

CHAPTER 325.

[Published March 17, 1875.]

AN ACT authorizing industrial schools.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Authority to
organize indus-
trial schools.

SECTION 1. Any number of ladies, or ladies and gentlemen, not less than twenty, being of full age, citizens of the United States, and citizens and residents of this state, may unite for the purpose of organizing and maintaining an industrial school in any county in this state, and for that purpose may make a subscription, and may make, sign and acknowledge before any officer authorized by law to take the acknowledgement of deeds, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the corporate name of such school, the names of the corporators, the officers that such school shall have for the first year, and the name of the city, village, town and county, in which said school is to be located and maintained; such certificate shall be attached to such subscription and filed in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which said school is to be located, and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

How organi-
zation to be ef-
fected.

General pow-
ers of corpora-
tion.

SECTION 2. Upon filing a certificate as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall thereupon, by virtue of this act, be a body politic and corporate, by the name stated in such certificate, and by that name they and their successors shall and may have succession, and be capable in law of suing and being sued, may have and use a common seal, and the same alter and change at pleasure, and shall in law be capable of taking and receiving, by purchase, gift, bequest, devise or otherwise, holding, owning, and again selling or disposing of property, both real and personal, for the purposes of their incorporation, but for no other purpose; may make such rules and by-laws for the management of the affairs of such corporation, may elect or appoint such officers, agents or committees, as may be deemed necessary for the management and conduct of the business of said corporation, fix their term of office, prescribe their

duties and compensation; may employ teachers and generally may adopt all such regulations, by-laws and rules as shall be deemed advisable for the interests of such corporation, and the accomplishment of its objects and purposes.

SECTION 3. All corporations organized pursuant to this act may annually elect from its members such officers as its by-laws shall provide for, at such time and place and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws; such by-laws may also provide for the filling of vacancies among such officers, and for the powers and duties of such officers; any corporation formed under this act shall not be dissolved by the failure to elect its officers at the time prescribed in its by-laws, but such officers may be chosen at any later day named for that purpose in its by-laws, or designated for that purpose by its officers.

Election of officers and filling of vacancies.

When officers may be chosen.

SECTION 4. All corporations organized under this act, together with their books, papers and vouchers, shall be subject to the visitation and inspection of the state board of charities and reform, as are other state charitable and penal institutions.

Corporation subject to inspection of state board of charities and reform.

SECTION 5. Any court or officer having criminal jurisdiction in any county in this state, any judge of a court of record, or mayor of any city, may cause to be brought before him or it any male child under the age of twelve years, or any female child under the age of sixteen years, that comes within any of the following descriptions, to-wit: that is begging or receiving alms, whether actually, or under pretense of selling or offering for sale anything, or being in any public street or place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms; or that is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode, proper guardianship, or means of subsistence; or is found destitute either by being an orphan or having a parent or parents who is undergoing imprisonment, or otherwise; or that frequents the company of reputed thieves or of lewd, wanton or lascivious persons in speech or behavior, or notorious resorts of bad characters; or that is found wandering in streets, alleys or public places, and belonging to that class of children called "rag-pickers," or that is an inmate of any house of ill-fame or poor house, whether in company with its parent or parents or otherwise; or who has been abandoned in any way by his parent or parents or guardians; or who is without means of subsistence or support. The court or officer before whom

Persons who may be brought before proper officers for examination.

Court or officer may order such children to be sent to industrial school.

Same to be maintained at expense of county.

Children guilty of crime may be committed to industrial school.

Corporation to have care and custody of children committed in accordance with preceding section, or by parent or guardian.

Parent or guardian to agree for maintenance of children committed at their request

Children to be committed until 21 years of age, unless sooner discharged.

any such child shall be brought, if satisfied on inquiry of the fact and that the welfare of such child will be promoted thereby, may order any such child to be sent to any industrial school organized pursuant to this act within his own county, if there be such school therein, and if not, to any such school in any county in this state; and may direct that such child be kept and maintained, at the expense of the county, in such school, until it arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or be sooner discharged as in this act provided. Every court of record or officer having criminal jurisdiction, may, in its or his discretion, commit to any industrial school organized pursuant to this act, any child, male or female, within the ages aforesaid, who shall by such court or officer be adjudged guilty of any crime punishable with imprisonment, until such child shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, or be sooner discharged as in this act provided, and such child shall be maintained in said school at the expense of the county.

SECTION 6. Any industrial school organized pursuant to this act may receive any such child directed to be kept in it or committed to it pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section, or placed in its care and keeping by its parent or parents or guardian; and from the time of so receiving such child, shall have the exclusive custody, care and guardianship of any such child until such child shall be discharged therefrom pursuant to this act. Any such child within the ages aforesaid may also be committed to any industrial school organized pursuant to this act, upon complaint to any court of record by his or its parents, guardian, or those having such child in charge, that he or they are unable to control, and desire to have such child sent to an industrial school, but in such cases the court shall be first satisfied that the welfare of such child will be promoted thereby; and no such industrial school shall be compelled to receive such last named child unless the parent or parents, guardians or person having such child in charge shall satisfactorily agree with the officers of such industrial school for his or her maintenance and care therein.

SECTION 7. All sentences, orders or commitments to any industrial school organized under this act shall direct that the child be sent to such school till he or she arrives at the age of twenty-one years unless sooner discharged by the officers of such school pur-

suant to its by-laws, who shall have authority to discharge any such child when in their judgment it shall be for his interest to do so.

SECTION 8. The officers and managers of any industrial school organized pursuant to this act, shall receive and take into such school all children which are committed thereto by competent authority, and shall cause all children in such school to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as may be suited to their years and capacities, and shall especially cause the girls to be taught domestic avocations, sewing, mending, knitting, and housekeeping in all its departments, with the common branches of education. The officers of any such school shall have power in their discretion, to bind out any child committed to it as apprentices or servants during their minority, to such persons and to learn such proper trades and employments as in their judgment will be most for the future advantage of such child. Such officers may also in their discretion give away to any suitable person for adoption any such child during its minority. All and singular the provisions contained in chapter one hundred and thirteen of the revised statutes, entitled, of masters and apprentices, shall apply to the apprentices and servants and to the person or persons to whom they shall be bound by virtue of this act, and every minor so bound and the officers binding him, and the person or persons to whom such child is bound, shall be subject to all the provisions of said chapter. Any commitment, consent or order committing any child to any industrial school found [formed] pursuant to this act, made pursuant hereto, shall be full, sufficient and competent authority to the officers and agents of any such school for the detention and keeping therein of any such child. Any clergyman in good standing of any church or denomination, may, at all reasonable and proper times and places, freely minister to and impart moral and religious instruction in accordance with the religious forms and usages of his respective church or denomination, to said inmates or children who respectively belong to such clergyman's church or denomination, and be granted all reasonable facilities for the proper discharge of his duties as such clergyman.

SECTION 9. The corporators of any industrial school organized pursuant to this act shall consist of such

All children committed by competent authority shall be taken into school and instructed.

Girls to be taught domestic avocations.

Power of officers to bind out children or give away for adoption.

General law in relation to masters and apprentices to apply.

Commitment to be authority for detention of children.

Ministers may give moral and religious instruction.

Qualification of corporators.

persons as shall contribute to the expenses thereof in such manner as may be provided in its by-laws.

SECTION 10. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

Approved March 5, 1875.

CHAPTER 326.

AN ACT to authorize Roberts & Whelen to maintain dams upon Black River.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Roberts and Whelen, their heirs and assigns, are hereby authorized and empowered to erect, keep up and maintain dams across Black river at the following points, viz: Dam number one (1), on section twenty-seven (27), town thirty-one (31), range one (1) east of the fourth principal meridian, and dam number two (2), on section twenty-one (21), town thirty-one (31), range one (1) east, Clark county, and dam number three (3), on sections fourteen (14) and fifteen (15), town thirty-two (32), range one (1) east of meridian aforesaid, Chippewa county, for the purpose of improving the river for running logs and all other purposes to which said dams may be applied.

SECTION 2. Said dams may be of sufficient height to give a head of water not to exceed ten feet at the point where any one of the same is located; *provided*, nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize said parties, either of them, or their successors, either of them, to flow any lands of the state or individual, other than those named herein, or any highway without making compensation therefor as now provided by law in relation to mills and mill-dams.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 5, 1875.