

Biennial report of the State Reform School, 1888

The Kansas State Reform School, also known as the Industrial School for Boys, was established in 1879 by a legislative act that appropriated \$35,000 for the erection of buildings, etc., in Topeka, Kansas. Control and supervision of the school was placed in the hands of the Board of Trustees of Charitable Institutions. The school was located 3 miles north of the capitol building on an original tract of 170 acres that was given by the city of Topeka. The west wing of the main building was opened on June 1, 1881. The school taught boys the rudiments of useful employment as a means of supporting themselves after being discharged from the facility. The boys learned, among other things, tailoring, shoe and harness making, woodworking of various kinds, baking, and printing. Information included in this item is the treasurer's report, superintendent's report, and physician's report. Also included are tables that list movement of population, what crimes the child committed, at what age they were committed, nativity, and from what county.

Creator: Kansas. State Charitable Institutions

Date: 1888

Callnumber: S.P. 364 K13t 1888

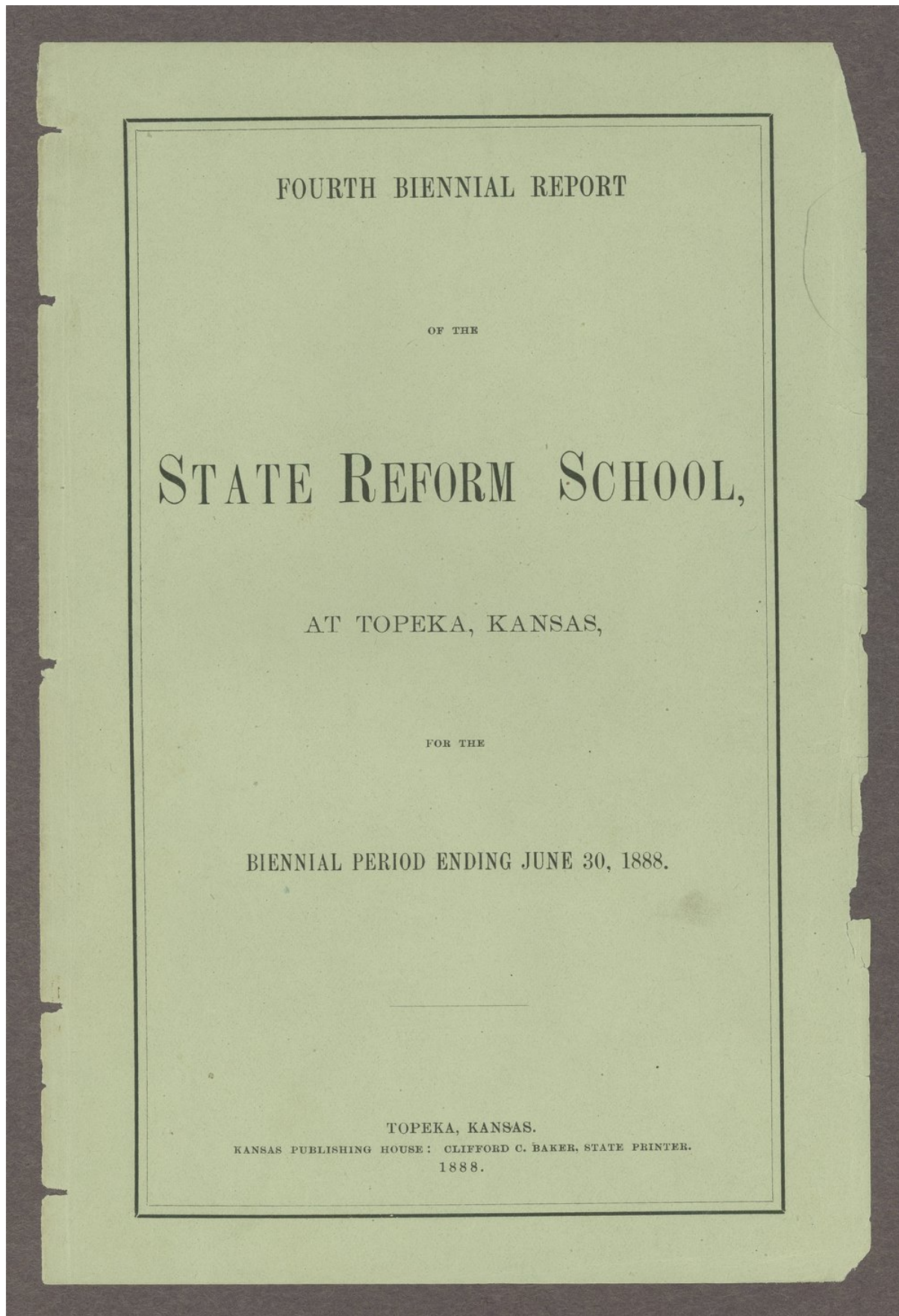
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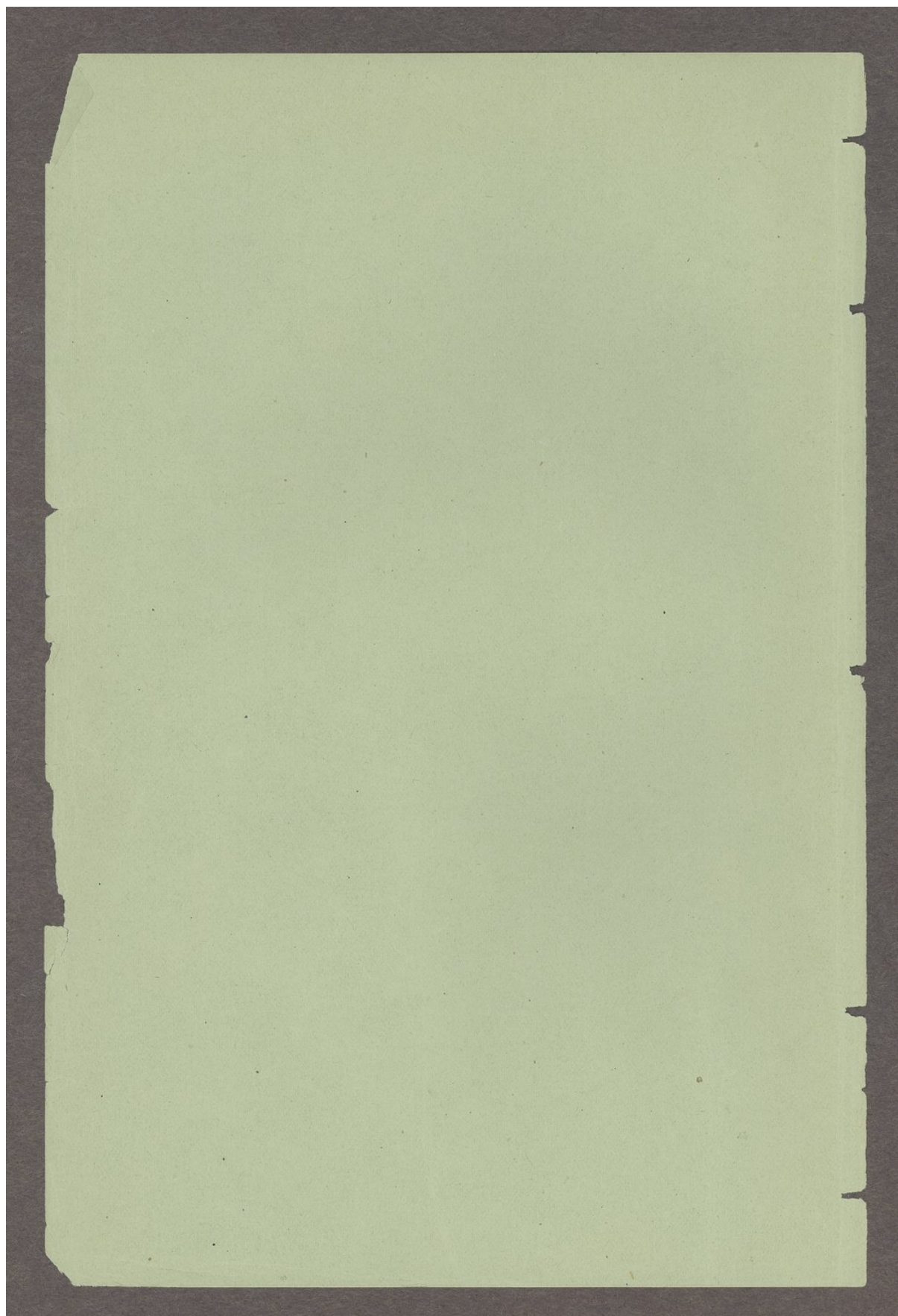
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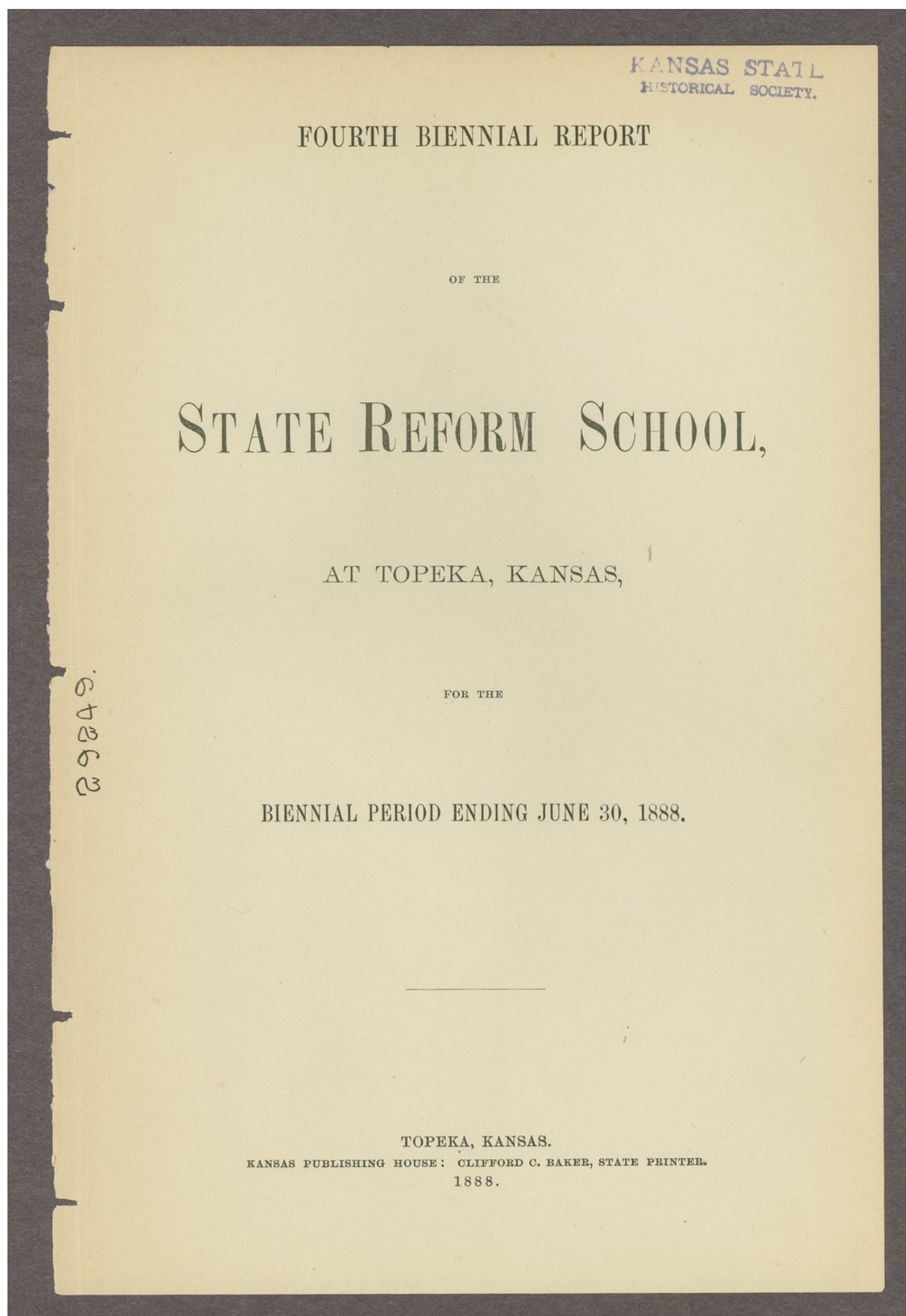
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BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

J. F. BUCK, SUPERINTENDENT.

[EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.]

The work at this institution has progressed in a satisfactory manner during the past two years.

The average number of boys present, during the biennial period, was 149, and the annual *per capita* cost of support was \$181.25 for all purposes.

Since the opening of the School 448 boys have been admitted, of whom 203 have been discharged, 19 have escaped, and 7 have died; leaving 219 in the institution at this date, who represent 65 counties in the State. The net gain of the number of boys remaining in the institution, since the close of our last biennial report, is 124.

We have been compelled to suspend admissions for incorrigibility, in order to furnish room for those convicted of offenses against the law; and this fact of itself emphasizes the necessity for more room.

The steam heating, water supply, laundry, kitchen, dining-room and chapel afford ample accommodation for the maintenance of a larger population, with the exception of boiler power, which would need to be increased in order to supply heat to additional buildings. We therefore recommend that provision be made for the erection of two cottage buildings, to accommodate thirty-five boys each, which will bring the capacity of the institution up to three hundred.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

Industrial training is now recognized as one of the most efficient aids to success in the work sought to be accomplished in schools of this character, and its establishment in this institution is a pressing need. Our boys cannot and will not all become farmers. Many must enter professions, adopt trades, or take their chances in the over-crowded ranks of the unskilled multitude, and be confronted with the ever-present temptations which harass a dependent and unsettled condition of life.

True statesmanship will not measure the value of efforts in industrial training by the ability to exhibit immediate financial returns, or even by the power of self-support, but will look to the harvest of good citizenship which attends a self-helpful manhood, as a complete return for all needed expenditures in securing the establishment of so valuable an aid to reformatory effort. We earnestly recommend the construction of an industrial

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hall building, and its proper equipment for teaching such trades as shall be practicable and suited to existing conditions.

We suggest that, in the future building operations at this institution, excellent results can be secured by placing the authority to purchase materials and hire labor in the hands of the management, so that the work may proceed without the intervention of contractors. The boys at the School are capable of rendering great assistance in building matters, and are anxious for an opportunity to show what they can do in this direction.

Careful estimates of the cost of the construction and equipment herein recommended will be presented to the proper legislative committees.

MILITARY TRAINING.

Military training has long been recognized, in various institutions established for the education and training of boys, as a valuable aid in inculcating habits of obedience, and in securing for the pupils a manly carriage and deportment.

Being desirous of giving to the boys at this institution every opportunity within reach for improvement, we have instituted a course of military drill, and through the kindness of the Adjutant General's department have secured a temporary loan of arms and equipments for a company.

We respectfully ask that provision be made by law to recognize the organization of a company of State militia at this institution, and to provide for its proper equipment.

Concerning the general work of the School, we have nothing but words of commendation. The lack of a proper plan of supervision over the boys who go out from the institution prevents any estimate of the work accomplished by a percentage measurement, but the testimonials are abundant and cheering. The burden of care and responsibility which rests upon those who are charged with the immediate management of the School, is a heavy one, but it has been borne with a patient dignity and perseverance which is rapidly leading the Kansas School to the front line of efficient service, and which is well worthy of this public mention.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of Kansas State Reform School at Topeka, Kansas — GENTLEMEN: I herewith present you with a report of the financial operations of this Institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1888.

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RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.		
Cash received from State Treasurer on sworn vouchers, duly examined and approved by finance committee, as follows:		
Maintenance and repairs and salaries and wages for fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.....	\$22,878 26	
June 30, 1888.....	31,230 25	
Received from Superintendent proceeds of sales.....	25 00	
Total.....	\$54,133 51	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Cash paid on account of appropriations as follows:		
Maintenance and repairs and salaries and wages for fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.....	\$22,878 26	
June 30, 1888.....	31,230 25	
Cash paid State Treasurer, account of sales	25 00	
Total.....	\$54,133 51	

Respectfully submitted.

A. T. SHARPE, *Treasurer.*

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION.

Appropriation for two cottage buildings by Legislature of 1885, for year ending June 30, 1887.....	\$21,500 00	
For water, steam-heat, corridor, laundry, furniture, barn, etc., by Legislature of 1887, for year ending June 30, 1888.....	33,242 16	\$54,742 16
Expended as per vouchers on file in office of Auditor of State.....		45,523 04
Balance not drawn from treasury.....		\$219 12

In addition to the foregoing expenditure for construction, the Legislature of 1887 appropriated to E. S. W. Drought an additional allowance of \$5,000 on contract for erection of State Reform School.

There was also expended \$367.87 from an appropriation for coal houses at State Charitable Institutions.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS for support for the year ending June 30, 1887.

Appropriation	\$20,000 00
Additional appropriation.....	3,000 00
	\$23,000 00
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries and wages	\$8,486 61
Groceries.....	3,259 82
Dry goods and clothing.....	1,643 44
Fresh meats	1,508 19
Building material.....	1,147 79
Hardware and machinery.....	817 04
Freight on coal and school furniture	773 31
Gasoline.....	716 49
Books and stationery	696 47
Shoes	579 50
Painting.....	531 00
Flour	487 00
Feed	363 15
Drugs, paints and oils	322 43
Repairs.....	277 07
Carpenter work.....	268 83
Incidentals.....	249 44
Plastering.....	242 75
Queensware	168 42
Telephone rent.....	122 00
Fruit trees	55 50
Ice	54 46
Smithing.....	54 20
Seeds and plants.....	32 90
Harness	20 55
Balance left in State treasury	121 64
Total.....	\$23,000 00

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SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS for support for the year ending June 30, 1888.

Appropriation.....	\$32,500 00
EXPENDITURES.	
Salaries and wages.....	\$11,207 05
Groceries.....	3,666 19
Dry goods and clothing.....	2,442 48
Gas pipe, fixtures and fitting.....	1,989 43
Fresh meats.....	1,727 95
Building material.....	1,578 03
Flour.....	1,098 00
Freight on coal and school furniture.....	1,092 94
Gasoline.....	922 91
Feed.....	860 27
Hardware and machinery.....	639 27
Painting.....	602 69
Mason work.....	466 07
Coal.....	482 27
Shoes and leather.....	331 03
Books and stationery.....	314 86
Incidentals.....	250 51
Carpenter work.....	244 72
Drugs, paints and oils.....	244 69
Repairs.....	222 29
Ice.....	199 63
Felt and asbestos.....	159 78
Telephone rent.....	152 50
School furniture.....	143 90
Seeds.....	93 23
Smithing.....	86 10
Queensware.....	37 18
Harness.....	24 28
Balance left in State treasury.....	1,269 75
Total.....	\$32,500 00

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of State Charities—GENTLEMEN: It again becomes my duty, as Superintendent of the Kansas State Reform School, to submit to you my biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1888.

HEALTH.

While our best endeavors have been put forth to secure and maintain a good sanitary condition in our immediate surroundings, we have had two deaths in the School. But for a more full account of the sanitary condition of the institution, we respectfully refer you to the report of Dr. J. B. Hibben, our attending physician.

DESCRIPTION.

During the past biennial period there have been great improvements made, so that a description of our present buildings may be of interest.

The institution is located two miles northwest of Topeka, on the north Silver Lake road, and on one hundred and sixty acres of as rich land as can be found in the State.

The main, or central building, is one hundred and twenty-two feet long by sixty feet in width; three stories in height above the basement. In the basement are located a kitchen, pantries, refrigerator, employes' dining-room, two play rooms and

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a bath room. On the first floor are located offices, parlor, Superintendent's dining-room, and two school rooms. On the second floor are officers' rooms, guest rooms, store rooms, and sewing room. The third floor is occupied as dormitories for one hundred boys, and is provided with a wardrobe and two closets.

To the main building there is connected, on the north, by an iron-covered corridor fifty feet in length, a boys' dining-hall and chapel building, forty-six feet wide and one hundred and twenty feet long. The first floor affords a spacious dining-hall, with china closet, pantry, and serving-room.

On the second floor are the chapel and a room for instruction in telegraphy.

Across the north end, and adjoining the dining-hall is a kitchen building forty by eighty-five feet.

On the first floor are the kitchen, milk room, pantry, cold-storage and store rooms.

On the second floor are eleven bed rooms, two large wardrobes and a bath room.

One hundred and eighty feet to the rear of the kitchen building is situated a laundry building twenty-six feet wide and sixty feet long, with a building across the north end, in which are the ironing and dry rooms, shoe shop and engineer's department.

In the basement are engine, boiler and coal rooms.

A brick tower, fifty-two feet high, has been erected west of the laundry, which supports a tank holding five hundred barrels of water. From here water is carried through pipes to all parts of the several buildings, giving protection against fire, and furnishing a full supply for all purposes.

On each side of the main building, and at a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet from it, is a cottage. Each of these is three stories high above the basement, and will accommodate sixty boys.

In the basement is a large play room, closets and bath rooms for the boys. The bath rooms are supplied with both hot and cold water.

On the first floor is a spacious school room, library, and family rooms for the officer in charge.

On the second and third floors are the boys' dormitories and wardrobes. The buildings are heated throughout by steam. Steam, water and gas pipes are carried through a tunnel from the boiler house to the different buildings.

NEEDS.

A MECHANICAL HALL.—We consider the erection of this a matter of great importance to the school. A boy going out into the world to carve out his own future will be more sure of success if he starts with trained mind and skilled hands. With this view, I would earnestly recommend that you ask the next Legislature for an appropriation for the erection and fitting-up of an industrial building where our boys may be trained in the use and care of tools. We would not expect to send them out finished and practical workmen, but simply to give them an elementary training in the different trades and mechanical arts, so that they might be considered desirable persons to employ by an operator or workman who wished to secure boys to learn trades and become finished workmen. The value of the results from giving the boys the opportunity to secure the rudiments of a mechanical education can scarcely be estimated. Those having a taste for mechanics will become fixed in purpose, and will with more certainty press forward and become self-sustaining and useful citizens.

FARM.—More land to cultivate and to furnish pasturage is sadly needed. We cannot find proper employment for many of our smaller boys, and it does seem a doubtful experiment to bring a large number of this class of boys together without being able to give them a proper amount and kind of work to do.

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COTTAGES.—On account of our crowded condition, and your decision that incorrigibles cannot be admitted, the demand for more room is quite apparent. Two cottages should be erected in the next biennial period. Our dining-hall will comfortably accommodate an additional hundred, and in our chapel we have a seating capacity for five hundred. With an appropriation sufficient to build two cottages, we would be provided with room enough to accommodate all for whom application might be made for some time.

ICE HOUSE.—A small appropriation for an ice house would be a means of saving money to the State, as a sufficient quantity of ice could be put up by our own labor.

There should also be an appropriation of a few hundred dollars to complete the large attic room in the kitchen building.

SCHOOLS.

All our boys are required to attend school three and one-half hours for five days in each week during the entire year. Half of them attend school in the forenoon and half in the afternoon. They are classed into five grades, of two divisions each.

Many of our boys when received know but little of books, but when they once begin to feel at home make fair and praiseworthy progress.

Boys on leaving the institution generally go out with sufficient knowledge of books to transact the common business affairs of life advantageously.

Vocal music is taught in each of the grades, and we have a brass band of fourteen members.

DISMISSALS.

Many times the question is asked, "What per cent. of your boys are reformed?" We do not know, and have no means of making an accurate estimate. But of the 203 boys who have gone out from the School with their "Honor Badge," we know of but few who have committed any criminal act. Some are not doing as well as we could wish, but there are many who have never seen a reform school that are not making life a success.

If all boys who leave the School returned to good homes, surrounded by kind and anxious friends, we would not feel uncertain in regard to their course or subsequent condition.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the State Fair Association; the friends who have kindly donated books; the editors who have furnished us their papers free, for the use of the boys; and to you, gentlemen of the Board, who have given us words of encouragement, we return sincere thanks.

J. F. BUCK, *Superintendent.*

TOPEKA, KAS., June 30, 1888.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees, State Charitable Institutions—GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure to be able to supplement my last report by another, reciting the general good health of the inmates of the Reform School. This has not been due to any chance, but to the wise supervision of those whom you have placed in control,

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whose management has been such as guarantees the bodily as well as the mental welfare of the boys who are the wards of the State.

I cannot better commence this report than by commending the work of the Superintendent and Matron, who have at all times given careful personal supervision to the needs of officers and inmates, and have aimed to cultivate a healthy growth of the mind, which is a great aid in keeping a healthy condition of the body.

Since my last report there has been some sickness, but not as much as might naturally be expected where so many are gathered together. There has been some malarial fever, which has been kept well under control. This will gradually disappear as the farm becomes older, and there remains no new land to break. It will never become epidemic again, as during the first years of this institution. The history of each year shows this.

There have been but two deaths in two years—a remarkably good record. One of these was caused through the imprudence of the patient while convalescing from typhoid fever, after he had been discharged from the hospital; an imprudence for which the boy could not be condemned, much less the officers of the institution. The other was a case of heart failure, accompanying typho-malarial fever.

This institution is growing, and, while going over old grounds, both by myself and my predecessors, I feel it my duty to call special attention to an evil allowed to exist, which can be remedied only by legislative action. We are now using one of the upper dormitories for a hospital, where we care for such sick as we may have. This is dangerous to the health of all, and should receive prompt attention. Your honorable body cannot too strongly urge upon the Legislature the necessity for a hospital building, detached, which may possibly cost \$500 or \$600. The time may come when disease will come in some form to endanger the lives of officers and inmates. Knowing the probability of this, it borders on the criminal, in the Legislature to thus overlook this matter, caused, no doubt, by an oversight, but as dangerous as though it were intentional. You have done your duty in calling attention to this necessity, in the past, but I would urge you to once more endeavor to secure the pitance necessary for this purpose, which may be the means of saving the lives of dozens of bright boys who might become useful citizens.

As the medical officer of this institution I would earnestly recommend the introduction of workshops, where, in the labors attendant upon the mechanical pursuits, the minds of the boys can be so employed that their bodies will be in more perfect health. Such shops would aid the Superintendent in separating the boys, elevate their moral tone, and prevent the contracting of those vicious habits that destroy the body and the mind together. The advantages otherwise are so apparent to your honorable body that they need not be recited.

In conclusion, I would here acknowledge the courtesies received from the Board, and the officers of the institution, which have made my work so pleasant and agreeable. I would add, also, a word of commendation for the inmates, who have all so cheerfully and willingly followed my advice whenever given, and thus contributed largely to the record of general good health.

Respectfully,

J. B. HIBBEN, M. D.

TOPEKA, July 18, 1888.

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TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION SINCE THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL, JUNE 6, 1881.

Admitted up to June 30, 1888.....	448
Remaining in School June 30, 1888.....	219
Discharged.....	203
Escaped and never returned.....	19
Died.....	7

TABLE NO. 2.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD.

	Admitted.	Escaped.	Returned.	Died.	Disch'd.
1886.					
July.....	6	1	1		4
August.....	3	4	1		
September.....	12	4	1		4
October.....		2			2
November.....	6				1
December.....	3		1		
1887.					
January.....		1	3		1
February.....	2				
March.....	3		1		3
April.....	2				3
May.....	17		1		5
June.....	22	1			1
July.....	6	1			3
August.....	26				4
September.....	18			1	7
October.....	8		1		2
November.....	7	1		1	5
December.....	6				2
1888.					
January.....	10	1			1
February.....	5		1		5
March.....	8	1			5
April.....	8		1		2
May.....	6	1			4
June.....	11	3	2		1
Total.....	198	21	14	2	65

TABLE NO. 3.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY COMMITTED.

Probate court.....	96
Justices' court.....	52
District court.....	48
Police court.....	2
Total.....	198

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TABLE NO. 4.
CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Incorrigibility.....	83
Larceny.....	75
Burglary.....	24
Vagrancy.....	3
Forgery.....	2
Horse stealing.....	2
Assault and battery.....	2
Assault.....	1
Arson.....	1
Breaking windows.....	1
Manslaughter.....	1
Mayhem.....	1
Obstructing railroad track.....	1
Rape.....	1
Total.....	198

TABLE NO. 5.
AGE WHEN COMMITTED.

Eight years.....	9
Nine years.....	9
Ten years.....	9
Eleven years.....	21
Twelve years.....	21
Thirteen years.....	26
Fourteen years.....	36
Fifteen years.....	67
Total.....	198

TABLE NO. 6.
SHOWING NATIVITY.

Kansas.....	68	New Jersey.....	2
Missouri.....	21	Colorado.....	1
Illinois.....	17	Connecticut.....	1
Indiana.....	8	Louisiana.....	1
New York.....	7	Maryland.....	1
Iowa.....	5	Massachusetts.....	1
Ohio.....	5	Mississippi.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	5	Nebraska.....	1
Tennessee.....	5	North Carolina.....	1
Arkansas.....	4	Oregon.....	1
Kentucky.....	4	Virginia.....	1
Texas.....	4	Wisconsin.....	1
Germany.....	3	Unknown.....	21
Michigan.....	3		
Wyoming Territory.....	3		
England.....	2	Total.....	198

TABLE NO. 7.
FROM WHAT COUNTY ADMITTED.

Allen.....	2	Coffey.....	4
Anderson.....	4	Cowley.....	9
Atchison.....	10	Crawford.....	4
Barton.....	3	Davis.....	2
Bourbon.....	5	Dickinson.....	2
Butler.....	3	Doniphan.....	1
Chautauqua.....	2	Douglas.....	3
Cherokee.....	2	Edwards.....	1
Clark.....	4	Ellis.....	1
Clay.....	1	Ellsworth.....	1
Cloud.....	3	Franklin.....	5

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TABLE NO. 7—CONCLUDED.
FROM WHAT COUNTY ADMITTED.

Greenwood	2	Osage.....	2
Harper	1	Osborne	2
Harvey.....	3	Ottawa.....	2
Hodgeman.....	2	Pawnee.....	1
Jackson.....	2	Pottawatomie.....	1
Jefferson.....	1	Reno.....	3
Johnson.....	9	Rice.....	2
Kingman.....	2	Riley.....	4
Labette.....	5	Rooks.....	1
Leavenworth.....	5	Saline.....	1
Linn.....	2	Sedgwick.....	3
Lyon.....	5	Shawnee.....	22
Marion.....	1	Smith.....	1
Marshall.....	1	Sumner.....	10
Miami.....	1	Thomas.....	1
Mitchell.....	1	Wabauensee.....	1
Montgomery.....	7	Wilson.....	1
Morris.....	3	Woodson.....	1
Nemaha.....	5	Wyandotte.....	4
Neosho.....	1		
Ness.....	4	Total.....	198

TABLE NO. 8.
LENGTH OF TIME BOYS WHO WERE DISCHARGED HAD BEEN IN THE SCHOOL.

Time.	No.	Time.	No.
Two months.....	1	Two years and seven months.....	1
Four months.....	2	Two years and ten months.....	3
Five months.....	1	Three years.....	1
Six months.....	1	Three years and one month.....	2
Seven months.....	4	Three years and three months.....	1
Eight months.....	3	Three years and four months.....	1
Ten months.....	2	Three years and five months.....	1
Eleven months.....	2	Three years and six months.....	1
One year and one month.....	2	Three years and seven months.....	1
One year and two months.....	1	Three years and eight months.....	3
One year and three months.....	1	Three years and nine months.....	2
One year and four months.....	1	Four years and one month.....	1
One year and five months.....	2	Four years and three months.....	1
One year and six months.....	2	Four years and seven months.....	1
One year and seven months.....	1	Four years and eight months.....	1
One year and nine months.....	6	Four years and ten months.....	1
One year and ten months.....	1	Five years and three months.....	1
One year and eleven months.....	1	Five years and five months.....	1
Two years.....	5		
Two years and three months.....	1	Total.....	65
Two years and five months.....	1		

Average time, two years.

TABLE NO. 9.
NUMBER OF BOYS IN THE SCHOOL the 30th day of each month, and the average for the year ending June 30, 1887.

July.....	95	January.....	104
August.....	94	February.....	106
September.....	98	March.....	109
October.....	94	April.....	110
November.....	99	May.....	124
December.....	102	June.....	145

Average, 107.

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TABLE NO. 10.

NUMBER OF BOYS IN THE SCHOOL the 30th day of each month, and the average for the year ending June 30, 1888.

July.....	147	January.....	198
August.....	171	February.....	199
September.....	181	March.....	202
October.....	187	April.....	209
November.....	181	May.....	210
December.....	189	June.....	219

Average, 191.

TABLE NO. 11.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH CAME BOYS REMAINING IN SCHOOL JUNE 30, 1888.

Allen.....	5	Lyon.....	5
Anderson.....	3	Marion.....	2
Atchison.....	8	Marshall.....	1
Barton.....	3	Miami.....	1
Bourbon.....	4	Mitchell.....	1
Butler.....	3	Montgomery.....	8
Chautauqua.....	2	Morris.....	2
Cherokee.....	3	Nemaha.....	5
Clark.....	3	Neosho.....	1
Clay.....	1	Ness.....	4
Cloud.....	2	Osage.....	4
Coffey.....	3	Osborne.....	2
Cowley.....	10	Ottawa.....	3
Crawford.....	6	Pawnee.....	1
Davis.....	2	Pottawatomie.....	2
Dickinson.....	2	Reno.....	4
Doniphan.....	2	Rice.....	2
Douglas.....	5	Riley.....	3
Edwards.....	2	Rooks.....	1
Ellis.....	2	Saline.....	1
Ellsworth.....	1	Sedgwick.....	2
Franklin.....	6	Shawnee.....	30
Greenwood.....	1	Smith.....	1
Harper.....	1	Stafford.....	1
Harvey.....	3	Sumner.....	9
Hodgeman.....	1	Trego.....	2
Jackson.....	2	Wabaunsee.....	3
Jefferson.....	1	Washington.....	1
Jewell.....	1	Wilson.....	1
Johnson.....	6	Woodson.....	1
Kingman.....	1	Wyandotte.....	5
Labette.....	7		
Leavenworth.....	6	Total.....	219
Linn.....			

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STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

AN ACT

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Kansas:

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees of the Charitable Institutions of the State of Kansas shall have the management and control of the State Reform School, subject to the same provisions of law which govern their connection with the charitable institutions of the State.

SEC. 2. The officers of the State Reform School shall be a Superintendent, whose salary shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum; a Matron, whose salary shall not exceed four hundred dollars per annum; and such other officers and teachers as may be found necessary for the proper management of such school.

SEC. 3. Whenever any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be convicted of any offense known to the laws of this State, and punishable by imprisonment, the court or justice, as the case may be, before whom such conviction shall be had, may at its discretion sentence such boy to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as is now provided by law for the same offense; and if the sentence shall be to the Reform School, then it shall be in the alternative to the State Reform School, or to such punishment as would have been awarded if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. Courts of record and probate courts of the State shall have power to commit to the Reform School: First, any boy under sixteen years of age who may be liable to punishment by imprisonment under any existing law of the State, or any law that may be enacted and in force in the State; second, any boy under sixteen years of age, with the consent of his parent or guardian, against whom any charge of committing any crime or misdemeanor shall have been made, the punishment of which, on conviction, would be confinement in jail or prison; third, any boy under sixteen years of age who is incorrigible, and habitually disregards the commands of his father, or mother, or guardian, and who leads a vagrant life, or resorts to immoral places or practices, and neglects and refuses to perform labor suitable to his years and condition, and to attend school: *Provided*, That before said court shall commit such boy, he shall cause to be filed a complaint setting forth the charges complained of in writing; and before he shall investigate said charges he shall at least give five days' notice to all persons interested of the filing of said complaint and the time and place of hearing of the same, and if on the final hearing of said complaint he is satisfied that said complaint is true, and that the case comes under the provisions of this act, he may commit.

SEC. 5. If any boy under the age of sixteen years shall be arraigned for trial in any court of the State on any charge of violation of any of the laws of the State, which would upon conviction subject him to the liability of imprisonment, the court may, with the consent of the accused, arrest, at any stage of the cause, any further proceedings on the part of the prosecution, and commit said boy to the Reform School.

SEC. 6. All boys under the age of sixteen years who may be accused of any offense punishable by the laws of the State shall be entitled to a private examination and trial, to which only the parties to the case shall be admitted, unless one of the parents, the guardian, or other legal representative demand a public trial, in which case all proceedings shall be in the usual form.

SEC. 7. Every boy committed to the Reform School shall remain until he is twenty-one years of age, unless sooner discharged as hereinafter provided, or bound as an apprentice; but no boy shall be retained after the Superintendent shall have

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reported him fully reformed; and whenever any boy shall be discharged therefrom as reformed, or as having arrived at the age of twenty-one years, such discharge shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities which may have been created by such sentence.

SEC. 8. Whenever there shall be as large a number of boys in the school as can properly be accommodated, it shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Trustees to give notice to the courts of the fact, by publication in some daily paper of general circulation published at the capital of the State; whereupon no boys shall be sent to the school by the said courts until notice shall be given them by the President of the Board of Trustees as aforesaid that more can be received.

SEC. 9. If any person shall entice or attempt to entice away from said school any boy legally committed to the same, or shall harbor or conceal, or aid in harboring or concealing any boy who shall have escaped from said school, such person shall upon conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding sixty days, or a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, which shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; and any sheriff, policeman or constable shall have power, and it is hereby made his duty, to arrest any boy, when in his power to do so, who shall have escaped from said school, and return him thereto.

SEC. 10. The Board of Trustees shall have full power to place any boy committed as herein described, during his minority, at such employment, and cause him to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suitable to his years and capacity, as they may see fit; and they may, with the consent of any such boy, bind him out as an apprentice during his minority, or for a shorter period, to learn such trade and employment as in their judgment will tend to his future benefit; and the President of the Board shall for such purpose have power to execute and deliver on behalf of said Board indentures of apprenticeship for any such boy, and such indentures shall have the same force and effect as other indentures of apprenticeship under the laws of the State, and be filed and kept among the records of the Reform School, and it shall not be necessary to record or file them elsewhere.

SEC. 11. In case any boy so apprenticed shall prove untrustworthy and unreformed the Trustees may, at their discretion, permit such boy to be returned to the Reform School, to be held in the same manner as before said apprenticeship, and may thereupon order the indentures for such boy to be canceled; and if in the opinion of the Trustees any boy apprenticed out by them shall have an unsuitable home, or if the person to whom such boy is indentured shall become unfit or incapable to properly raise or take care of him, the Trustees may, at their discretion, return such boy to the School.

SEC. 12. Whenever a boy is dismissed from the School to his parents, or to otherwise care for himself (except by indenture, as provided in section 10), he shall be dismissed on probation merely, and the Board of Trustees shall have the power to send for and return him to the School, when in the opinion of a majority of the members of said Board the best interests of the boy will be promoted by such return.

SEC. 13. The Superintendents of Public Instruction in the several counties of the State are hereby designated as visiting agents, to have local supervision over indentured pupils of the Reform School. It shall be the duty of each visiting agent to visit as often as twice a year all pupils of the Reform School who may have been indentured to persons residing within his county. He shall inquire into the condition of such pupils, and make such other investigations in relation thereto as the Board of Trustees may prescribe; and for the purpose aforesaid, said agents may have private interviews with such pupils at any time, and shall have power to administer oaths.

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SEC. 14. When any visiting agent is of opinion that an indentured pupil is not properly provided for, and cannot be so held to his further advantage, he shall report the fact to the President of the Board of Trustees; and no pupil shall be indentured to any person until notice of an application therefor has been given to said agent, and his report, in writing, made after investigation into the propriety thereof, is filed with the institution.

SEC. 15. Said agents shall seek out suitable persons who are willing to receive pupils from the Reform School under articles of indenture, and give notice thereof to the President of the Board of Trustees, which notice shall contain the agent's recommendation of the applicant as a proper person to receive and have the care of any such pupil.

SEC. 16. Whenever, by mistake or otherwise, a boy is committed to the Reform School who upon trial proves to be an improper subject for reform, and who if allowed to remain in the school would damage its best interests, it shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to dismiss said boy to the care of his friends, at the first meeting of this Board, after becoming conversant with the facts in the case: *Provided*, That if any boy to be dismissed as aforesaid shall be held in the Reform School under an alternative sentence of imprisonment, then in such case said boy shall be returned to the custody of the court which committed him, and said court shall be advised by the Superintendent of the Reform School concerning said boy's conduct while in said school; and said boy may, in the discretion of said court or the judge thereof, be remanded to imprisonment to serve such portion of his original alternative sentence to imprisonment as said court, or the judge thereof, may deem proper.

SEC. 17. No boy who comes within the provisions of the third clause of section 4 of this act shall be received into the Reform School until application for his admission is first made to the Superintendent of the institution, who shall, upon the receipt of any such application, notify the person making the same that he is ready to receive said boy upon proper compliance with the requirements of law, and such rules governing the admission of the classes of boys mentioned as may be prescribed by the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 18. This act shall be in force and take effect upon its publication in the official State paper.

Approved March 5, 1881.

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FORMS.

[Form suggested under Section 3.]

FINDING.

Before.....County, Kansas.

OFFICE OF.....
KANSAS,18..... }

In the matter of the complaint for..... [name offense] against.....

This day this cause came on to be heard by me,county, Kansas, at my office in said county, at the hour of.....o'clock.....M. Present:the accused. And having heard the testimony, and the arguments thereupon, the said..... was found guilty of the offense charged. And it further appearing that the said..... is a minor under sixteen years of age, I do hereby order that the said..... be committed to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas, and that he be conveyed to place and delivered into the charge of the Superintendent of said School, to be safely kept under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the State Charitable Institutions, in accordance with the law; or otherwise that he, the said....., shall be sentenced..... [set forth punishment fixed by statute.] And he will therefore be committed and delivered into the charge and custody of the sheriff of.....county, by him to be safely kept until the expiration of his term of imprisonment, or until discharged by due course of law.

THE STATE OF KANSAS,COUNTY, ss.:

I,, of said county, do hereby certify that the above is a full and correct copy of my findings and sentence in said cause.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said court, at....., Kansas, this.....day of....., 18.....

[Under the first clause of Section 4.]

AFFIDAVIT.

THE STATE OF KANSAS,COUNTY, ss.:

Before the undersigned came....., of.....county, Kansas, who, being first duly sworn, says that....., of the county aforesaid, is liable to punishment by imprisonment, under the laws of the State; for that on the.....day of....., 18....., at the county and State aforesaid, he, [Here state the offense committed, as described by the statute]; and the said affiant further says he believes said..... should be committed to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence, this.....day of....., 18.....

[Suggestion under the first clause of Section 4.]

FINDING.

Before.....County, Kansas.

OFFICE OF.....
KANSAS,18..... }

In the matter of the application for the commitment of.....to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas:

This day this complaint came on to be heard by me,county, Kansas, at my office in....., in said county, at the hour of.....o'clockM. Present:, the accused. A private examination was ordered. All the parties interested being present, the testimony was heard. It appearing to the court that the ac-

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cused, because of said offense, is liable to punishment by imprisonment under the laws of this State, therefore I do find that said is a resident of county, Kansas; that he was of the age of years, on the day of 18.....; that he is a suitable person to be committed to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas.

And he is therefore ordered to be committed and delivered to the charge of the Superintendent of said school, to be safely kept, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, until discharged by due course of law.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY, SS.:

I, of said county, do hereby certify that the above is a true and full copy of my findings upon said complaint.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said court, at Kansas, this day of 18.....

[Finding under the second clause, same as above; but, in addition, should state substance of the charge, show the consent of the accused upon his arraignment to arrest of trial, and his commitment; also the consent of his parent or guardian thereto.]

PROCEEDINGS FOR COMMITMENT.

Application for the commitment of under the third clause of section 4, to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF SS.:

Before the undersigned came of county, Kansas, who, being first duly sworn, says, that of said county, who is above the age of eight years and under the age of sixteen years, is incorrigible, and habitually disregards the commands of his father, or mother, or guardian, [or set out any other offense described in the third clause of section 4]; and that said affiant further says he believes said should be sent to the State Reform School, at Topeka.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this day of 18.....

APPLICATION.

APPLICATION of for the commitment of to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas, and statement of as made under oath in the Court of County:

Question: What is the full name of the boy? Answer:

Q. Where and when was he born? A.

Q. What is the nationality of his parents? A.

Q. Where was he baptized? A.

Q. Are either of his parents living? A.

Q. What is his father's name? A.

Q. What is his mother's name? A.

Q. What is the occupation of his parents? A.

Q. Where do his parents reside? A.

Q. Has the boy any other relations? A.

Q. Has he ever attended school; and how long? A.

Q. How far has he progressed in his studies? A.

Q. How has he been employed? A.

Q. Has he ever been convicted of any offense; if so, what was it, when, where, and how often? A. ...

Q. How was he punished? A.

I hereby certify the above to be a correct statement of the questions and answers of made before me, this day of A. D. 188...

....., Probate Judge.

By Deputy Clerk.

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STATEMENT OF EXAMINATION BY PHYSICIAN.

Question: Has the boy perfect vision? Answer:
 Q. Has he the use of all his limbs? A.
 Q. Is he of sound intellect? A.
 Q. Has he sufficient bodily strength to receive instruction? A.
 Q. Has he any tendency to scrofula or consumption? A.
 Q. Is he perfectly free from any cutaneous disorder? A.
 Q. Is he subject to epileptic or other fits? A.
 Q. Has he had the small-pox or cow-pox? A.
 Q. Has he been vaccinated? A.

I hereby certify that I have examined....., and that the answers to the several particulars comprised in the above questions are, to the best of my knowledge, judgment and belief, correctly made., M. D.

I hereby certify that....., M. D., is a physician of respectable standing in his profession., Judge.

We....., and....., being duly sworn in open court, do depose and say that the statements contained in the affidavit of....., for the commitment of.....to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas, are true.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this.....day of....., A. D. 18.....
 Judge.
 Deputy Clerk.

FINDING.

In the matter of the application for the commitment of.....to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas.

This day this cause came on to be heard by me,....., Judge, of..... county, Kansas, at my office at....., in said county, at the hour of.....o'clock.....M., upon the complaint hereinbefore cited. Present:, the accused, and interested parties heretofore notified according to the statute in such cases made and provided. And having heard all the testimony, and the arguments thereon, and having obtained the oath of..... as to the personal history, and having obtained the certificate of Dr., a practicing physician, of....., in said county, as to the personal condition of the accused, I do find that the charges made by the complainant are true; that the said.....is a resident of.....county, Kansas; that he is.....years old; and that he is a fit subject to be committed to the State Reform School.

And he is therefore ordered to be committed and delivered to the charge of the Superintendent of said School, to be safely kept, under direction of the Trustees of the said Board of Charitable Institutions, until discharged by due course of law. Court.

THE STATE OF KANSAS,..... COUNTY, ss.;

I,....., Judge of said county, do hereby certify that the above is a full and true copy of the proceeding, including my findings, in said cause.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said court, at....., Kansas, this.....day of....., 18.....
 Judge.

NOTICE TO PERSONS INTERESTED.

THE STATE OF KANSAS,..... COUNTY, ss.

To A..... B....., C..... D....., and E..... F.....:

You are hereby notified that an application has been made before the.....court of said county for the commitment of....., of said county, to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas, on the ground of.....[Set forth charges].....; and that the same will be investigated at my office in said county, on the..... day of....., 18....., at..... o'clock..... M., at which time you are invited to appear and show cause, if any there be, why said..... should not be committed to said Reform School.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this..... day of.....
 18.....
 Judge.



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WARRANT OF ARREST.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, COUNTY OF, SS.

OFFICE OF, in said county.

To, of said county—Greeting:

The affidavit of, a resident of the county aforesaid, having been this day filed, alleging that is a fit subject for commitment to the State Reform School at Topeka, Kansas—

You are therefore commanded to arrest the said, and bring him, the said, before me at my office, in, in said county, on the day of, 18....., then and there to abide the order of this court in the premises. Herein fail not; and of this writ make legal service and due return.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, at, this..... day of, 18.....

By order of the above warrant I have arrested the above-named....., and have his body now in court, this.....day of....., 18.....

Fees, \$.....

WARRANT TO CONVEY.

THE STATE OF KANSAS,COUNTY. }
OFFICE OF JUDGE OF SAID COUNTY. }

To

All the proceedings provided by law to authorize the commitment of.....to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas, having been had, you are commanded forthwith to take charge of and convey said.....to the State Reform School, at Topeka, Kansas. After executing this warrant, you shall make due return thereof to this office.

Witness my signature and seal of said Probate Court, at, this..... day of, A. D. 18.....

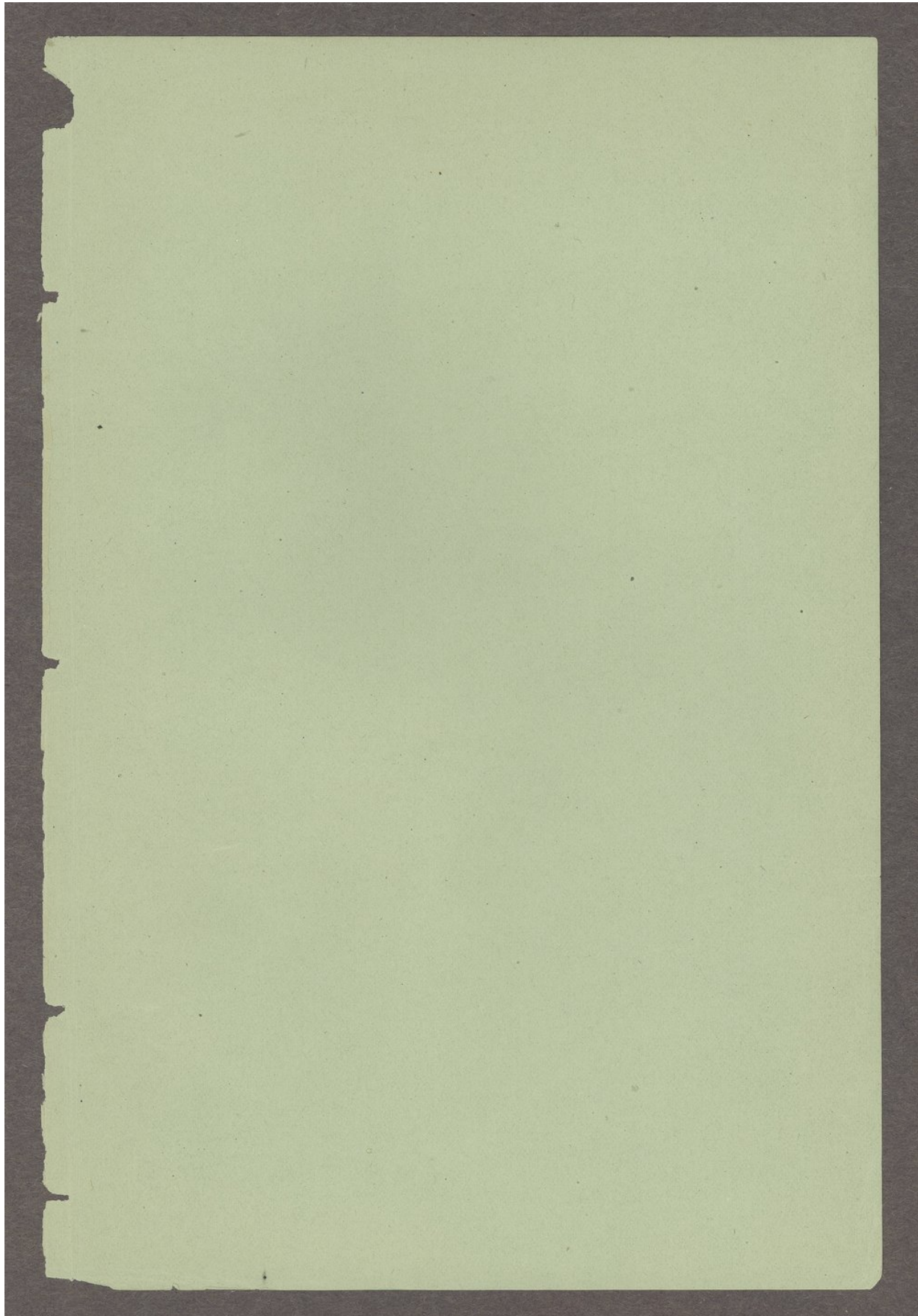
.....Judge.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.
TOPEKA, KANSAS,, A. D. 18..... }

Received this day of, the person named in the within warrant.

.....Superintendent.

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