City of Biddeford, Fourteenth Annual Reports of the Several Departments, As Made To The City Council, With an Account of the Receipts and Expenditures for the Municipal Year 1868-1869

Biddeford (Me.)
CITY OF BIDDEFORD.

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE:

SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS,

AS MADE TO THE

CITY COUNCIL,

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

For the Municipal Year 1868-1869.

BIDDEFORD ME.: JOHNSCOM, PRINTER. 1869.
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For the Municipal Year 1868-1869.


A U G 2 8 1 9 1 4
1868.
CITY GOVERNMENT.

MAYOR,
FERGUSON HAINES.

CITY CLERK,
FREDERICK D. EDGERLY.

ALDERMEN,
DOMINICUS RICKER, -- -- -- - President.
Ward 1, JOHN P. WARD.
" 2, JOHN HAM.
" 3, THOMAS F. FOSS.
" 4, DOMINICUS RICKER.
" 5, HORACE FORD.
" 6, JACOB K. COLE.
" 7, JOHN H. BURNHAM.

COUNCILMEN,
JOHN M. GOODWIN, -- -- -- - President.
CHARLES G. HAINES, -- -- -- Clerk.
Ward 1, DANIEL HOLMAN,
\{ THOMAS PERKINS,
\} JACOB CURTIS.
Ward 2, IRVING SMITH,
\{ DANIEL BUCKLEY,
\} JOSHUA MOORE.
Ward 3, JOHN H. ROSE,
\{ GEORGE W. WATSON,
\} JOHN R. PIKE.
Ward 4, FRED. S. JELLESON,
\{ JOHN M. GOODWIN,
\} CHARLES A. SHAW.
Ward 6, JOEL L. ROBERTS,
\{ ALBERT SMITH,
\} WARREN C. BRYANT.
Ward 7, JOHN R. LOWELL,
\{ THOMAS J. CHICK,
\} DANIEL L. LITTLEFIELD.
City Marshal.
BENJAMIN A. KINISON.

Treasurer and Collector.
TIMOTHY SHAW, JR.

City Solicitor.
SAMUEL P. McKENNEY.

Superintending School Committee.
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
EDWARD S. MORRIS,
CHARLES G. HAINES.

Assessors.
JOHN T. SMITH,
AARON WEBBER,
PHILEMON M. HAINES.

City Physician.
HORACE BACON, M. D.

Overseers of Poor.
ABIJAH TARBOX,
JOHN A. GOULD,
GEO. H. GILPATRICK.

Superintendent of Burials.
STEPHEN WORTH.
Street Commissioner, District No. 4.
BENJAMIN F. DAY.

Road Commissioners.
WARD 1, Pool District, JOSEPH NEWCOMB.
WARD 1, Oak Ridge, ELIAKIM EMMONS.
WARD 7, ELI SMITH.

School Agents.
District No. 1, DENNIS S. HILL,
   2, HENRY H. HOOPER,
   3, JOSEPH DEARBORN,
   6, JOSEPH NEWCOMB,
   7, JOSEPH HALEY,
   8, THOMAS CRAIG,
   9, FRANCIS G. BENSON,
  10, STEPHEN WORTH,
  11, ELIAKIM EMMONS,
  12, JOHN T. DAVIS,
  13, JOSEPH HILL.

FRANK HAZELTINE, JEREMIAH TUCKER, DAVID F. WOODMAN.

Engineers of Fire Department.
EBEN SIMPSON, Chief Engineer,
GILMAN P. LITTLEFIELD, 1st As't.
JOSEPH W. BROOKS, 2d As't.
Gentlemen of the City Council:

In assuming the duties which devolve upon us for another year, it becomes us to direct our attention to what has been done during the Municipal year just closed, and from this form our opinions as to the requirements for a new year; and having done this, to act as our best judgment shall direct, aiming in all things to labor as the best interests of our city may require.

I shall at this time but briefly call your attention to the doings of the year just closed, in which most of us have had an interest as well as an individual responsibility. And in the first place I would refer to the city expenditures of the past year.

On the sixth day of May A. D. 1867, the Committee on Finance met and recommended to the City Council, and the same evening, as appears upon the record book, the Board of Aldermen and Common Council in Convention assembled, made an appropriation for the support of the city government for the current year, amounting in the aggregate to fifty-four thousand three-hundred dollars ($54,300.00), and also an additional appropriation to cover an estimated balance due on streets for the year 1866, of two thousand eight hundred dollars ($2,800.00).

On the 16th day of December, 1867, it became necessary to make an additional appropriation on Pauper account, and accordingly the City Council at their regular meeting that evening voted that the Treasurer should apply two thousand
dollars, ($2,000 00), of money in his hands as yet unappropriated, for that purpose, and the same was done.

The total appropriation then for city purposes for the year 1867, was fifty-six thousand three hundred dollars (56,300.00), and this was distributed as follows:

For Interest on City Debt, $13,000.00
  " Schools, 12,000.00
  " Streets and Highways, District No. 4, 2,550.00
  " Street and Highways, Ward 1, Pool District, 340.00
  " Streets and Highways, Ward 1, Oak Ridge, 250.00
  " Streets and Highways, Ward 7, 700.00
  " Sewers and Drains, 500.00
  " Bridges, 600.00
  " Sidewalks, 1,000.00
  " Reservoirs, 225.00
  " Salaries, 1,500.00
  " Health Department, 260.00
  " Discount on Taxes, 7,000.00
  " Fire Department, 2,875.00
  " Paupers, 6,500.00
  " Police and Night Watch, 1,600.00
  " City Library, 400.00
  " General Expense, 5,000.00

Total appropriation for 1867, $56,300.00

Now for the expenditures under the above appropriations: and in this I have been particular to include only what rightfully belongs to our Municipal year. I have separated old bills from new, and present you herewith the undisputed facts.

The total expenditures in the different departments for the year were fifty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-five dollars
and sixty-one cents ($54,205.61), and this amount I find to have been distributed in the various departments, as follows:

For Interest on the City Debt, $12,637.32

" Schools, 12,151.93
" Streets and Highways, District No. 4, 2,228.10
" Streets and Highways, Ward 1, Pool District, 281.34
" Streets and Highways, Ward 1, Oak Ridge, 260.91
" Streets and Highways, Ward 7, 651.52
" Sewers and Drains, 473.36
" Bridges, 571.51
" Sidewalks, 941.20
" Reservoirs, 190.66
" Salaries, 1,160.37
" Health Department, 201.72
" Discount on Taxes, 6,292.47
" Fire Department, 2,498.15
" Paupers, 6,737.31
" Police and Night Watch, 1,878.75
" City Library, 228.60
" General Expense, 4,880.39

Total City expenditure for 1867, $54,265.61

Leaving a balance unexpended under the above appropriations of two thousand and thirty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents ($2,034.39), and making all due allowance for overlaying bills, of which there must naturally be more or less every year, (and in this connection I would say by way of remark, that these bills the present year will be of very trifling amount, an extra effort having been made to pay up all outstanding demands at the close of the financial year, and very nearly all were paid, and are included in the above figures); as I said before, making all due allowance for these bills overlaying, the account presents a most favorable statement of affairs, and one highly credita-
ble to those men chosen by the City Council who have held positions of trust under the City Government during the past year.

Take, if you please, all orders drawn during the present month of March, and add to the above expenditures, and a balance of four hundred and seventeen dollars eighty-eight cents ($417.88), is still found in favor of the city over and above the appropriations. I have spoken of this somewhat in detail as reflecting the highest credit upon the officers of the various departments, showing that they have had the interests of the city constantly in mind, and did not allow their expenditures to exceed their appropriations.

In the Police and Night Watch department, a trifling overdraught was necessarily made, and the cause of this was in consequence of the great number of incendiary fires which occurred during the year past in our city; and it became necessary, and the citizens demanded extra services in this department, and it was not deemed prudent to refuse such an universal request.

I recommend to your careful attention the report of your Highway Commissioner for District No. 4, as given in detail in the annual report. It is seldom that a report is presented to the city in such a business-like form, and it is still more seldom that a man is chosen to act in this capacity, who has the interest of the city more constantly in mind than has your Highway Commissioner for 1867. It is gratifying to see a man work within his appropriation, and yet seemingly do all that the interests of the city demand. In each and every department under his charge, you will find his expenditures are below his appropriations, and that where he had $4,875.00, his expenditures have been $4,343.04, leaving a balance unexpended of $531.96. And what I say of Mr. Day, may be said with equal truth of your Road Commissioners in the other districts of the city.

Your streets have been kept in good order, notwithstanding in August last we were visited by three of the most powerful rain
storms, doing a large amount of damage to our highways, more than during the entire year beside. It is creditable that while the past year we have paid upwards of $2,500.00 for damages occurring on your highways in years gone by, during the year past no damage has resulted to any one, whereby the city can possibly be made liable, and whereby a bill of expense could be incurred. It is to be desired that the present year may see a like diligence on the part of every officer who may be placed in a position of trust by the City Council.

As appears by the annual report just printed, an appropriation of $2,800.00 was made last year to cover deficiencies on streets for 1866. This amount was based upon careful estimates, but it appears to have been not quite sufficient to meet the demands, and a farther appropriation should immediately be made to cover the overdraught, already amounting to $514.05.

The report of your Chief Engineer shows that our Fire Department has been kept unusually active during the year past, and that while your firemen were called out but thirteen times during the year 1866, they have been called out during the past year twenty-seven times to actual fires in this city and in Saco, and twenty-one times to false alarms of fire. At the last regular meeting of the Council it was unanimously voted to increase their salary for the year 1867, and I shall ask your careful consideration of this matter when you make your appropriation for the coming year. It surely becomes us to be liberal with these men who are "always ready" to aid in saving the property of our fellow citizens from destruction. The last City Government were urged repeatedly to purchase a Steam Fire Engine for the use of the city, and the demand seems to come upon us at the present time so forcibly that I can hardly see how you can refuse to comply with the request. I therefore renew my recommendation of last year for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine, feeling when I do it, that we shall all be upheld by the property holders of Biddeford as well as by the
citizens generally. It will therefore become necessary to enlarge your appropriation for the support of the Fire Department very considerably, and I urge that the Committee on Finance, when appointed, take immediate action upon this matter.

The report of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, and also of the Committee on Public Property have probably both met your attention. I have no doubt in my own mind that what they each recommend regarding your city farm is strictly true, and that it will become necessary to give this the earliest possible attention, and perhaps it may devolve upon you to carry out somewhat in detail the plan proposed by your Overseers. The farm should certainly be made both healthy, neat and comfortable for the poor of our city, who are necessarily obliged to live there.

The report of our School Committee gives satisfactory evidence that our schools have been well sustained the past year; that the teachers as a general thing, have had the interests of the schools at heart, and have labored assiduously for the advancement of those under their immediate charge. I have no doubt that the suggestions made by your Superintending School Committee will receive your immediate and careful attention. It seems impossible that a Board of School Agents can act independently from the School Committee without in a measure recommending and perhaps adopting plans entirely at variance and oftentimes in direct conflict in their execution. It therefore seems advisable that the Board of Agents and Committee be combined and that men be chosen for the office who can devote sufficient time to the schools to see that their welfare is constantly observed.

I come now to speak of the city debt, and in order to give as correct a statement as possible, I must go back to the figures as given in the annual report one year ago. The liabilities of the city are there stated as:
On notes payable, $36,346.58
" city bonds, 176,300.00
To which should properly have been added, bills and orders outstanding at that time, and which have since been paid, amounting to 9,208.30
Also, suits pending against the city for damages on highways previous to 1867, and which have been settled the past year, amounting to 2,509.12
Also abatements on taxes of 1864, 1865, and 1866, which have been paid in 1867, amounting to 1,979.11

Making the total liability of the city one year ago, 226,343.11

The resources as then stated were 20,333.42
But the cash on hand in the treasury on the first day of March, 1867, was somehow overlooked. This cash amounted to 11,228.62

Making a total of actual resources one year ago, 31,562.04
Now this amount deducted from the actual liabilities as stated above, leaves an actual city debt, March 1, 1867, of $194,781.07

Now for the actual debt of the city at the present time. As appears by the report for the present year, the liabilities of the city are $214,186.03
To which should be added as above for 1866, bills and orders outstanding, (but I have already stated that an extra effort was made to have these bills brought in and paid up as clean as possible before the close of the fiscal year), and I estimate these outstanding bills at the present time to be not over $2,500.00

$216,686.03
(As the entire orders drawn for the month of March is only $1,600.00, and these usually cover a large proportion of outstanding bills) making the total liability of the city at the present time, $216,686.03

From this deduct the actual resources of the city as stated in the annual report, 28,982.15

And you have the city debt at the present time as near as can be calculated, $187,703.88

Justice to the Collector for the year 1865 requires me to state that since making up the annual report of the city for the municipal years 1867 and 1868 which was necessarily done in some haste, I have examined the account of the Treasurer and Collector for 1865, as to the amount due the city from him, and I have also examined his vouchers as given him by the Treasurer for 1867, and I find that the sum of $490.00 was paid into the treasury by the Treasurer of 1865, and was not properly credited. The amount therefore called for by the annual report of 1867 as due from the Treasurer of 1865, should be lessened by this amount, and instead of there being due from him on tax of 1865, $1,939.28, there was actually due from him only $1,449.28, and the same amount of $490.00 should properly be added to the cash on hand at the close of the last financial year. This of course does not change the resources of the city at that time.

Thus you see the city debt has actually been reduced the present year $7,077.19.

But the question may arise in the minds of some, how has this been done when there was no appropriation made last year for that purpose? The Treasurer's books show that this amount was received from various sources other than those raised by direct taxes, and specially appropriated, consisting of overlays of taxes for previous years, sales of city bonds to a small extent, licenses and sundry other receipts. This has been ap-
plied to the reduction of the city debt, and the result is certainly most satisfactory.

To many this Debt of $187,708.88 seems large, and it is large, but it must be borne in mind that the city is the holder of a large amount of property, which helped very materially to create this debt, and without which the city could not possibly get along. The Committee on Public property belonging to the city represent a total of such property to be seventy-four thousand two hundred and four dollars and seventy-eight cents $74,204.78. Reduce your city Debt by this amount of property owned by the city, and you have a Debt of only a little upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

During the past year the rate of taxation in the city has been reduced from two dollars and thirty cents ($2.30) per hundred dollars, to one dollar eighty-five cents ($1.85) per hundred dollars. This is owing very largely to a reduction in the State Tax the past year, some reduction in the County Tax, and to a lessening of city expenses generally.

If some of the plans proposed for the present year shall be carried out, such as the improvement of your City Farm, the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine, and consequently of new Hose for the Fire Department; if your Committee on Streets shall think it advisable to make the main thoroughfare to the Depot a street which can be passable during the Spring and Fall without danger of being swamped in our sacred soil, (and this I think ought immediately to be remedied, as no highway in the city is in such poor condition at the present time as this) if, I say, these much needed improvements shall be carried out, and you, Gentlemen of the City Council, must be the judges, it cannot be expected that your City expenses will be much lessened the present year. Should the appropriations be somewhat larger in order to carry out the demands of your citizens in these few respects, I trust above all things else, that the men who have charge of expending the money will see to it they do
not exceed the amounts entrusted to them. Thereby a principle may be established in our City, which is as important as a city requirement as it is a requirement on the Statute Book of our State, wherein it is stated that the individual himself using the public money and overrunning his specific appropriation shall be held individually liable for such excess.

A single change, which had long been considered desirable has this year been consummated. I refer to the fiscal year of the city, which has heretofore ended with the last day of February.

On the 13th day of January last an ordinance was introduced in the Board of Aldermen fixing the close of the financial year with the payment of the orders drawn for the month of January of each year, thereby authorizing the Treasurer to close his accounts at any time when he shall find these orders have been mostly paid. The result is that by this arrangement ample time can usually be afforded to have the Treasurer's accounts examined and compared with the accounts of each officer of the city, and thus complete the account in season for publication before our annual Municipal Election on the second Monday of March, and thereby affording a more correct statement of the financial condition of the city than could possibly be afforded if the year was fixed to close on the very last day of February, too late for more than a very rough and approximate statement, and one differing in very many particulars from the annual report published some weeks later, as has formerly been too often the case. The ordinance referred to met with the unanimous approval of the Board of Aldermen was ordered to a second, and then to a third reading, and was finally passed by the full Board, the Common Council concurring unanimously in its adoption. In this we hope to meet the approval of every one who takes an interest in the welfare of our city.

A year ago in addressing the City Council I took occasion to congratulate them upon the favorable political situation of
the City of Biddeford. And I cannot close my address, gentlemen of the City Council, without again expressing myself as highly gratified in seeing before me a much larger number of true union loving and loyal citizens. The present year is a time, above all others, when those who have always stood by the Union and the Constitution, should let their voices be heard not only in our National, but also in our Municipal Council. Such loyal men as constitute a large majority in this City Council, I am well assured will always do credit not only to themselves individually, but also as managers of our City Government.

One year ago it seemed as if our once free, happy and united people, were forever to be bound down and enslaved beneath the "iron heel of despotism," but thanks to the true and loyal citizens of the great States of Connecticut, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, and even of Massachusetts and our own State of Maine, the radical tide of anarchy has been turned back, and we to-day stand with the fairest prospects of seeing our Country again united, and controlled by men who revere the Constitution of their Fathers as their only safe-guard in times when a few men with wicked passions in our National Councils, actuated only by a desire to perpetuate party supremacy, seek to overthrow this bulwark of Freedom. These radical legislators in Congress maintain, and are endeavoring to make the people of this country believe, that at the close of the war for the preservation of the Union, there were no governments of any kind existing in the States lately in rebellion, and such being the case, that they have the power to reconstruct these State governments, or make new State governments, to suit their own radical ideas. Will any one deny that there were legal State governments in those States at the beginning of the war, just as much as there was in the state of Maine at the very same time? And these States are now excluded from representation, and for
what reason? Simply for mere party purposes, that they may be reorganized and re-established as they are being done by these legislators on the basis of a black man's government. I uphold that this is a "white man's government," and as such must be maintained. When the Constitution of any State is once formed, and that State with the Constitution is once admitted and becomes a member of the Federal Union, that State organization cannot exist separate from the Federal Union. Such being the case, when, I ask, and by what act did this State government cease to exist, and cease to be a part of the Federal Union? Their relations with the Federal government were naturally interrupted in consequence of the war, but were these relations entirely destroyed as many would now have you believe? When the war ceased, these States, I contend, were as much in and a part of the Federal Union as they were before the war. Their Constitutions and their laws were unpealed by any act of the people themselves, much less by any act on the part of the Federal government. President Lincoln himself recognized these States as existed with valid forms of government, and in his own language their "restoration" not their reconstruction, in their relation to the Federal government was the only matter to be attended to; and on this question this same party went into the last campaign and elected their President. How was it in the State of Tennessee? Did they make a new State Constitution there? No. They recognized the old one as still valid and in practical force, and Senators were admitted to Congress from Tennessee. Why from this State more than from Georgia, or any other Southern State in rebellion? But what have these men accomplished by this delay in reconstruction? They have simply excluded a large portion of the white people from the right of voting, and have given this right to vote to the negroes, disfranchising the white population, and enfranchising a class of ignorant black men. I am not ready to believe that the American people are ready
to see themselves enslaved for the purpose of seeing the negro placed in power in any State of this Union. As far as this Congressional policy has extended this has been done, but the people of the Union are beginning to look at the matter in sober earnest, and are speaking out in tones that cannot be misunderstood. Already the key note of the present political contest has been sounded from the Granite Hills of New Hampshire, and we see the noble yeomanry of that State marching to the front of the conflict, ready to bear the flag of their country on to victory. Certainly we should be proud of the noble fight of the union loving men of New Hampshire, who amid the corruption of the dominant party have not only maintained their ground, but have reduced the radical tide so low that another trial assures us New Hampshire will place herself squarely upon the side of the Constitution and the Union. Our own State is showing a decided change from the radical tyranny to which she has so long been bound down, and it is not too much to hope that ere long we shall see our entire State ranging herself on the same loyal platform which has been so long upheld and so nobly maintained by our own city of Biddeford.

FERGUSON HAINES.
To the City Council of the City of Biddeford:

The Committee on Public Property beg leave to submit their Annual Report, as follows:

Schedule of property owned by the City, February 6, 1869:

City Building and Lot, $48,000 00
Triumph Engine House and Lot, 3,450 00
Pioneer Engine House, 1,200 00
Armory House, 800 00
Steamer "Richard Vines" and Hose Carriage, 4,250 00
1000 feet of Hose for steamer, 1,700 00
Two Hand Fire Engines and apparatus, 3,000 00
Hook and Ladder Carriage, 650 00
Two Gravel Pits, 200 00
Four Thatch Lots, 100 00
One Safe in Court Room, 300 00
" " Assessors' Office, 300 00
Nason Farm, 400 00

Amount carried forward, $64,350 00
Amount brought forward, $64,850 00

Furniture in Court Room, 50 00
   " Council Room, 150 00
Hall Settees, 700 00
Hearse and Harness, 125 00
Cemetery Lots unsold, 300 00
Tools on Highway, 100 00
City Farm, 8,000 00
Eight Cows, 400 00
Two 2 year old Heifers, 70 00
Three yearlings, 45 00
Five Horses, 1,250 00
Twenty-two Fowls, 11 00
Seven Hogs, 183 00
Eleven Sheep, 55 00
Three Plows, 30 00
Two Cultivators, 10 00
Eleven Hand Rakes, 2 75
Nine Pitchforks, 4 50
Four Shovels, 4 00
Six Dung Forks, 9 00
Four Hoes, 3 00
Two Hoe Forks, 2 00
Fourteen Tie Chains, 5 60
Carpenter Tools, 10 00
Two thousand Lumber, 10 00
Three pair Steelyards, 3 00
Two Scythes and Snaths, 4 00
One Meat Bench, 8 00
Two Hay Ricks, 20 00
Two Harrows, 20 00
One Horse Hoe, 15 00

Amount carried forward, $75,899 85
Amount brought forward, $75,899 85

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<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Six Yokes, Bows, Rings and Staples</td>
<td>9 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eight Chains</td>
<td>10 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>One Mower</td>
<td>100 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two Grindstones</td>
<td>11 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Express Wagon</td>
<td>65 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two Tip Carts</td>
<td>130 00</td>
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<td>Two Double Wagons</td>
<td>150 00</td>
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<td>One Single Wagon</td>
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<td>Two Double Sleds</td>
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<tr>
<td>One Single Sled</td>
<td>35 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Sleigh</td>
<td>40 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Robes</td>
<td>15 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Double Harnesses</td>
<td>100 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two Single Harnesses</td>
<td>45 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Five Horse Blankets</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Halters</td>
<td>4 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Pest Carriage</td>
<td>45 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Six Baskets</td>
<td>5 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Hay Cutter</td>
<td>12 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Horse Rake</td>
<td>18 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Drag Rakes</td>
<td>1 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Ladders</td>
<td>20 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One bush Scythe and Snath</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Hundred and fifty bushels of Corn</td>
<td>187 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifty-one and a half bushels of Beans</td>
<td>154 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three and a half bushels of Peas</td>
<td>7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleven bushels of Wheat</td>
<td>22 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty-seven bushels of Barley</td>
<td>40 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirty bushels of Oats</td>
<td>22 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One Tackle and Fall</td>
<td>10 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three tons of Corn Fodder</td>
<td>24 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount carried forward, $77,294 85
Amount brought forward, $77,294.85
One ton of Straw, 10.00
Forty-two tons of Hay, 672.00
Twenty-six Beds and Bedding, 390.00
Household Furniture, 50.00
Six Stoves, 82.00
Table Ware, 40.00
One Farmer's Boiler, 15.00
Wooden Ware, 25.00
One Oil-cloth Carpet, 20.00
Stone Ware, 15.00
Tin Ware, 26.50
Eighty-five lbs. Lard, 19.55
Sixty-four " Butter, 28.20
Twenty-five " Tallow, 2.50
Nine hundred lbs. Pork, 180.00
One hundred " Beef, 15.00
Forty gallons of Soap, 5.00
Two thousand head of Cabbages, 80.00
One hundred and fifty bushels of Potatoes, 150.00
Sixty bushels of Turnips, 36.00
Forty-five bushels of Carrots, 22.50
One and 1-2 barrels Cucumbers, 7.50
Six bushels of Beets, 5.40
Two bushels of Onions, 6.00
One hundred and sixty lbs. of Bacon, 32.00
Thirty-three cords of Manure, 165.00
Groceries on hand in house, 100.00
One hundred cords of Wood, 467.00
One Wheelbarrow, 5.00
Feed for Horses, 118.37
Forty bushels of Parsnips, 40.00

$80,125.37
Last year your Committee protested against the rooms you provided for your poor. This year, we are glad to say, they are not quite so intolerable as they then were. For the honor of the City, we forbear to recite the nature of the improvement. But what was then said, your Committee again repeat. The evils of the house are the same. In its living room, "are sexes, families, and ages mixed." The Overseers can do but little, or nothing, to prevent or even mitigate these difficulties.

It is a hard-hearted reply to say that they have no business to be there, "for ye have the poor always with you." The question is simply this: should there be in an alms house, with from twenty to fifty or more inmates, any provision made to separate the sexes, or the viciously inclined from the well disposed, and the diseased from those in good health?

J. H. Burnham, Dominicus Ricker, Joshua Moore, Chas. A. Shaw, J. R. Lowell.

Committee on Public Property.
REPORT
OF THE
CITY SOLICITOR.

To the City Council of the City of Biddeford:

The undersigned submits the following as his report:

At the commencement of the municipal year there was pending in the Supreme Judicial Court, in and for the County of York, two causes; one Benjamin F. Hamilton v. the City of Biddeford, and one Joseph Edwards v. the City of Biddeford. There was also a claim not then in suit but afterward sued, William Bradbury v. the City of Biddeford, for an injury received in consequence of a defect in the highway, upon the bridge near the brick yard.

Also a pretended claim (which was afterwards put in suit) by Haven Chick, for, as is alleged in the plaintiff's writ, so building and making, and failing to make within the City, the street known and called Jefferson street, whereby his property was injured.

The case Benjamin F. Hamilton v. the City, was an action to recover pay for the alleged breaking of his horse's leg on the road near Jotham Moulton's, in Ward 7. This cause was tried at the September term of the Court, 1868, and from the very extraordinary circumstance of what the plaintiff saw and to which fact he testified, (a fact which probably never did occur before and probably never will again,) a verdict was rendered by the Jury against the City for $140 damage.
The case Joseph Edwards v. the City, was a suit to recover $5,000 for injuries received by himself and horse, in consequence of an alleged defect in the highway in Ward 1.

This suit I also tried at the September term of the said court, and after a protracted trial the Jury returned a verdict of $12.50 damage in favor of the plaintiff, and this verdict gave the plaintiff $3.12 costs.

The claim of William Bradbury, was put in suit for the September term of our Court, and was in order for trial at the January term of the said court, A. D., 1869, but before the cause was reached upon the docket, I offered to give Mr. Bradbury what in my judgment it might cost the City to defend said suit, viz: $150 damage and his taxable costs amounting to $16.23, which offer he accepted and the cause was settled.

The supposed claim of Mr. Chick was put in suit for the September term of the Court, and was in order for trial at the January term, but the plaintiff's Counsel, Mr. Wedgwood, being engaged at Augusta as one of the Representatives, the Court for that reason granted a continuance of the cause until the May term of the Court.

There was also served upon the City Clerk, October 23d, 1868, a notice by the County Commissioners, that a view and hearing upon the petition of James H. McMullen, and four others, praying that said Commissioners would discontinue one rod in width of the road across Gooch Island, in said City of Biddeford, would be had on the 23d day of November, 1868; and that subsequently in compliance with the vote of the City Council, passed November 12th, 1868, I proceeded to examine the petition and the law applicable to the case, and accordingly I caused a survey of the road to be made, and then at the time appointed for the hearing appeared before the Commissioners and made various objections to the legality of said petition, which objections after having been replied to by Philip Eastman, Esq., Counsel for the petitioners, and after their
hearing the arguments in favor of the petition and against it, the Commissioners decided that they had not jurisdiction in the case, and therefore quashed the proceedings.

There has been claims set up against the City during the past year, for injuries alleged to have been received upon the streets for supposed defects. One of those as first alleged, was upon Franklin street, where a person had the ankle broken; but on a full investigation of the case, it was found the injury did not occur upon the street. And one for an injury caused by the upsetting of a carriage on Guinea Road, but upon examination of the facts in the case I was satisfied the City was not liable, and the matter thereupon dropped.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. P. McKENNEY, City Solicitor.
REPORT
OF THE
CITY MARSHAL.

To the City Council of the City of Biddeford:

The undersigned begs leave to submit the following Report for the Municipal year from Jan. 31, 1868, to Jan. 31, 1869.

Whole number of arrests during that time 246, as follows:

Drunkenness, 179
Assault and Battery, 42
Malicious Mischief, 1
Larceny, 7
Night Walking, 2
False Pretences, 2
Breaking and Entering, 1
Violation of City Ordinances, 1
To Keep the Peace, 2
Horse Stealing, 1
Sabbath Breaking, 6
Lodgings have been furnished to 103

In concluding this report, I can but congratulate our fellow citizens upon the general good order that has been sustained during the past year, which in many respects has been better than the preceding one, owing perhaps to the causes that have passed away, as we trust forever. That the Police force has not
been able to meet all of the expectations of a City numbering
nearly 14,000 inhabitants, and hence has caused numerous
complaints, will not disappoint the expectations of our peace
loving citizens, when they reflect that the whole force of the
department consists of three by night and none by day. With
the utmost vigilance and activity, such a small number of
Policemen could not be expected to protect all points of the
City from numerous depredations, but that they have done
much towards it, the statistics above clearly show, and all
that could reasonably be expected. I indulge in no vanity in
saying that this City has been as well protected from violations
of law as any other city of its size and activity in New England.

Before closing these brief remarks I would respectfully call
the attention of the City Government to complaints made by
many on account of the assembling of large numbers of per­
sons, idlers many of them, about certain public corners and in
front of stores, to the great annoyance of their occupants.
For this it must be apparent to all intelligent persons that there
is not and cannot be any especial remedy without a day Police.
It gives me great satisfaction to bear witness to the promptness
and faithfulness with which the several officers of the depart­
ment have performed their duties through the year.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN A. KINISON, City Marshal.
REPORT
of
STREET COMMISSIONER.

HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 4.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

The appropriations for this department for the past municipal year were as follows:

For Highways, District No. 4, $5,900 00, less

transfer of $800 00, $5,100 00

" Sewers and Drains, 1,200 00

" Sidewalks, 1,000 00

" Reservoirs, $1,000 00, less transfer of $900 00, 100 00

" Bridges, $1,000 00, and transfer of $800 00, 1,800 00

Total Appropriation, $9,200 00

Orders for the following amounts have been drawn in the various departments under my supervision, and my accounts stand as follows:
Highways, District No. 4.

Appropriated on this account, $5,100.00
Balance of appropriation for 1867, not expended, 821.90

Total Appropriations for Streets, $5,421.90
Expended on Highways, District No. 4, 5,370.51

Balance not expended, March 1, 1869, $51.39

Sewers and Drains.

Appropriated on this account, $1,200.00
Balance of appropriations for 1867, not expended, 21.75

Total appropriations for Sewers and Drains, $1,221.75
Expended on this account, 1,219.16

Balance not expended, March 1, 1869, $2.59

Sidewalks.

Appropriated on this account, $1,000.00
Balance of appropriation for 1867, not expended, 52.05

Total appropriations for Sidewalks, $1,052.05
Expended on this account, 1,051.62

Balance not expended, March 1, 1869, 43

Reservoirs.

Appropriated on this account, $100.00
Balance of appropriation for 1867, not expended, 34.34

Total appropriations for Reservoirs, $134.34
Expended on this account, 118.74

Balance not expended, March 1, 1869, $15.60
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appropriated for Bridges in District No. 4</td>
<td>$1,800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expended on this account</td>
<td>1,771 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance not expended, March 1, 1869</td>
<td>$28 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total appropriations for 1868, as above</td>
<td>$9,630 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditures to March 1, 1869</td>
<td>9,531 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total balances not expended</td>
<td>$98 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BENJAMIN F. DAY, Street Commissioner**

**District No. 4.**
To the City Council of the City of Biddeford:

In conformity to the City Ordinances I herewith respectfully submit my annual report of the condition of the Reservoirs and Apparatus belonging to the Fire Department.

**RESERVOIRS.**

The Reservoirs are in a fair condition, except that on Pool street, that on Sullivan street, that on Hill street, and that on Franklin street, each of which are in a very bad condition and should be repaired the present season.

There was an appropriation last year of $1000, to sink a Reservoir at the head of Pike street, but the Committee on the Fire Department finding that sum insufficient, it was not done; and as it is highly necessary that there should be a Reservoir at the head of said Pike street, I would recommend that a larger sum be raised and a Reservoir be sunk as soon as practicable.

**TRIUMPH ENGINE.**

Engine needs repairing and painting. House in a good condition.
PIONEER ENGINE.

Engine needs repairing and painting. House in a good condition.

CONQUEROR HOOK AND LADDER CARRIAGE.

In a good condition; only needs varnishing. Their house not being in a central locality, it is very hard keeping a full company, and I would recommend that they be located in a more central place.

Since my last annual report the City has furnished the Department with a Steam Fire Engine, which was received early in July, and after having been thoroughly tried in the presence of your Committee and the Board of Engineers, and proved to be right in every respect, was delivered to the Board of Engineers and immediately put into service. This Engine was built by the Amoskeag Company, of Manchester, N. H., and has proved on all occasions a most powerful and reliable machine, capable of doing great service.

I would earnestly recommend the sale of one of the hand engines, (and have the other kept in the "gun house" for a relief engine,) and the purchase of another Steamer, thereby saving the expense of building an engine house. The house on Washington street was intended for a Steamer. The house on Main street can be put in good condition at a small expense, to receive the other. My reasons for the above recommendations are these: an engine house will have to be built if this change is not made, the hand engines will have to be repaired and painted, and one thousand feet of leading hose purchased, as the hose they now have cannot be depended upon; and that one Steamer is as good as two hand Engines at a fire.

The horses, (a span for each steamer) can be made to pay their keeping and the pay for their drivers. From June to September, both pairs of horses could be worked every day on the streets, or one pair on the streets and the other on the
Farm, as most of the fires occur between September and June. In Winter these horses could be used in scraping the sidewalks, hauling snow, and many other kinds of work.

If the above recommendations cannot be carried out, I would recommend the immediate building of an Engine House, as the place where the Steamer is now kept is not fit for an engine house, for the reason that we are not allowed to have any fire in the building, and that the steam forced in by the Pepperell Company has proved insufficient, and the water in the engine has frozen twice; the last time bursting a section of one of the water pipes, which I have had repaired.

The Fire Department consists of two Hand Engines, one Steam Fire Engine, one Hook and Ladder Carriage, which are officered and equipped as follows, to wit:

EBENEZER SIMPSON, Chief Engineer.

GILMAN P. LITTLEFIELD, 1st As't

JOSEPH W. BROOKS, 2d As't

Equipped with Rubber Coats and Fire Lanterns.

TRIUMPH ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1

C. A. MORTON, Foreman,

G. W. ANDREWS, First Assistant,

B. G. DAME, Second

C. P. BERRY, Clerk.

Said Company consists of one hundred and nine members, and is equipped as follows, to wit:

One Hunneman Engine and hose carriage,
250 feet Leather Hose, (inferior quality,)
400 feet Linen Hose,

1 Cylinder Wrench,
1 Whiffletree,
1 Suction Saddle and Strainer,
1 Screw Driver,
1 Drag Rope,
25 feet Suction Hose, 2 Oil Cloth Jackets,
20 Spanners, 5 Pieces old Leather Hose, unfit for use,
8 Belts, 
2 Straight Pipes, 1 Stove and Pipe,
1 Flexible Pipe, 3 Pails,
7 Buckets, 1 Sprinkler,
2 Duck Coats, 3 Wall Lamps,
2 Fire Hats, 1 Tackle,
4 Axes, 1 Jack,
1 Bar, 1 Shovel,
2 Oilers, 3 One gallon Oil Cans,
1 Monkey Wrench, 1 Broom.

PIONEER ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

WILLIAM BOSTON, Foreman,
H. F. A. HUTCHINS, First Assistant,
SAMUEL LITTLEFIELD, Second Assistant,
NATHANIEL F. HOIBBS, Clerk.

This Company consists of eighty-four members, and is equipped as follows, to wit:

One Hnneman Engine and 4 Buckets,
Hose Carriage, 1 Stove and Pipe,
300 feet Leather Hose, (inferior quality,) 1 Snow Shovel,
300 feet Linen Hose, 1 Tackle,
46 feet Suction Hose, 1 Pump and Pipe,
17 Spanners, 1 Wood Saw,
5 Spanner Belts, 1 Coal Hod,
3 Straight Pipes and Nozzles, 1 Coal Shovel,
1 Flexible Pipe and Nozzle, 1 Drag Rope,
1 Suction Saddle and Strainer, 1 Jack,
2 Torches, 1 Pail,
2 Fire Hats,
2 Axes,
1 Cylinder Wrench,
1 Monkey Wrench,
12 Oil Cloth Coats, and 5 pairs Pants,

7 Pieces Leather Hose, unfit for use,
1 Piece Linen Hose, unfit for use,
1 Screw Driver,
2 Duck Coats,

STEAM FIRE ENGINE RICHARD VINES, CO. NO. 1.

A. L. Turner, Foreman,
C. F. Smith, First Assistant,
James Hunt, Second Assistant,
Frank Smith, Clerk,
Thomas Bradbury, Engineer.

This Company consists of eighteen members, and is equipped as follows, to wit:

One Amoskeag Steam Fire Engine and hose carriage,
1,000 feet good Leather Hose,
22 feet Suction Hose,
15 Spanners,
8 Spanner Belts,
2 Straight Discharge Pipes and Nozzles,
2 Flexible Discharge Pipes and Nozzles,
2 Extra Nozzles,
1 Suction Saddle and Strainer,
24 feet Small Rubber Hose,
1 Iron Bar,
2 Axes,

2 Torches,
1 Drag Rope and Reel,
1 Hand Pole,
3 Reduce Couplings,
1 Stove and Pipe,
1 Table,
3 Chairs,
2 Pails,
2 Baskets,
2 Brooms,
4 One Gallon Oil Cans,
1 Oilier,
1 Monkey Wrench,
4 Cylinder Wrenches,
1 Jacket Wrench,
1 Hammer,
1 Jack Screw,
CONQUEROR HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

CHARLES MURCH, Foreman,
GEORGE E. JOHNSON, First Assistant,
F. E. LUNT, Second Assistant,
JOHN JOHNSON, Clerk.

This Company consists of thirty members, and is equipped as follows:

1 Hook and Ladder Carriage, 11 Oil Cloth Coats, and two pairs Pants,
1 Large Hook and Rope, 1 Monkey Wrench,
1 Medium Hook and Rope, 8 Oilers,
12 Small Hooks and Poles, 2 Wheel Wrenches,
1 Ladder, 36 feet long, 1 Stove and Pipe,
1 Ladder, 30 feet long, 1 Coal Hod,
1 Ladder, 24 " " 1 " Shovel,
1 Ladder, 18 " " 1 " Sifter,
1 Ladder, 16 " " 1 Snow Shovel,
1 Ladder, 15 " " 4 Hanging Lamps,
3 Forks, 2 Pails,
4 Rakes, 1 Sprinkler,
2 Picks, 1 Broom,
1 Iron Bar, 1 Jack,
4 Hand Lanterns, 1 Drag Rope and Reel,
1 Signal Lantern,
To Ebenezer Simpson, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department:

The following is the Report of the Clerk of the Board of Engineers.

Agreeably to your request I return to you a list of fires and alarms, since the eighth day of February, 1868. The Engines have been out seventy-nine times; there has been forty-four fires, and thirty-five false alarms, as follows, to wit:

Feb. 24, Fire on Hill street; building owned by Mrs. Traynor.
Mar. 4, False alarm.
   “6, “ “
   “7, Fire in Saco; Tuxbury & Hill’s building.
   “11, Fire in Laconia Picker.
   “21, Fire in Store house near Hardy Machine Shop.
   “23, False alarm.
   “24, Two false alarms.
   “25, False alarm.
   “26, “ “
   “23, Fire in Ridlon’s & Bond’s brass foundry.
   “29, Two false alarms.
   “30, Fire in Saco; building in rear of Patten’s block.
   “31, False alarm.
Apr. 4, “ “
   “5, Fire in Saco; Johnson Lunt’s store.
   “6, False alarm.
   “10, Fire on Spring’s Island; brick house.
   “20, Fire on Pool road.
   “27, False alarm.
   “ “ Fire in Saco.
   “23, False alarm.
   “ “ Fire in Saco.
   “29, False alarm.
May 5, Fire at “Five Points”; Wakefield house.
May 5, Fire on Pool road, brush.
   " 25, Fire on Granite street; Andrews' barn.
   " 28, Two false alarms.
June 11, False alarm.
   " 14, "
   " 19, "
   " 24, Fire on Factory Island, Saco; boards.
July 18, False alarm.
   " 26, Fire in Saco; Littlefield & Towle's wheel house.
Aug. 31, Fire in Saco; building opposite York counting room.
Sept. 3, Fire in rear of Pepperell boarding block.
   " 14, Fire on Smith street; Mrs. Goodwin's house.
   " 22, Fire at Depot; car load of cotton.
Oct. 5, Fire in rear of Pepperell boarding block, Hooper's stable.
   " 6, Fire on Gooch Island,
   " 7, Fire in Pepperell picker.
   " 7, Fire in Horrobin's foundry.
   " 8, Fire in Saco; on the wharf.
   " 12, False alarm.
   " 13, Fire at King's Corner; dwelling house.
   " 26, Fire on High street, Saco.
   " 29, False alarm.
   " 31, Fire in Saco.
   " 31, Fire on Adams street.
Nov. 1, Fire on Prospect street; building owned by J. M. Goodwin.
   " 1, Fire at Ship yard; chimney.
   " 1, Fire on Prospect street; A. Haley's stable.
   " 8, Fire on Smith street; Mrs. Traynor's.
   " 8, False alarm.
   " 10, Fire on Gooch Island; chimney.
   " 25, Fire on Pepperell square, Saco.
Nov. 27, Fire on Pepperell Square, Saco.
  " 30, Fire on Thornton street; chimney.
Dec. 5, Fire in Saco; Shaw's drug store.
  " 7, Three false alarms.
  "21, Fire in Saco; York Hotel, American House, &c.
  "22, False alarm.
  "30, Two false alarms.

1869.
Jan. 4, Fire in Saco, on Island wharf.
  "10, False alarm.
  "17, Fire in Saco; hay on wharf.
  "17, Fire on Green street, Biddeford; Scott's house.
  "20, False alarm.
  "21, "
Feb. 15,  "
  "20, Fire on Alfred street; Campbell's carriage shop.
  "25, Fire on Hollis road; Dow's house.

Mar. 5, False alarm.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the record.

GILMAN P. LITTLEFIELD,
Clerk of the Board of Engineers.

In concluding my Report, I desire to express my gratitude to the officers and members of the entire Department, for their uniform promptness and efficiency when on duty, and their kindness and courtesy on all other occasions.

EBENEZER SIMPSON, Chief Engineer.

Biddeford, March 6, 1869.
REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

To the City Council of the City of Biddeford:

GENTLEMEN.—We beg leave to submit the following report:

When we took charge of the Pauper Department last Spring, we found the house quite destitute of bedding, dishes, provisions, &c., which we had to supply. We have made some additions to the buildings, by putting up a Wood-shed and repairing the L part of the house. We have bought some new furniture, farming tools, harness, &c., to the amount of $203.00. The house on the Farm is in a very bad condition. The cellar is not high enough for a man of ordinary height to stand erect, and in the Spring it is filled with from 1½ to 2 feet of water, which flows back from Cutts brook. The house should be raised about 4 feet, which would remedy the evil. If there could be appropriated about $1500.00 to raise and repair the house, we think we could make it more convenient and healthy, and save considerable in the expense of the Pauper department. The products of the farm this year have been large and of good quality; in fact we may say that no year since the purchase of the Farm has there been so much raised, excepting the potato yield, as this year. Much credit is due to Mr. George Dearborn, for his careful and judicious management. As the Com-
mittee on Public Property will give a schedule of Stock and produce of the Farm, we do not think it necessary to give it in this report.

Below we give our cash account:

**OVERSEERS OF POOR IN ACC’T WITH PAUPER DEPARTMENT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>Cr.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash received,</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,072 94</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash paid,</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railroad fares, for paupers, Lewiston, Portland, Boston, Canada, Lawrence, Gt., Falls, &amp;c.,</td>
<td><strong>$135 65</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geo. Dearborn, for sundries supplied to farm,</td>
<td><strong>118 53</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumber for Shed and Porch,</td>
<td><strong>39 59</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing,</td>
<td><strong>18 60</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steamer Enterprise (freighting hay,)</td>
<td><strong>18 07</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manure,</td>
<td><strong>17 48</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed,</td>
<td><strong>14 00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor on farm,</td>
<td><strong>22 00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hauling wood to poor persons,</td>
<td><strong>10 82</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meals, Lodgings, &amp;c., to travelers,</td>
<td><strong>10 00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Books and Stationery,</td>
<td><strong>5 50</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighing hay,</td>
<td><strong>4 15</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight and Groceries,</td>
<td><strong>4 10</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegraphing,</td>
<td><strong>3 60</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funeral expenses,</td>
<td><strong>3 00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries,</td>
<td><strong>28 12</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash paid City Treasurer,</td>
<td><strong>1,616 76</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance to 1869 account,</td>
<td><strong>8 52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**$2,072 94**
PAUPER ACCOUNT, 1868-69.

Dr.

City Appropriation, $6,500 00
Cash paid City Treasurer, 1,616 76

CONTRA.

Cr.

Total Pauper Expense, $7,832 02
Balance unexpended, 284 74

Due from other towns, $70.99.
Due for labor, hay, &c., $301.00.

We have hauled over one hundred cords of wood from 6 to 12 miles, for which we make no charge.

The average number of Paupers supported on the farm during the year is thirty.

We have helped 109 families off the farm, and have hauled to poor persons 100 cords of wood.

ABIJAH TARBOX, } Overseers of the Poor
JOHN A. GOULD, } of the City of Biddeford.
G. H. GILPATRICK,
To the City Council of the City of Biddeford:

Gentlemen:—I hereby submit my annual report for the year ending January 30th, 1869.

Whole number of Deaths, 35.

Persons died with the following diseases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palsy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Complaint</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropsy</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fevers</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fits</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowned</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still-born</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youths and Children</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lots sold, 2.

STEPHEN WORTH,
Superintendent of Burials.
REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

To the City Council of the City of Biddeford:

The undersigned, in compliance with the provisions of the City Ordinances, hereby certify that we have examined the account of Timothy Shaw, Jr., City Treasurer, and find the same correctly cast, and all payments therein charged against the City properly vouched for.

Including the balance of Seventeen Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-six Dollars and Fifty-two Cents, ($17,626 52) on hand March 1, 1868, we find the Treasurer has received into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending February 27, 1869, from Taxes, Rents, sale of City Bonds, sale of Farm produce, and other sources, the sum of Ninety-eight Thousand One Hundred and Forty-five Dollars and Seventy-six Cents, ($98,145 76), and he has paid out during the fiscal year the sum of Ninety-three Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty-eight Cents, ($93,551 83), leaving in the Treasury February 27, 1869, Four Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-three Dollars and Eighty-eight Cents, ($4,593 88.)

As the Committee on Finance have been ordered by the City Council to make a report of the receipts and expenditures of the City, we deem it proper to state the following facts. After the annual appropriations were made the Steavey bridge in the
upper part of the City was carried away by the freshet, and an unusual expenditure, amounting to $3,022 19, became necessary to rebuild it. Later in the year the covered bridge was found in a dangerous condition, caused mainly by the great amount of heavy stone hauled over it during the summer for the breakwater, and it became necessary to repair the same, which was done at an expense of about $1,000 00. The great number of incendiary fires which occurred during the year was met by a public demand for extra services in the Police and Night Watch departments, and this required an outlay over and above the appropriation of some $400 00. A claim also of $250 00 was presented by the City of Saco for the use of their Jail and other expenses there incurred for years previous.

With but a single exception since the organization of the City, School District No. 4 has each year overdrawn its proportion of school money. At the commencement of the last year the overdraught in this District amounted to $2,102 76, and during the year it has been increased by $1,343 27, making the overdraught at the present time $3,446 07.

This is the burden of the unusual and unforeseen expenditures incurred the past year.

FERGUSON HAINES,
DOMINICUS RICKER,
JOHN M. GOODWIN,
JOEL L. ROBERTS,
WARREN C. BRYANT,
IRVING SMITH,
FREDERIC S. JELLESON,

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.
ACCOUNT

OF

TIMOTHY SHAW, JR.,

CITY TREASURER,

FROM

FEBRUARY 28, 1868, TO FEBRUARY 27, 1869.
Dr. TIMOTHY SHAW, Jr., in account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To cash on hand March 1, 1868</td>
<td>$17,626.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received from Notes payable, (including renewals,)</td>
<td>4,650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Tax of 1865</td>
<td>790.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 1866,</td>
<td>1,513.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 1867,</td>
<td>4,279.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 1868,</td>
<td>60,924.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Non resident tax of 1867,</td>
<td>308.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Non Resident Tax, School Dist. No. 4, 1867,</td>
<td>33.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; School House Tax, Dist. No. 4, Tax of 1866,</td>
<td>70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; No. 4, Tax of 1867,</td>
<td>544.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; No. 8, Tax of 1867,</td>
<td>142.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; State Pensions,</td>
<td>120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; City Bonds sold,</td>
<td>2,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Non resident redemption acc't tax of 1865,</td>
<td>19.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Interest accrued on Bonds sold,</td>
<td>26.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Interest on taxes,</td>
<td>79.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Rent of City Building,</td>
<td>1,763.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Rent of City Hall,</td>
<td>678.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Police,</td>
<td>9.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; General Expense,</td>
<td>84.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; School District No. 4,</td>
<td>26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; City Farm: produce sold, &amp;c.,</td>
<td>1,830.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; City Cemetery,</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; State School Fund,</td>
<td>202.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; City Library,</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Highway District No. 4,</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$98,145.76</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N. B. I hold in my hands as Collector, cash and vouchers amounting to $27,394.72, it being the amount assessed for State and County Tax for the year 1868, viz:

- **State Tax**, $22,981.38
- **County Tax**, 4,413.34

**Total** $27,394.72
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By paid Notes payable (including renewals;)</td>
<td>$13,005 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Interest on City Debt,</td>
<td>13,821 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Schools,</td>
<td>14,500 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; City Building,</td>
<td>538 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Redemption Account, non resident tax 1865,</td>
<td>52 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; School House, District No. 8, Tax of 1867,</td>
<td>237 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 4, Tax of 1867,</td>
<td>783 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Discount on taxes for 1868,</td>
<td>6,556 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Abatements &quot; 1865,</td>
<td>51 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 1866,</td>
<td>277 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 1867,</td>
<td>311 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 1868,</td>
<td>687 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; School House tax, School District No. 4, 1866,</td>
<td>20 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; No. 4, 1867,</td>
<td>67 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Reservoirs,</td>
<td>118 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sewers and Drains,</td>
<td>1,224 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bridges,</td>
<td>4,813 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sidewalks,</td>
<td>1,058 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Highways, District No. 4,</td>
<td>5,384 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Ward 1, Pool District,</td>
<td>739 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 1, Oak Ridge District,</td>
<td>364 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 7,</td>
<td>977 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Police,</td>
<td>790 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; City Hall,</td>
<td>635 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Salaries,</td>
<td>1,255 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Printing,</td>
<td>279 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Night Watch,</td>
<td>2,481 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Fire Department,</td>
<td>8,121 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; City Cemetery,</td>
<td>23 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Paupers,</td>
<td>8,046 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; City Library,</td>
<td>584 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Health Department,</td>
<td>153 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; State Pensions,</td>
<td>96 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; General Expense,</td>
<td>5,988 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Balance on hand, Feb. 27, 1869,</td>
<td>$93,551 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,509 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$98,145 76</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CITY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1868.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Interest on City Debt</td>
<td>$13,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Schools,</td>
<td>13,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Streets and Highways, District No. 4,</td>
<td>5,100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; Ward 1, Pool District,</td>
<td>600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 1, Oak Ridge District,</td>
<td>300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; 7,</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sewers and Drains,</td>
<td>1,200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bridges, (including transfers,) Highway Dis. No. 4, 1,800</td>
<td>4,800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bridges, Ward 7,</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Sidewalks,</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Reservoirs,</td>
<td>100 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Salaries,</td>
<td>1,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Health Department,</td>
<td>200 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Discount on Taxes,</td>
<td>6,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Fire Department, (including Steam Fire Engine)</td>
<td>9,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Paupers,</td>
<td>6,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Police and Night Watch,</td>
<td>2,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; City Library,</td>
<td>400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; General Expense,</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Balance due on Highways for 1866,</td>
<td>600 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$71,700 00</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>
### CITY EXPENDITURES, 1868-69.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on City Debt, less credit</td>
<td>$13,321.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools, less credit</td>
<td>$14,272.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$1,256.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservoirs</td>
<td>$118.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Department, less credit</td>
<td>$153.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount on Taxes, less credit</td>
<td>$6,556.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Library, less credit</td>
<td>$580.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, District No. 4, old bills, 1868-69</td>
<td>$5,384.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewalks, Bills of 1867, 1868-69</td>
<td>$6.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewers and Drains, Bills of 1867, 1868-69</td>
<td>$1,058.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges, District No. 4, Bills of 1867, 1868-69, Ward 7</td>
<td>$1,224.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, Ward 1, Pool District, 1867, 1868-69</td>
<td>$4,818.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, Ward 1, Oak Ridge Dis. 1867, 1868-69</td>
<td>$739.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount carried forward</td>
<td>$49,734.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount brought forward,</td>
<td>$49,734 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, Ward 7, Bills of 1867, &quot; 7, “ 1868-69,</td>
<td>76 60 900 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paupers,</td>
<td>8,046 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Farm produce sold,</td>
<td>1,830 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police and Night Watch, regular services, &quot; &quot; extra</td>
<td>2,689 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Department, General expenses,</td>
<td>198 15 3,263 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Pioneer Co., (including $100 00 salary,)</td>
<td>592 50 375 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Triumph Co.,</td>
<td>232 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Hook and Ladder Co.,</td>
<td>6,722 03 8,121 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Steamer &quot;Richard Vines,&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expense,</td>
<td>5,414 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; B. F. Hamilton, suit vs. City,</td>
<td>263 76 144 39 106 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Joseph Edwards, suit vs. City,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; William Bradbury, suit vs. City,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less credit,</td>
<td>84 67 5,903 94 74,215 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXPENSES IN FIRE DEPARTMENT, 1868-69.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

James Beatty & Co., repairing hose, $68 50
John Hanscom, printing regulations, 9 50
Turner & Parsons, framing regulations, 12 15
Joseph W. Brooks, moving hose to Saco, 3 00
Charles A. Morton, Assistant Engineer, 1867, 10 00
John A. Gould, " " " 10 00
Gilman P. Littlefield, " " " 10 00
Joseph W. Brooks, " " 1868, 40 00
Gilman P. Littlefield, " " " 40 00

$198 15

PIONEER ENGINE COMPANY.

Saco & Biddeford Gas Co., gas for engine house, $72 66
Salary in part for 1868-69, 100 00
Dearing & Pilsbury, repairs on engine house, 2 50
Hardy Machine Co., lumber for repairs on engine house, 12 33
Ridlon & Bond, brass bell, 27 45
Goodwin & Jelleson, coal, 85 00
Saco Water Power Co., rent of land, 40 00
J. D. Wadleigh, repairing hose carriage, 3 00
Phillip Elliot, repairing engine house, 20 00
George W. Patterson, repairing engine house, 20 00
William H. Hanson, lumber for repairs on engine house, 14 00
Jacob K. Cole, labor on engine house, 9 00
W. C. Bryant, oil, etc., 10 35
Eben Simpson, repairs on hose, * 19 50
H. H. McKenney, keys, etc., 9 90
Nathaniel Currier, lumber for repairs, 7 50
E. W. Staples, coats, 23 50
B. E. Cutter & Son, hardware, 9 90
F. G. Warren, alcohol, oil, etc., 10 85

Amount carried forward, $496 04
Amount brought forward, $496 04

J. N. Anthoin, repairing engine, 3 87
John Ham, " " 14 85
Dolliff & Bean, coffee, sugar and fish, 5 15
Hooper and Goldthwait, brooms, 5 19
Timothy Lorden, coffee and sugar, 5 60
Orin H. Staples, oil suits, 46 75
Justin Lord, repairs on engine, 6 75
George S. West, repairs, 6 80
J. & B. K. Moore, duster, 1 50

$592 50

TRIUMPH ENGINE COMPANY.

Hardy Machine Co., repairs at engine house, $22 74
W. C. Bryant, oil, etc., 15 48
Richard O'Brien, labor on engine house, 17 62
Benjamin L. Dresser, labor on engine house, 10 50
Hugh Harvey, " " " 7 50
A. & B. E. Cutter, coal, 77 85
J. Goldsborough, lamps and chimneys, 2 60
Eben Simpson, repairs on hose, 23 52
H. H. McKenney, keys, etc., 9 00
E. W. Staples, coats, 32 00
B. E. Cutter & Son, hardware, 3 45
F. G. Warren, alcohol, oil, etc., 1 15
Triumph Engine Co., for repairs on engine house, 46 01
J. & B. K. Moore, crackers, 3 09
Charles O. Gould, setting glass, 2 55
Orin H. Staples, oil suits, 37 00
M. Anderson, oiling hose, 4 50
Justin Lord, repairs on engine, 7 00
Cummings & West, lanterns, etc., 38 23
H. A. Foss & Son, setting glass, 6 45
Turner & Tarsons, pails, etc., 1 00
King S. Hill, labor on engine house, 6 75

$375 94
## Hook and Ladder Company

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cummings &amp; West, stove, funnel, etc.</td>
<td>$22.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saco Water Power Co., rent of land</td>
<td>20.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A. Wardwell, oil,</td>
<td>2.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. C. Bryant, oil, etc.,</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eben Simpson, repairs,</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. H. McKenney, keys, etc.,</td>
<td>4.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. E. Cutter, &amp; Son, hardware</td>
<td>3.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles O. Gould, labor on house</td>
<td>84.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooper &amp; Goldthwait, brooms</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orin H. Staples, oil suits</td>
<td>24.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. &amp; B. E. Cutter, coal</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin and Jelleson, coal</td>
<td>24.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justin Lord, repairs on carriage</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cummings &amp; West, repairs</td>
<td>9.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. B. Hooper, lamps,</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen &amp; Skillins, oil</td>
<td>4.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooper &amp; Berry, oil</td>
<td>3.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$232.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Steamer "Richard Vines"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., for steamer</td>
<td>$4,245.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd's hose for steamer, (1,000 ft.)</td>
<td>1,812.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense of Committee, purchasing steamer</td>
<td>53.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepperell Manufacturing Co., labor on engine house</td>
<td>268.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. W. Staples, duck suits for Co.</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. B. Hooper, hardware for engine house</td>
<td>18.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jere. Stimpson &amp; Co., wood</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George S. West, stove and fixtures</td>
<td>21.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P. S. &amp; P. Rail Road, freight on steamer</td>
<td>10.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. C. Bryant, oil, etc.,</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eben Simpson, repairs,</td>
<td>10.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quimby &amp; Sweetser, rent of Hall</td>
<td>18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turner &amp; Parsons, table, chairs, etc.,</td>
<td>11.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. H. McKenney, lock, keys, etc.,</td>
<td>21.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. E. Cutter &amp; Son, hardware</td>
<td>8.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$6,607.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount carried forward,
Amount brought forward, $6,607 55
Saco & Biddeford Gas Co., gas for hall, 4 62
Brooks & Parcher, fire buckets, 2 00
John Ham, labor on engine, spanners, etc., 12 03
Dolliff & Bean, oil, 4 33
A. & B. E. Cutter, coal, 89 50
H. M. Rines, painting fire buckets, 2 00

$6,722 03

RECAPITULATION.

General Expenses, $198 15
Pioneer Engine Company, 592 50
Triumph “ “ 375 94
Hook & Ladder Company, 232 44
Steamer “Richard Vines,” 6,722 03

Total Expenses in Fire Department, $8,121 06
ITEMS OF GENERAL EXPENSE.

Saco Water Power Co., land taken to widen Centre street, $353 40
William Noyes & Co., advertising in 1865, 3 87
William A. Chadbourne, lighting street lamps, 56 00
York Co. Savings Institution, rent of Ward room two years, 40 00
Committee on Streets for 1867, 49 50
Edward L. Foss, numbering scholars, District No. 1, 35 00
John T. Smith, Assessor, 1868, 263 00
Philemon M. Haines, Assessor, 1868, 289 23
Aaron Webber, Assessor, 1867-8, 319 50
Maine Insane Hospital, expense of insane persons, 616 72
B. A. Kinison, notifying City Council, 32 60
Joel L. Roberts, care of street lights, oil, repairs, etc., 540 75
Committee on Accounts, 1868, 75 00
Eben Burnham, Stationery, 235 90
Caroline F. Cowan, Post office bill and stamps, 18 55
Saco and Biddeford Gas Co, gas for street lamps, 309 90
Committee on Streets, 1868, 101 75
Charles A. Shaw, printing, 81 45
Saco & Biddeford Gas Co., gas for City rooms, etc., 118 44
Committee on Fire Department, 1868, 30 00
A. & E. Cutter, coal for City rooms, 59 00
John Hanscom, printing, 114 85
Bernard Goodwin, rent of room for evening school, 16 00
F. D. Edgerly, recording oaths, marriages, etc., 19 85
John E. Butler, advertising, 18 35
George S. West, stove for Treasurer's office, 27 90
William P. Hall, setting glass in street lamps, 19 75
L. D. Staples, care of Council rooms, 10 00
William Curtis, repairing Beach road, 12 00
B. E. Cutter & Son, oil, chimneys, etc., for street lamps, 127 03
Abijah Tarbox, expenses to Augusta with insane persons, 24 40
B. A. Kinison, 30 50
A. F. Bradeen, repairing City pump, 27 68
Rumery & Phillips, 1 05
T. L. Merrill, 4 80
Woodman & Burnham, 14 17
Dearing & Pillsbury, 7 85
Michael McAnny, 3 00
Superintending School Committee for 1867, 100 00

Amount carried forward, $4,156 74
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<td>F. C. Bryant, ice,</td>
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<td>N. O. Kendall, examining Treasurer’s books,</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. P. McKenney, examining Treasurer’s books,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Committee on Finance, 1867-68-69,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goodwin &amp; Jelleson, rent of Ward room,</td>
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<td>Timothy Shaw, Jr., services as Treasurer and Collector,</td>
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<td>F. D. Edgerly, paid for wood, charcoal, etc.,</td>
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<td>Nathaniel H. Goodwin, widening Centre street,</td>
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<td>George W. Bruce, charcoal,</td>
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<td>Henry Carlton,</td>
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<td>Leonard Emmons, summoning witnesses,</td>
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<td>L. D. Staples,</td>
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<td>G. W. Parker, sealer weights and measures,</td>
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<td>Turner &amp; Parsons, repairing chairs,</td>
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<td>Expenses on gravel pit,</td>
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<td>Joel L. Roberts, repairing stove,</td>
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<td>J. K. Cole, services on Committee,</td>
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<td>E. P. Bowden, lodgings night of fire,</td>
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<td>Benjamin F. Hamilton, settlement of suit vs. City,</td>
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<td>Expenses incurred in defending above suit,</td>
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<td>Joseph Edwards, settlement of suit vs. City,</td>
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<td>William Bradbury, settlement of suit vs. City,</td>
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<td>Aug. 23, &quot;</td>
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<td>386</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sept. 22, &quot;</td>
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<td>411</td>
<td>Oct. 9, &quot;</td>
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<td>412</td>
<td>&quot; 27, &quot;</td>
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<td>Jan. 28, 1864</td>
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<td>Feb. 15, &quot;</td>
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<td>466</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
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Amount carried forward, $16,456 00
Amount brought forward, $16,456.00

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<td>25, “</td>
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<td>Dec. 6, “</td>
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<td>Jan. 12, 1866</td>
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<tr>
<td>12, “</td>
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<td>Jan. 4, 1869</td>
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Total outstanding Notes, $27,356.00

Total outstanding City Bonds, $180,800.00

Total $208,156.00
TAXES FOR 1868.

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<tr>
<td>Appropriated for State Tax,</td>
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<td>&quot;  &quot; County Tax,</td>
<td>4,413 34</td>
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<td>Balance, including overlay, for City Purposes,</td>
<td>69,510 04</td>
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<td>Supplemental Tax,</td>
<td>178 00</td>
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<td>$97,082 76</td>
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<td>Amount paid in on Tax,</td>
<td>88,319 60</td>
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<td>Balance due from Collector,</td>
<td>$8,763 16</td>
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STATEMENT OF CITY DEBT.

LIABILITIES.
On Notes Payable, $27,356.00
On City Bonds, 180,800.00

$208,156.00

RESOURCES.
Balance on Tax of 1863, $860.35
" " 1865, 1,149.23
" " 1867, 3,220.39
" " 1868, 8,765.16
Balance on non-resident Tax of 1864, 32.05
Balance of Cash in City Treasury, Feb. 27, 1869, 4,593.88

$18,619.06

Liabilities, 208,156.00
Resources, 18,619.06

$189,536.94
SCHOOL REPORT.
To the City Council of the City of Biddeford:

The laws of our State, as well as common custom, make it the duty of the Superintending School Committee to prepare an annual report of the condition of the Schools, for the information of the public, and to make such statements and suggestions as they may deem necessary to promote the interests and increase the efficiency of the Schools. It is with proper deference to the opinion of others that we venture to suggest our ideas of the wants and requirements necessary to produce a higher standard of excellence in the Schools, and to accomplish more satisfactorily the objects designed by our system of public education. The period of childhood and youth, most of which should be spent in attending school, is the time when characters are forming; the influences therefore which surround the child during his school days, have much to do in determining his future destiny and usefulness. These influences will have their weight in determining whether the child shall make a valuable member of society, an ornament in the community, an honor to himself and family, morally as well as intellectually, or shall occupy a less elevated position and be a "hewer of wood and drawer of water."
WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF PARENTS?

It is proper to presume that all parents, who are blessed with children, have the deepest interest in their welfare, and are willing to co-operate with the Committee and others to raise the standard of the Schools. Yet it is too true, while many appreciate the advantages of a good education, and desire that the public School shall be of high order, and follow the course of their children through their school years with patient care and ready encouragement, there is still another, and very large class, whose own advantages for early instruction have been very limited, who seem to care but little for the education of their children. Many of them require the earliest possible income from the hands of their children, and will allow them to remain in school only while they can reap no reward from their labor, and while connected with the school, they commit all care to the teacher and others, happy to be relieved from the care of their own offspring for an allotted time each day. To such parents the Committee would earnestly appeal, with the almost certain knowledge that the appeal will not reach them, for if a copy of this Report be placed in their hands, so entirely indifferent will some of them be, they will not even read it, much less act upon its suggestions. If this, however, should reach but a small part of the parents, we hope some good will be accomplished.

Our lower Primary Schools in District No. 4 are very full, many of them having scholars largely in excess of seats. The statute of the State allows a child of four years to be admitted as a scholar. The Committee insist that this is too tender an age for admission into school. The Middlesex County, Mass., Medical Association, after a careful discussion of this very subject, says: "No child should be allowed to attend school before the beginning of the sixth year." This is one full year later than our law allows, and one full year later than many
parents are accustomed to send their children to school. This Association gives as a reason for this action, that the first five years of a child's life is needed to give physical nature a fair start, that every child has enough to do "in learning to use its limbs and senses, to talk and obey." They further say experience has shown that children, who have never been to school till full five years old, make more rapid progress than those who begin school life earlier, and that liability of injury, both of mind and body from sedentary application, is in direct proportion to the youth of the student. Believing this to be true, your Committee would advise parents not to send their children to school too young. By a Special Act of the Legislature, the city of Portland debars the children of that city from school, until the age suggested, with like good results to scholar and school.

When the proper age has arrived, do not think your duty is ended by simply causing the attendance of your children. Show by your acts, that you believe the School of importance, and give them your personal attention and watchfulness. Cause your children to attend every day of the term, unless sickness or unavoidable necessity hinder; and insist that they shall be in season in the morning and at noon. This is the first duty of the parent, and unless this duty is faithfully performed, your children cannot receive the highest benefit from the school. Neither the Committee, the Teacher, or the Truant Officer can do your duty in this respect. As well might you expect your child to take a good standing in the class with one quarter of the leaves cut from his book as with one quarter of the lessons lost. Talk about the studies of your child, manifest an interest in his success, encourage him, make him believe you appreciate his endeavors, and do not let him receive the impression from your neglect, that you care but little for his progress. Do not speak slightly or disrespectfully of your teacher, nor question his scholarship or right to discipline his school
in the presence of scholars. Show your interest in the welfare of your school and your scholars by frequent visits to the school room. This is a duty that is sadly neglected by most of the parents of this City, but we are happy to state that there are many exceptions to the general rule, and we notice that the influence exerted by those parents over their children is very marked. Teachers and scholars are encouraged when they observe that the parents and guardians take an interest and visit the schools, and are led to take a nobler view of the noble employment in which they are engaged.

The Committee talk thus plainly to parents, because they observe a neglect on their part, in showing interest in the welfare of their children, or desire for their improvement.

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.

The schools of the City have the same trouble to contend with that other schools have, to wit: the irregular attendance of many of its scholars. This evil has been alluded to, and the evil effect of a want of regular attendance has been noticed in the remarks to parents.

The returns of the teachers of the High and Grammar schools in District No. 4, and of some other schools, show that many of the scholars of the schools did not have a single mark for a succession of terms for absence or tardiness. Fortunately they are healthy, and very fortunately for their education and habits of regularity, they have a desire to be punctual themselves, or have parents who have their success in study in view, and require their punctual attendance. In many cases we have found an inexcusable want of regularity; in one case as many as seventy days the past year of forty-two school weeks. Reduced to weeks of five days each, this record shows an absence of fourteen weeks of the forty-two—one third part lost, and no valid excuse for a large portion of the time. One
single recitation lost destroys the connection in the studies and lessens the interest in the school; repeated absences begets entire indifference in study, and forms habits that will be detrimental to the business success of after life.

Tardiness, a kindred habit—injurious to the scholar who indulges in it, and to the school at large—is much too frequent in many of the schools. The scholar who is proverbially irregular in attendance, and who is frequently tardy, generally has a black deportment record and a low average of scholarship. The correction of these pernicious habits lies with the parents. The Committee may advise and direct, the teacher establish rules that will mend the matter some, but a thorough radical cure must be found in the home government.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

The State Superintendent of Common Schools recommended the passage of a law to make the text books uniform throughout the State. Anticipating some action on the part of the Legislature the present session, the Committee have made no changes the past year. We find in some of the rural districts a large variety of books in the same study; in one, some six or seven kinds of Geographies, requiring as many classes, when not more than two should have been in the school. As the legislature did not pass the law required by the Superintendent, we leave to our successors the duty of attempting "uniformity" in this city.

The cost of School Books being so great and the quality of binding these latter days so very poor, the purchase of them is a heavy tax upon the poorer class, many of whom have large families to provide for. With the view of furnishing books of a better quality, and to make the public school still more free, many cities have adopted the plan of furnishing books free to all the scholars, not as a gift, but as a loan for use, to be returned to the proper authority at the close of the
term, to be reissued at the commencement of a subsequent term. In this way property pays for the books, thus relieving poverty. It is a common saying that the poor have the large families, and it is contended by many, that as the kind of books to be used is prescribed by legal authority, the purchase of them is as legitimate a charge upon property as the building of school houses, purchasing of fuel, or paying the salaries of teachers. The schools of this city are largely composed of the children of the industrial classes, and very many of them are obliged to use their books until hardly a whole page remains. We make no recommendation, but simply throw out these suggestions for the consideration of those interested in education.

SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS.

The Committee do not propose to report upon each individual school, or discuss the merits or demerits of each individual teacher. We think we are justified in saying that the advancement of the schools as a whole, has been marked. The progress of scholars in the rural schools, where only two terms a year are kept, cannot be so great as in the schools in District No. 4, where they continue throughout the year. Most of these schools, however, show a degree of improvement, and very many of the teachers are eminent in their profession. Twenty one out of the thirty two schools are in District No. 4, one, a Primary, having been added since the report of last year. The Primary schools in this district are very much crowded, and it is no uncommon thing for the Committee on their visits to find all the seats filled and several scholars sitting on the form near the teacher or on recitation seats.

The best proof of the advancement of the schools in District No. 4, during the past year, is found in the fact that the classes promoted from the lower schools to the higher ones, were better prepared than the preceding year. The Intermediates
sent up a better class to the Grammar Schools, and the Gram­
mmar Schools a much better class to the High School than be­
fore, and we doubt not the next annual Examination for pro­
motion, will exhibit the same encouraging fact. The High
School can receive no greater compliment than is paid it; nor
can pages, written in its favor, give it higher praise than the
fact that not one single individual in this whole City is prepar­
ing for College at any other School. A large number are now
preparing to enter some higher institution of learning, and it is
hoped that our young men will continue to avail themselves of
the great privileges they can enjoy at a very small pecuniary
sacrifice.

There have been many changes in the teachers of the schools
in this district during the year.

**PRIMARY SCHOOLS.**

In the Spruce street Primaries, Miss Emily F. Tufts has
deceased, and has been succeeded by her sister, Miss Lucy
Tufts. Miss Hanson resigned, doubtless to assume “more
congenial duties,” and has been succeeded by Miss Sophia
Tarbox, and Mrs. Ann Bowker has had charge of the school
established in the new room built during the year.

Miss Carle continues in charge of the school on Wentworth
Street and Miss Huff in the William’s Court school.

The same teachers continue in charge of the Primary schools
in the High school building; Miss Rose E. Tufts, Miss Scavy,
and Miss Junkins.

There is no change in the Foss Street Primaries, Miss
Priest and Miss Gould, still remaining. Miss Emery contin­
ues at the Pool street school, Miss Littlefield in Sullivan
street, and Miss Mary E. Dcmercitt succeeds Miss Tarbox,
transferred to Spruce street.
INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

There are four Intermediate Schools, two of these in charge of the same teachers as last year—Miss Knight at Spruce street, and Miss Hattie J. Hill at the Washington street school. Miss Fannie Woodman succeeds Miss Perkins in charge of the Foss street, and Miss Libby remains at Sullivan Street.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Spruce Street Grammar School has had no change of teacher during the past year, Mr. Haines remaining as Principal, assisted by Miss Farnham.

Mr. Emery continues in the Sullivan street school, assisted by Miss Dorcas Perkins, who succeeded Miss Emery.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Parker still remains in charge of this school as Principal. During the past year the Assistant has been changed twice. Miss Gordon resigned at the close of the Summer term and was succeeded by Miss Stearns, who continued during the Fall and a part of the Winter term. Miss Stearns was elected as teacher in one of the schools in her own village in Massachusetts, at an increased salary, where no doubt her worth was fully appreciated. She resigned her situation to accept the appointment and left during the term. Miss Susan Porter was procured to fill Miss Stearns' place, and completed the term and still remains as assistant. Mr. Berry, a young gentleman preparing for college, has been engaged a portion of the time each day during the two last terms as second assistant. Below we append a recapitulation of the schools and teachers in District No. 4, as the teachers now remain.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Spruce Street,                        LUCY TUFTS.
"   "                                 SOPHIA TARBOX.
"   "                                 ANN H. BOWKER.
Wentworth Street,                      ABBY CARLE.
Williams’ Court,                       ELIZA HUFF.
Jefferson Street,                      ROSE E. TUFTS.
Washington Street,                     OLIVE SAVORY.
"   "                                 ELLEN S. JUNKINS.
Foss                                    FANNIE E. PRIEST.
Foss                                    MAHALA E. GOULD.
Pool                                     KESIAH H. EMMERY.
Sullivan                                MARY E. DEMERRITT.
"                                      ABBIE LITTLEFIELD.
Morrill School,                        ELLEN C. SMITH.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS.

Spruce Street.                        ELIZABETH KNIGHT.
Washington Street,                    HATTIE J. HILL.
Foss                                  FANNIE WOODMAN.
Sullivan                               OLIVE LIBBY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Spruce Street,                         MOSES J. HAINES, Principal.
                                      HATTIE H. FARNHAM, Ass’t.
Sullivan "                             THOMAS H. EMMERY, Principal.
                                      DORCAS PERKINS, Ass’t.

HIGH SCHOOL.

EDWARD PARKER, Principal.
SUSAN PORTER, Assistant.
LOREN F. BERRY, Ass’t Pupil.
STATISTICS.

The whole amount of money appropriated by the City Council was $13,000 00

Received from State School Fund, 208 85
From undisturbed balance 1867, 1 77

Total, $13,210 62

Whole number of Scholars reported, 2,671

Amount per Scholar, $4 94½

DISTRIBUTION.

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<td>3</td>
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<td>11</td>
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Kennebunkport, 11 54 39½
Dayton, 4 19 78

2671 $13,210 62

Not Distributed, 2 52½

$13,210 62
According to the Report of the State Superintendent, there has been a decrease in the number of scholars of about 20,000 since 1860. Our City shows an increase of 64 since last year. This is very gratifying indeed. This increase is principally in the thickly settled part of the City and can readily be attributed to the large number of families of foreign parentage. We cannot but observe that the families of those to the "manor born" are much smaller than years ago, and were it not for the valuable acquisition to our population of this hardy, industrious and virtuous class of citizens, our record would not be different from the State at large. We say with the State Superintendent, "it is not within the scope of this Report to investigate the causes of this great loss in number of scholars, but rather to startle the statistician and sociologist to inquiries and remedies." This stubborn fact remains, that the nationality of our school children is undergoing a radical change. In some of the Schools 80 or 90 per cent of the scholars are of foreign parentage. We would not get rid of them if we could, we could not if we would; they are part and parcel of the body politic, and are entitled to the benefits of our common school system. The State provides for their education through the cities and towns, and it lies with us, whether this large class shall in a great measure remain untaught, and exist as a power for evil, or whether they shall be instructed in "the principles of morality and justice, and a sacred regard for truth; love of country, humanity and a universal benevolence; sobriety, industry, and frugality; chastity, moderation and temperance, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society." Many of them have no knowledge of our language until they commence their school life, and "have interests and tendencies averse to our habits and institutions." How important then that this soon to be the controlling class, should be properly educated. Every exertion should be made to assimilate them
with our native population, and every movement looking towards a clannish separation, should be resolutely opposed. We would in this connection suggest to the City authorities to bear in mind the old adage, an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The judicious education of our children will make of them valuable citizens, good and successful businessmen, fitted to manage the business affairs of the City, State or Nation; expend very liberally for schools and we shall have an intelligent and virtuous community. Nothing will be gained by parsimony in this respect. The wise man tells us "there is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

The appropriation for schools should be large enough to be able to procure teachers of the first order. The salaries paid in this City, and in the State at large, are very small indeed when compared with some other States. The State of Maine pays her teachers the poorest of any State in the Union, and as a consequence, the first rate teacher, who intends to make the business a life profession, goes to other States where the service performed is better paid. The teacher should have pay sufficient to live and move in good society, be able to supply himself with educational publications, and have a professional library. Our Primary school teachers receive the inconsiderable pay of two hundred and sixty dollars per annum. After paying for decent board, how much will be left to expend for clothing and books, to say nothing of incidental expenses and sickness. The Committee suggest that the pay of the teachers be raised, and that greater care should be exercised in their selection. Scholarship is not all that is required, indeed in some of our Schools very little education will suffice, if the teacher is possessed of certain other qualifications. In the Primary school, the child, weak and tottering, sets out on the way that leads up the "hill of science." How important that in the out-
set of this journey, he be properly trained, physically, morally and intellectually, that he may successfully climb the rugged steep.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
CHARLES. G. HAINES, } Committee.
EDWARD S. MORRIS, }
1869.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

AND

CITY GOVERNMENT.
MAYOR’S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

I appear before you to-day, as a victim of circumstances, over which I seem to have had no control, having been nominated for this position during my absence from home and without my knowledge or consent, and as I only returned the evening before the election, I seem to have had no alternative left but to accept the situation with the best grace possible. I am well aware, gentlemen, that it is usual and customary, and no doubt, highly proper, on occasions like the present, for the incoming Mayor to deliver himself of a lengthy and very elaborate address, in which it is usual, I believe, to set forth and comment upon, somewhat at length, the shortcomings of the preceding administration, to make various and sundry promises of honesty, impartiality, economy, and everything lovely respecting his own, and finally to conclude the whole with an eloquent and enthusiastic speech on the political affairs of the State and Nation; but, gentlemen, I have not had the time, even were I possessed of the ability and inclination, to prepare an address of this sort, and I have now to announce to you that this part of the programme will, on the present occasion, be entirely dispensed with.

I propose merely to call your attention in the briefest possible manner, to such facts, statements and suggestions in regard to the affairs of our City, as have occurred to me, and as I have been able, in the very few hours allotted me to gather from reports of a few of the Committees and the books of our Treasurer.
I shall not, either, at this early day, attempt to mark out to any extent, except in very general terms, our course for the coming year, but trust to your well known ability, judgment and good sense, to meet such issues and emergencies as may arise, and dispose of them as best you may. I find from the books of our Treasurer that the whole amount of outstanding notes against the City at the commencement of last year was

| Amount Outstanding Bonds | $35,786.03 |
| Total | $178,400.00 |
| Amount of Present Outstanding Notes | $214,186.03 |

Amount of present outstanding notes, $27,356.00

" " " bonds, 180,800.00

Making a total of $208,156.00

by which you will see the debt of the City has been reduced $6,030.03 during the past year, and that $2,400.00 of outstanding notes have been exchanged for bonds of the City, at par, as I understand.

I also find that the whole amount of appropriations for the past year was $67,600.00, and for the following purposes, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on city debt,</td>
<td>$13,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools,</td>
<td>13,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, Dist. No. 4,</td>
<td>3,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, Ward 1, Pool District,</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, Oak Ridge District,</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, Ward 7,</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewers and Drains,</td>
<td>1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges,</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewalks,</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservoirs,</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries,</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Department,</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amount carried forward, $37,510.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount carried forward</td>
<td>$37,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount on Taxes</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Department</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paupers</td>
<td>6,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police and Night Watch</td>
<td>2,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Library</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expense</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance due on Streets for 1866</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$67,600.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amounts expended in the above departments, up to March 1st, were as follows, viz:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest on City Debt</td>
<td>$13,321.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>14,500.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, District No. 4</td>
<td>5,834.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, Ward 1, Pool Dist.,</td>
<td>739.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, &quot; 1, Oak Ridge Dist.,</td>
<td>364.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highways, Ward 7,</td>
<td>977.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewers and Drains</td>
<td>1,224.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridges</td>
<td>4,818.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidewalks</td>
<td>1,958.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservoirs</td>
<td>118.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>1,256.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Department</td>
<td>153.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount on Taxes</td>
<td>6,556.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Department</td>
<td>8,121.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paupers</td>
<td>8,046.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police and Night Watch</td>
<td>3,274.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Library</td>
<td>583.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expense</td>
<td>5,988.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$76,486.37</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

leaving a deficiency, as you will perceive, of $8,886.37 to be provided for in some way the present year, from which, perhaps, should be taken $1,830.81, which amount is the product of the City Farm the past year, and which would reduce the amount to $7,055.56.

I understand there was also another appropriation of $2,000
for streets, made by the City Council early in the year, before the general appropriations were made, but by some mistake or oversight it was not included in the estimate furnished to the Assessors, and consequently the amount has never been raised.

You will also see from the foregoing statement that the City now has a floating debt of $27,356 00, consisting of outstanding notes, nearly all of which I learn are due or overdue, and in my opinion, a large portion of it might be funded, by exchanging these notes for bonds of the City, if we had bonds of the proper denominations to accommodate parties holding them, as our Treasurer has arranged some $2,000 or $3,000 in that way, during the past year.

Now I do not believe in overdue notes, under any circumstances. I consider them poor property to hold—and still worse to have out. They are very unbusiness-like at least, and liable to be very inconvenient, for they are almost sure to be pressed for payment at the very time when we are least able to meet them, and as I understand quite an amount of our bonds fall due in about two years, it seems especially desirable that as much as possible of this floating debt be funded, and carried past that time, that we may have the means at hand to take care of the bonds falling due in 1871. I would therefore call your attention to the necessity of passing an order at as early a day as possible authorizing the Treasurer to issue a certain amount of bonds, of such denominations, and on such time as may be deemed advisable to meet this emergency.

There seems to exist a deficiency in the appropriation for Schools in District No. 4. As I understand it, the District is some three or four thousand dollars in debt, and it seems a little difficult to arrange the means of payment. If we increase our general appropriation enough to meet the demand of this District, it gives the other Districts much more than is necessary. It is certainly not desirable to have any less schooling
here than we now have, so it would be hard to get rid of the
debt in that way. And I suppose it would be impossible to get
a vote of two thirds the legal voters of the District to tax them­
selves in order to pay it, and the best plan I can see to solve
the difficulty, and what I would recommend is, to do away with
the divisions by Districts, and include the whole City in one;
the money raised could then be applied wherever needed, and
it seems to me the whole system would be simplified and im­
proved. Another benefit which would in that case accrue to
those at present outside this district is, that their children
would be eligible to attend the High School, while under the
present arrangement I understand they are not.

There has been another change suggested in relation to our
school system which would follow very naturally in this con­
nection, and which I recommend to your consideration. It is
this:—To do away with our present system of having a board
of School Agents, and another of Superintending School Com­
mittee, or rather to unite both in one board, which board shall
have full control of the schools, shall hire the teachers, and be
the judges of their qualifications, and the whole responsibility
shall rest with them. I do not wish to be understood as find­
ing fault with our present schools or teachers. We have been
favored with excellent men, both as School Agents, and Super­
intending Committee, and the schools under their manage­
ment are probably all that could be expected or desired, but I
consider the system loose and irresponsible, and liable to great
abuse. What I would recommend would be a Board of Edu­
cation, consisting of perhaps six or eight, or whatever number
may be found requisite, to be selected of course from different
sections of the City, so that all might be represented, and have
them vested with authority in all matters connected with the
schools, and held responsible for all those matters. They
should be fully organized by choice of necessary officers, and
hold regular sessions, and all their doings be matters of record, and a true record should be kept of all their transactions, subject to the inspection of the public at all times.

There is one other matter to which I wish to call your attention, which seems small in itself, but affects somewhat seriously a large portion of our citizens. I refer to the interest on taxes. Our Legislature of 1867 passed an act making it legal for cities and towns to add interest to taxes unpaid after a certain date, if said cities or towns should so elect, leaving it optional with them to do so or not. It seems plausible enough on the face of it, that this should be done, as we allow a discount on taxes paid before a certain date, so it seems fair enough to charge interest on those not paid until after that date, and our City has tried the experiment the past two years, but the scheme does not work well in practice, from the fact that it bears very hard upon a class of our citizens, who feel it most sensibly, and who can illly afford to bear it. I suppose there is no bill a man pays in the whole course of the year so grudgingly, and with so poor a grace as his tax bill. But while the man of wealth may, by paying his before a certain date, have a discount allowed, and make a saving of six or eight per cent, it remains for the poor man, who may not, by any possibility, be able to pay his until after that time, not only to pay the full amount, but have the interest added; and when after he has been laying by and saving it, a little at a time, as many are obliged to do in these days of expensive living and high taxes, and perhaps doing without many things actually needed by his family, he finally thinks he has the required amount and comes in to pay them, he finds the interest reckoned and added to the bill, it seems to be the "feather that breaks the camel's back." It appears to him positive oppression and a tax imposed on honest poverty. It actually seems harder to them in some cases to pay this added interest, than the bill itself,
and I do not believe the small amount gained to the City in this way compensates for the trouble and the ill feeling generated in collecting it, and as I fully believe that all laws should be for the benefit of the poor equally at least as the rich, I recommend that the order establishing this matter be repealed.

Owing to the geological formation of our City, it is very expensive constructing streets or keeping them in good repair when built; the same holds true in regard to sewers and drains, and in order to keep them in decent condition, it is necessary to expend considerable amounts of money annually. I consider it the poorest possible economy to allow anything to get too much out of repair, whether buildings, bridges or streets, and in these times, with an inflated currency and consequent high prices our expenditures must necessarily be large and taxes high. And I think it the best way to look these matters square in the face at the commencement of the year, and make the necessary appropriations sufficiently large to cover the absolute necessities of the case, and after that, to adhere rigidly to those appropriations, and in no case to exceed them. I also consider it very important that whatever is attempted in the way of improvement be done in a thorough and substantial manner. If we cannot do more than half what really needs to be done the present year, let us do that thoroughly and well. I am well aware there is very much that might be done in our City in the way of improvements, had we the means at our command to pay for them, but with our present load of debt, and consequent high taxes, it behooves us to be cautious in our expenditures of money. The policy I would advise is this,—that while on the one hand we would not wish to be considered old fogyish and averse to all improvements, we should on the other, guard against running into the opposite extreme, and spending too much money even for what would, under other circumstances, be very desirable and necessary.
In this connection I would call your attention to one or two matters that I think should certainly be investigated, and if possible remedied. I refer to the insufficient drainage on Green street, and also on Washington street. The trouble on Green street is of long standing and growing worse every year, and I think it due the inhabitants of that locality, and also very important as a sanitary measure, that something should be done to remedy the evil.

I have been shown the Report of the Chief Engineer of our Fire Department for the past year, in which he recommends some radical changes to be made in said Department. I have not had time to give the matter sufficient consideration to fully make up my own mind in regard to them, but they certainly seem in many respects very plausible and desirable. His plan is this: to disband both the hand engine companies, and sell one of the engines; keep the other in the "Gunhouse" as a relief engine for a Volunteer Co., and purchase another Steamer. He says the house on Washington street was intended, and is all right for a Steamer; while the one on Main street can at a very small expense be put in condition to receive one; that unless this is done there will have to be a new house built immediately for our present Steamer, the place where it is now kept not being fit—for the reason that no fire is allowed to be kept there, and the steam forced in, to heat the room, is insufficient for that purpose, the engine having twice frozen up, the last time bursting one of its water pipes,—and he urges as a further reason for the plan proposed, that the hand engines will have to be repaired and painted, and 1000 feet new leading hose purchased at once for them; and he considers one Steamer worth more than two hand machines. In regard to horses he thinks a span for each Steamer can be made to pay the expense of keeping and driver the year round—as during all the Summer months they could be constantly employed to advantage on the streets, and throughout the Winter there
would be work of some sort on the streets or farm for one pair at least constantly, and as I understand the City now have five horses on the farm, there would seem no need of any outlay in that direction. I mention this matter at his request and think you would do well to give it a careful consideration.

The reports of most of the other Committees, I understand, are in the hands of the printer, and will soon be distributed for your perusal, and as I have not had time to examine them sufficiently to give you much idea of them, I prefer to wait, and let them speak for themselves.

In conclusion, Gentlemen,—I will merely say, that as intimated at the commencement, I have been called to this position without any wish or desire on my part; but finding myself here I shall endeavor, so long as I may continue to retain the office, to fill it to the best of my ability, which perhaps after all, is not promising very much; and although elected by a political party, most of you are doubtless pretty well aware that I am not myself a very bitter partisan, and I shall endeavor to do my duty honestly and impartially—always striving to act with reference to the "greatest good of the greatest number", which is, as I conceive, sound Democratic doctrine. Always relying on your acknowledged ability, and superior judgment for council and advice, I hope that all our intercourse, both official and otherwise, may be pleasant and agreeable—and that nothing may arise to mar the harmony of our meetings, or cause us to regret the circumstances that have brought us together as members of this City government the present year.

JAMES R. CLARK.
1869.
OFFICERS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

MAYOR.

JAMES R. CLARK.

CITY CLERK.
FREDERICK D. EDGERLY.

ALDERMEN.

N. THAYER MOULTON, - - - President.
Ward 1, John P. Ward.
  2, N. THAYER MOULTON.
  3, SILAS P. ADAMS.
  4, CHARLES W. HOLMES.
  5, HORACE FORD.
  6, JACOB K. COLE.
  7, SAMUEL K. HAMILTON.

COMMON COUNCILMEN.

GORHAM N. WEYMOUTH, - - - President.
ELIJAH H. HAYES, - - - Clerk.
Ward 1, JOHN H. HUSSEY,
  NAHUM TARBOX,
  JOHN R. STAPLES.
Ward 2, GORHAM N. WEYMOUTH,
  LINCOLN WATERHOUSE,
  JOHN M. TRAFTON.
Ward 3, SETII FAIRFIELD,
  WILLIAM R. BENSON,
  ALBERT G. LUNT.
Ward 4, JAMES A. GRAHAM,
  CHARLES A. SHAW,
  GEORGE F. HUNTRESS.
Ward 5, SIMON NEWCOMB,
  THOMAS L. MERRILL,
  JOHN M. PEAVEY.
Ward 6, JOEL L. ROBERTS,
  WARREN C. BRYANT,
  NAPOLEON B. OSGOOD.
Ward 7, THOMAS J. CHICK,
  JOHN R. LOWELL,
  FLANDERS NEWBEGIN.
Treasurer and Collector.
TIMOTHY SHAW, JR.

City Marshal.
JOHN H. HILL.

City Solicitor.
SIMEON P. McKENNEY.

City Physician.
HORACE BACON.

Overseers of the Poor.
ABIJAH TARBOX,
JOHN A. GOULD,
DANIEL BUCKLEY.

Assessors.
AARON WEBBER,
GEORGE H. GIPATRICK,
DOMINICUS RICKER.

Superintendent of Burials.
STEPHEN WORTH.

Health Officers.
FRANK HAZELTINE,
JEREMIAH TUCKER,
DAVID F. WOODMAN.
Street Commissioner, District 4.
PHILEMON M. HAINES.

Road Commissioners.
WARD 1, Pool District, THOMAS SMITH.
WARD 1 Oak Ridge, JOHN G. BENSON.
WARD 7, ELI SMITH.

Engineers of Fire Department.
EBENEZER SIMPSON, Chief Engineer.
JOSEPH W. BROOKS, 1st Assistant.
WILLIAM P. YATES, 2d Assistant.

Harbor Master.
LYMAN F. VERRILL.

Pound Keeper.
RISHWORTII JORDAN, JR.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.
GREENLEAF W. PARKER.

Cullers of Hoops and Staves.
GREENLEAF W. PARKER.
BENJAMIN HOBBS.

Regular Police.
RISHWORTII JORDAN, JR.
LORENZO D. STAPLES.
IVORY GOODWIN.
ISAAC YORK.
Superintending School Committee, 
and School Agents for District No. 4.

EDWARD S. MORRIS. 
CHARLES TENNEY. 
EDWIN STONE.

School Agents.

DISTRICT No. 1. GEORGE H. GILPATRICK.
  "  2, JAMES A. HOOPER.
  "  3, DANIEL HILL.
  "  6, JOSEPH NEWCOMB.
  "  7, JOSEPH HALEY.
  "  8, THOMAS CRAIG.
  "  9, FRANCIS G. BENSON.
  "  10, STEPHEN WORTH.
  "  11, ELIAKIM EMMONS.
  "  12, CHARLES STAPLES.
  "  13, JOSEPH HILL.

Judge of Municipal Court, 
ABEL H. JELLESON.