton town line to the Scarborough town line ; thence by said Scarborough line to the south-easterly side line of the Portland road ; thence by a line drawn so far, and so far only, south-easterly of the Portland road as shall include all the dwellings and inhabitants on said road to the Harmon road, so called, near the Dyer school-house ; thence by said road so as to include the dwellings and inhabitants on said road to the Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Railroad ; thence by said railroad to the point of beginning, excepting therefrom the road leading from said railroad to the house occupied by Benjamin Goodwin.

District No. Three beginning on the south-easterly side line of said Portland road where it intersects the railroad aforesaid, thence running north-easterly by the south-easterly and easterly side line of district number two to the Scarborough town line ; thence by the Scarborough town line to the sea ; thence by the sea to the Saco river ; thence up Saco river to a point where the north-westerly side line of Laurel Hill Cemetery extended would strike the Saco river ; thence in a straight line north-easterly to the westerly side line of the Old Orchard road where it intersects the Ferry road ; thence in a straight line northerly to a point on the Ross road, fifteen rods north-easterly from the bridge which crosses Goose Fare brook ; thence to the point of beginning.

District No. Four includes all the territory and inhabitants of the city of Saco not included in either of the other districts as above defined, and the road which leads from said railroad to the house occupied by Benjamin Goodwin.

SECT. 2. There shall be annually elected, by the city council, one commissioner of streets and roads for each of the above described districts; and each of said commissioners shall be sworn to the faithful performance of duty, and shall receive such compensation as the city council shall establish, and shall be removable at the pleasure of the city council; and if either of said offices shall become vacant by death, resignation, or otherwise, they shall forthwith elect another person.

SECT. 3. It shall be the duty of each commissioner of streets to superintend the general state of the roads, streets, sidewalks, and lanes in his district; to attend to the repairs of the same, and to make all contracts for labor and materials therefor, and to give notice to the mayor, or to the city marshal, of any nuisance, obstruction or encroachment thereon; to superintend the building or repairing of any drain, sewer or reservoir in his district, and to make contracts for labor and material for the same; to take the general care of all carts or teams owned by the city, to be used in his district, (except such as shall be kept for the use of the city farm) and to make all necessary arrangements for cleaning the streets, and disposing of the manure received therefrom in his district.

SECT. 4. All the powers vested in, and duties required of, road commissioners, by the laws of this State, are hereby vested in, and required of, each commissioner of streets within his district; and any damage or expense which the city may sustain in consequence of the gross neglect of duty on the part of either of the commissioners of roads and streets, shall be paid by him; and each shall perform such duties, in his said office, as the city council may require.

SECT. 5. Each commissioner of roads and streets shall settle and pay all accounts contracted in the discharge of his official duties, by funds to be supplied him from money raised and appropriated for that purpose; and he shall give bond for the faithful application of all funds entrusted to him, and for the faithful performance of all the duties of his office, and for the payment of all damages or expense which the city may sustain in consequence

of his gross neglect of duty ; and he shall keep an exact account of his receipts and expenditures, containing the name of every person to whom money is paid, and the amount paid to each person, and lay the same monthly before the committee on accounts for their examination and allowance, which committee shall report the same to the city council ; and each of them shall make himself acquainted with the lines and bounds of the roads and streets within his district ; and they, or either of them, may make such arrangements with the overseers of the poor, for procuring labor and materials from the city farm, as the interests of the city may require ; and may have the teams kept, and men boarded at said farm, upon such terms as shall be agreed upon between them, or either of them, and said overseers.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of each commissioner of roads and streets to see that no encroachments are made upon any streets, squares, lanes or grounds of the city, by fences, buildings, or otherwise within his limits ; and whenever any encroachment shall hereafter be made upon the same, and the party making the same shall neglect or refuse to remove the same, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of streets in whose limits the encroachment is made to cause the person so offending to be prosecuted and the nuisance abated.

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ORDINANCE NO. 13.

SECTION 1. No owner or person having the care of any sheep, swine, horses, mules, oxen, cows, or grazing animals, shall permit or suffer the same to go at large on any street, lane, alley, common, square, or other public place within the city, under a penalty of two dollars for each offence, to be recovered by complaint before the municipal court of Saco. All complaints for violation of this section shall be made to the city marshal, whose duty it shall be to forthwith collect any fine incurred as aforesaid, and in default of payment to cause the owners of such animals to be prosecuted therefor.

AN AMENDMENT OF ORDINANCE NO. 15, RESPECTING TRUANT CHILDREN AND ABSENTEES FROM SCHOOL.

SECTION 1. Section two of city ordinance number fifteen, is hereby amended by striking out the word *fifteen* in the second line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word *seventeen*. Said section, as amended, reads as follows, to wit:

SECT. 2. All children residing in said city between the ages of six and seventeen, being without any regular occupation and growing up in ignorance, shall, unless there be some sufficient reason to the contrary, be required regularly to attend some public or private school or suitable institution of instruction.

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ORDINANCE NO. 16.

SECTION 3. No person shall drive, draw, or pass any cart, wheel-barrow, carriage, (except children's hand carriages,) sled, or other vehicle, on any sidewalk of the city, to the obstruction of any passenger, nor permit any horse, or other draught animal, or any cow, to pass thereon while under his care: nor occupy, encumber, or obstruct any street by means of boxes, crates, casks, barrels, or other things, or in any other way hinder or obstruct the convenient use of the streets, or other ways, by passengers.

SECT. 11. No person shall behave in a rude, disorderly manner, nor use indecent, profane or insulting language; nor designedly frighten any horse, nor within the compact part of the city play at ball, coast on sleds, play marbles, roll hoops, throw stones, or other missiles, in any street or other public place, nor be on any sidewalk, door-step, fence, or porch to the annoyance of other persons.

SECT. 12. No persons shall remain collected on any sidewalk so as to obstruct passage along the same, or to impede or annoy other persons.

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO THE DEPOSIT OF ASHES AND  
REFUSE MATTER IN THE STREETS.

SECTION 1. No person shall put or place, or cause to be put or placed in any street, lane, alley, or public place in the city within the radius of three-fourths of a mile from the "City Hall Building," any house-dirt, ashes, garbage, shreds, shavings, filth, suds, offals, oyster shells, or other kinds of rubbish, except in such place and in such manner as the Mayor and Aldermen shall prescribe.

SECT. 2. Any person who shall throw or put, or cause to be thrown or put, any snow or ice into any street, lane or alley in the city, shall cause the same to be broken up and spread evenly over the surface of such street, lane or alley.

SECT. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding *Ten Dollars*, nor less than *One Dollar*, and shall pay cost of prosecution, and stand committed until the same be paid.

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AN ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE OBSTRUCTION OF THE CITY  
RESERVOIRS.

SECTION 1. No person, under any circumstances, shall deposit any materials or rubbish of any kind upon any city reservoir, so as to interfere with or obstruct the convenient use of the same, under a penalty of not less than twenty dollars, nor exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

SECT. 2. If any such reservoir shall be so obstructed, the chief engineer or the city marshal, shall at once cause the obstructions to be removed at the expense of the person or persons making such obstructions.

SECT. 3. If any person shall take any water, for any purpose whatever, from any reservoir belonging to the city, except for the extinguishment of fires, or for the use of the fire department, without first having obtained permission in writing from the mayor, he shall pay for each offence not less than five and not more than twenty dollars.



## AN ORDINANCE TO ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURES.

That any person or persons who shall invest the sum of five thousand dollars or any additional sum in manufactures in this city shall be exempt from taxes on the amount so invested for ten years from the date of commencing to manufacture, except the real estate, which shall be taxed during the time of exemption, at the same valuation as when purchased or entered upon for manufacturing purposes.

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