

REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

EMBRACING

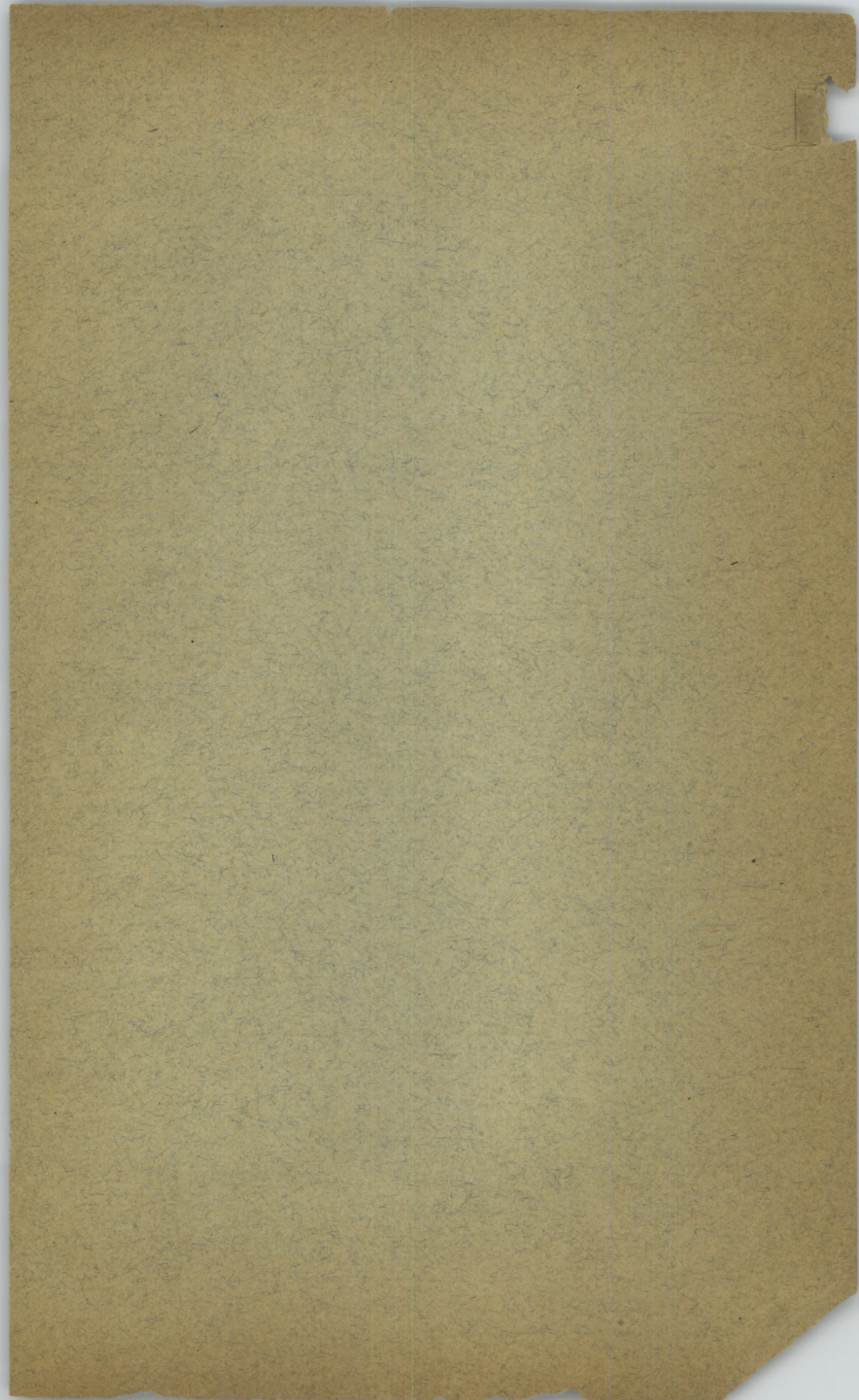
THE REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS, SUPERVISOR,
KEEPER, CLERK, PHYSICIANS, AND
MORAL INSTRUCTORS,

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

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1901.



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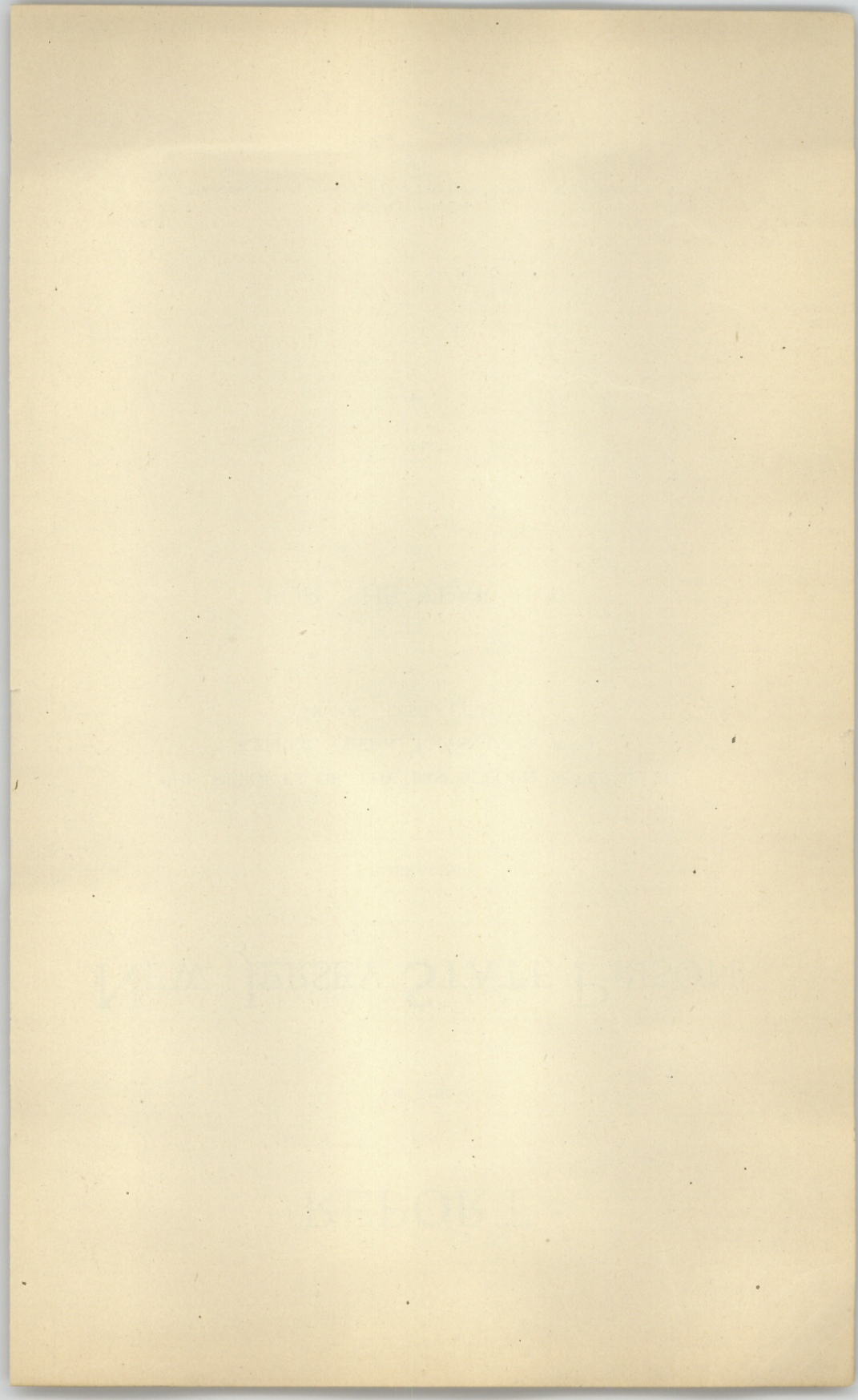
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New Jersey State Prison.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

SAMUEL F. STANGER, President,	WILLIAM H. CARTER,
Gloucester.	Burlington.
L. E. WATSON, Secretary,	T. F. BRENNAN,
Monmouth.	Essex.
MARKHAM E. STAPLES,	J. VAN WINKLE,
Hudson.	Morris.

SUPERVISOR,

EDWARD J. ANDERSON.

PRINCIPAL KEEPER,

SAMUEL S. MOORE.

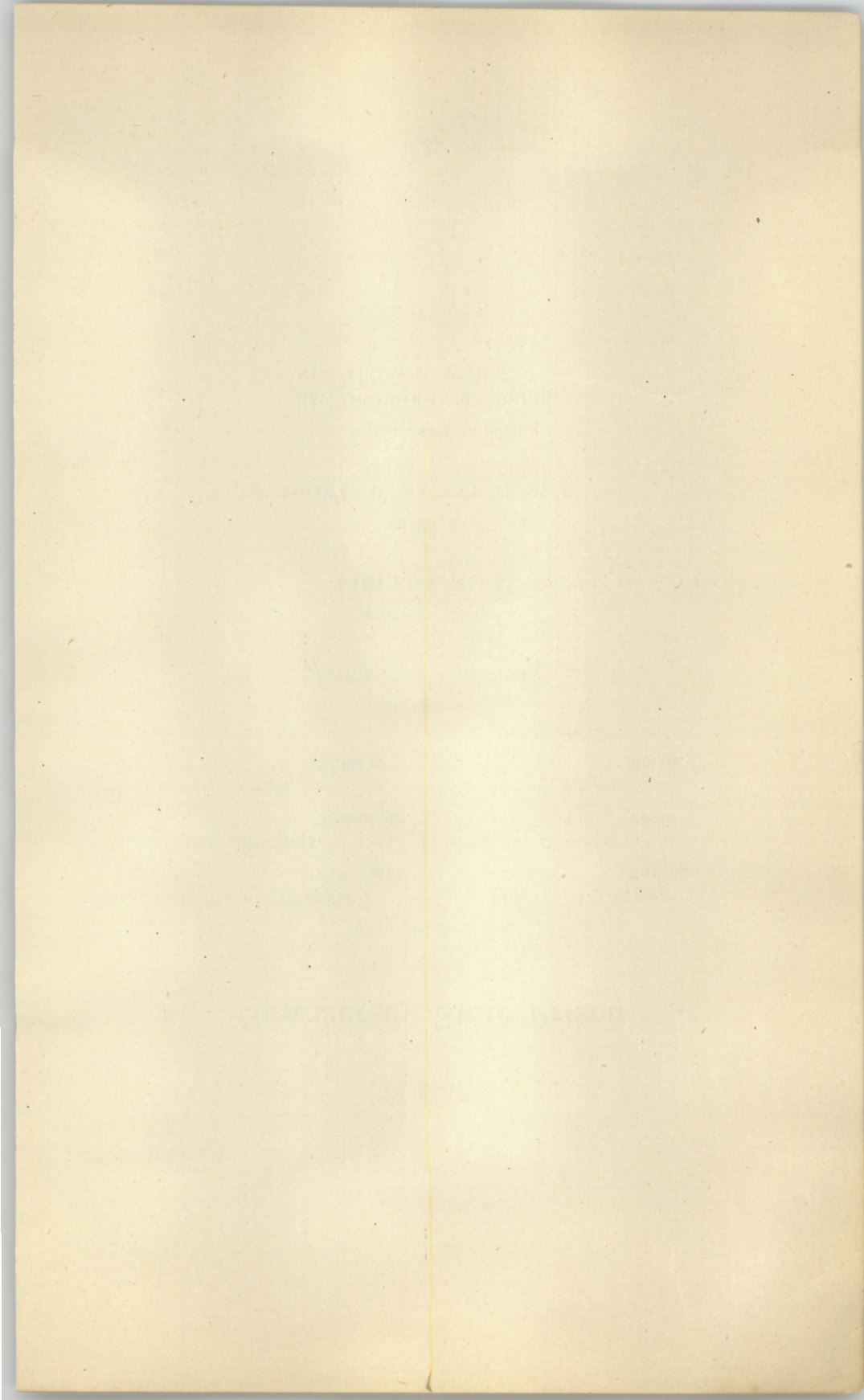
PHYSICIAN,

THOMAS H. MACKENZIE, M. D.

MORAL INSTRUCTORS.

REV. GEORGE C. MADDOCK,

REV. ALOYS M. FISH.



Inspectors' Report.

Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor :

SIR—The annual Report of the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison for the year ending October 31st, 1900, is herewith submitted :

During the year the Board of Inspectors have held twelve regular meetings and two special meetings.

The visiting Inspectors have been present at the Prison every week, and the other members of the Board have made special visits to the Prison.

The visiting Inspectors have very carefully inspected all the buildings, workshops, etc., and have given special attention to all complaints received from prisoners. They have given special attention to the condition and sufficiency of all clothing and food supplies.

The President and members of the Board, other than the visiting Inspectors, have given special attention to the inspection of the Prison and everything connected therewith.

All matters connected with the Prison have been given most careful attention and consideration.

In our last annual report you were advised of a serious violation of the rules by certain deputies in allowing provisions, etc., other than those furnished by the State, to be brought into the Prison for the use of some of the convicts. The action taken by the Board of Inspectors in the suspension of the deputy keepers involved has had a most beneficial effect, as the practice referred to has been entirely prevented during the past year.

The cells in the South Wing have been re-plastered and white-washed and put in first-class condition. The old wooden bedsteads in use in the cells in that wing were taken out and iron bedsteads substituted. All steam-pipes were renewed and painted. This South Hall, which is the oldest part of the Prison, was in very poor condition as compared with the other halls and wings, but now it is fully equal to any of the wings of the Prison.

A very full and complete set of rules have been adopted, printed and distributed, and the result has been much better discipline in the Prison. These rules were the result of careful conference with the management of other Prisons throughout the United States, and careful consideration by the Board of Inspectors.

In January the force of Deputy Keepers was increased by the appointment of three deputies, the Principal Keeper having informed the Board that this increase was necessary.

But one charge of ill treatment by a prisoner has been received. A most careful and thorough investigation was made of the charge, and it was found to be unfounded.

In our last Annual Report we advised that two prisoners escaped on the night of August 12th, 1899; one of these prisoners was recaptured, but the Board regret to state that they have been unable to positively place responsibility or fully explain the escape of these two men.

The Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor have given very careful consideration to the matter of lighting the Prison. Electricity was carefully considered; the supply of gas by private contract with a private concern was given a very careful trial, and then the Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor decided to secure gas from the local gas company in Trenton. The results obtained during the past year proved conclusively that the Prison can be lighted to better advantage and more economically by procuring the gas from the local company than by any other method.

Very extensive alterations and improvements have been made in the wall-towers with most beneficial results, as the Deputy Keepers stationed in these towers can now have an unobstructed view, from all parts of the towers, of the walls and the Prison-yard and streets where the towers are located.

The work performed by prisoners has been under the supervision of the Supervisor and conducted in a most thorough and economic manner. It is to be regretted that work of some kind cannot be provided for every convict in the Institution, as we believe that employment of some kind is absolutely necessary to properly preserve the mental and physical condition of persons confined in a penal institution.

The office of the Supervisor and the office of the Clerk of the Prison has been enlarged. This work was absolutely necessary, as

the offices formerly occupied by these gentlemen were entirely too small to enable them to properly conduct the business of their respective positions.

With the co-operation of the Principal Keeper, the Board of Inspectors have been able to arrange for a short vacation for every employee. They have also been enabled to give the Night Deputies an extra night off duty every two weeks.

Wing Number Four has been entirely renovated and is now in most excellent condition.

The Principal Keeper's dining-room, which was in a most dilapidated condition, has been repaired and painted and put in good condition.

The roofs over all the wings of the Prison have been repaired and re-painted.

A new staircase has been constructed leading from the main to the second floor of the main building.

A new wash-house and laundry, completed in the latter part of the past year, have given most excellent results and have proven the wisdom of the expenditure.

The Eco Magneto Watchman's Clock System has been in continued service with most excellent results.

The hall leading to the Commissary's Department and Cook-house has been repaired and repainted.

The large boilers, which furnish heat and power to the Prison, have been repaired, reset and new brick foundations constructed.

The Women's Wing has been repaired, whitewashed, and is now in splendid condition.

A new organ was purchased for the use of the Prison.

A new annunciator connecting all the shops and different departments of the Prison with the central office, with wires and batteries complete, has been constructed and has proven to be a most valuable and satisfactory improvement.

A new wagon has been purchased to replace an old one, which had been in use for twelve years.

A great deal of attention has been given by the Board of Inspectors, and Visiting Inspectors in their weekly visits, to the management of the Prison Hospital and to the preparation of food, and in the opinion of the Board of Inspectors, the Hospital management and quality and proper preparation of food will compare favorably with that of

any other penal institution in the United States. The general health of the convicts has been good and reflects very great credit on the Visiting and Resident Physicians, and is entirely satisfactory to the Board of Inspectors.

The detailed report of the Medical Department is fully set forth in the report of Thomas H. Mackenzie, M. D., the Prison Physician, and especial attention is invited to that report, as Dr. Mackenzie has very carefully and in detail covered his department.

It will be seen that there have been but five deaths during the past year, which is a very low death rate. There have been no epidemic diseases. The diseases among the convicts are principally the result of abused and broken down constitutions. The number of sick have been very few, and the applications for relief from work on account of sickness reduced to a minimum; but about one per cent. of the whole working force have been excused from work.

There have been very few accidents to convicts engaged in the shops, and such accidents as have occurred have been the result of carelessness and want of experience on the part of the prisoners.

There has not been a single case of diphtheria, small-pox or contagious fevers. Vaccination has been systematically followed.

During the year 1899 the death rate was 2.78 per cent.

During the past five years the death rate has been about 1.02 per cent.

During the past year the death rate has been but 45-100 per cent.

The sanitary condition of the Prison is very good, considering the crowded condition and contracted room.

The greatest relief and improvement were effected in the condition of the prisoners by the new wing and new hospital which were recently built.

The Board of Inspectors adopted a rule during the past year prohibiting the delivery of postage-stamps to prisoners, and postage-stamps for letters going out from prisoners have been furnished by the State. This rule, while it has entailed a very slight expense on the State, has resulted in the prevention of serious abuses.

A rule has been adopted by the Board of Inspectors that convicts are not to be allowed to receive presents from friends and others outside the Prison. The adoption of this rule has resulted in most beneficial results and has removed a serious danger.

Accompanying this report will be found the report of Mr. William J. O'Donnell, Clerk of the Prison, in which is shown in detail and

STATE PRISON REPORT.

very fully, the age, nativity, term of sentence, crime, etc., of the convicts:

Summarized—

Number of prisoners, October 31st, 1899—

Males.....	1,085	
Females.....	34	
		1,119

Received during the year ending October 31st, 1900—

Males.....	457	
Females.....	13	
Return from Asylum.....	2	
Revoked paroles.....	2	
		474
		1,593

Number discharged during the same period by remittance of time, as per act of 1869—

Males.....	401	
Females.....	20	
		421

By order of Supreme Court of New Jersey.....	3	
Pardoned by President of the United States.....	3	
Pardoned by Court of Pardons, New Jersey.....	5	
Paroled under the provision 231 of the laws of 1891.....	54	
		65
Died.....	5	
Removed to Asylum for Insane.....	10	
By remittance of fines.....	1	
		16
		502

1,091

Remaining in Prison—

Males.....	1,064	
Females.....	27	
		1,091

Daily average for the year was—

Males.....	1,071	
Females.....	32	
		1,103

The Board of Inspectors desire to especially commend the faithful services rendered by Clerk O'Donnell, and the Board of Inspectors regret exceedingly to have to advise that Mr. O'Donnell has been obliged to absent himself from his work during the last month of the year on account of serious illness, which illness is the direct result of his faithful and continued labor in the service of the State.

The total expenditures for all purposes connected with the Prison for the year have been two hundred and six thousand seven hundred and seven dollars and forty-three cents (\$206,707.43).

Expenditures were as follows :

Maintenance.....	\$93,001 06	
Furniture and repairs.....	11,880 28	
Salaries of deputies and minor officers.....	89,564 59	
Salary of Moral Instructor.....	1,000 00	
Salaries of Executive officers and Inspectors.....	9,500 00	
Paid discharged convicts.....	1,761 50	
		\$206,707 43
Deducting from this sum cash returns of ninety-three thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty-two cents.....		93,525 32
		\$113,182 11

The entire cost of maintaining the Prison for the past year was \$206,707.43.

The revenue of the Prison amounted to.....	\$93,525 32
Making the net cost for all purposes.....	113,182 11

The Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor have been working with utmost harmony to secure the above results, and the State is to be congratulated in having secured the Hon. E. J. Anderson for the position of Supervisor, he having devoted his very great ability to the sole interests of the State in the management of the workshops and general business operations of the Prison.

In the report of the Supervisor you will find a complete detailed statement of the business operations of the Prison.

During the past year, on two occasions, the Supervisor reported to the Board of Inspectors that certain provisions furnished by the contractors were not up to the standard required and to the samples under which the contract was submitted. Immediate steps were taken by the Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor, which resulted in proper fulfillment of the contract.

During the coming year the roof of the main prison building, which is in very bad order, must be renewed. There is an unexpended balance from an appropriation for this purpose, which the Legislature will be asked to make available for this use during the coming year.

In the last annual report, the Board of Inspectors fully set forth the question of giving the Deputy Keepers proper compensation and

having a sufficient number of deputies to properly care for the State's interests and guard the convicts. The last Legislature approved of the recommendations of the Board of Inspectors and granted proper and generous appropriation to enable the Board of Inspectors to pay the employes proper salaries for their services, and the result has been shown by the cheerful and faithful services of the Deputy Keepers.

During the past year the Board of Inspectors adopted a rule prohibiting visitors from entering the shops in which the prisoners were at work, and the enforcement of this rule has resulted in very much better discipline in the shops and has removed a source of excitement and danger among the convicts, which always occurred when visitors were allowed to enter the shops.

There are a number of prisoners who by age or other physical disabilities are unable to work in the shops and for whom there is no light work around the prison. Such convicts have no occupation and no exercise, except for an hour or two each day, by walking around the very small yard which is within the walls. The erection of the new Wing, the Hospital, the Cook-house, Laundry and Wash-house have taken up about all the available vacant yard-room, and now there are but two small plots available for exercise—one for the male convicts and the other for the female convicts. The Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor are carefully considering this matter and are trying to devise some method for the employment on light or special work for these persons in order that their minds may be occupied in some way and that they may have the benefit of some exercise.

The Board of Inspectors strongly recommend that the ground now occupied by the State Arsenal and buildings be turned over for the Prison use. Such action would give much-needed room for an additional wing for use of the female convicts, and for an exercise ground, and for an additional shop where prisoners could be employed on some industry. The present space within the Prison walls is too limited and contracted for safe sanitary purposes.

The Board of Inspectors are carefully considering the question of improving the roads and driveways in the Prison enclosure, and we hope during the present year to devise some system of paving which will be economical and permanent.

The Board of Inspectors have had considerable correspondence in regard to the Bertillon System of Measurements. This is a system designed to identify all convicts. After a very careful consideration

of the matter the Board of Inspectors have decided that it is not the proper system to be adopted in the New Jersey State Prison.

In the last report of the Board of Inspectors attention was called to the importance of provision by the Legislature for children of female convicts, who are born after the mother has entered the State Prison. Such children should not be allowed to remain in the Prison. The children should be sent to some asylum and there kept at the expense of the State until the mother is released from Prison. To allow the children to remain in the Prison while the mother is serving the term of imprisonment is a gross injustice to the children, and it destroys all discipline in the Women's Wing, and has more or less bad effect on the entire discipline of the Prison. The Board of Inspectors earnestly request that the Legislature at its next session will give this matter attention, and provide the necessary act to meet such cases.

The report of the Rev. A. M. Fish, Moral Instructor, will be found accompanying this report. It covers very fully the services rendered by him as Moral Instructor. He has been a most faithful and painstaking Instructor, and has devoted himself to the prisoners under his care.

The Board desires to acknowledge their appreciation of the courtesy shown them by the Hon. E. J. Anderson, Supervisor, the Hon. S. S. Moore, the Principal Keeper, and the clerks of the Prison.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL F. STANGER, President,
L. E. WATSON, Secretary,
JACOB VAN WINKLE,
M. E. STAPLES,
THOS. F. BRENNAN,
WM. H. CARTER,

Board of Inspectors.

Supervisor's Report.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
November 1st, 1900.

Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor :

SIR—I have the honor to present herewith for your information and that of the Legislature the customary annual report, showing in the usual detail the business and financial operations of the State Prison, and such other transactions as have come within the branch of the Prison service under my charge during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1900.

The number of prisoners confined in the institution at the date of my last report (November 1st, 1899) was one thousand one hundred and nineteen (1,119), and the number at this date (November 1st, 1900) is one thousand and ninety-one (1,091), showing a decrease of twenty-eight (28) as compared with the preceding year. The greatest number of prisoners on any one day in the past year was one thousand one hundred and forty-nine (1,149); the lowest number at any time was one thousand and forty-four (1,044); and the daily average was one thousand one hundred and three (1,103). During the year five hundred (500) prisoners were removed from the Prison by reason of discharge, death, pardon, parole, insanity and other causes, and four hundred and seventy-two (472) were received.

STATEMENT.

Number of prisoners on October 31st, 1899.....	1,119
Number removed during the year—	
Males.....	480
Females.....	20
	500
	619
Number received during the year—	
Males.....	459
Females.....	13
	472
Number remaining October 31st, 1900.....	1,091

STATE PRISON REPORT.

The prisoners remaining at this time are classified as follows :

State prisoners—		
Males.....	998	
Females.....	25	
		1,023
United States prisoners—		
Males.....	66	
Females.....	2	
		68
		1,091

From the foregoing it will be seen that the convict population of the Prison has been reduced during the year by twenty-eight (28) and the daily average number of prisoners maintained during the year (1,103), as compared with the daily average of the preceding year (1,216), shows a reduction in the average of one hundred and thirteen (113).

The entire expenditures for purposes of maintenance of the Prison during the past year, exclusive of salaries and the sums paid to prisoners upon their discharge, amounted to ninety-three thousand and one dollars and six cents (\$93,001.06).

The different classes of expenditure for maintenance and the amounts paid for the several purposes included in this account are shown in the following statement :

STATEMENT.

EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE.

Subsistence.....	\$42,223 79
Hospital.....	5,435 95
Clothing.....	6,185 49
Bedding.....	740 39
Tobacco.....	2,339 00
Stationery.....	763 32
Convict stationery.....	162 02
Fuel.....	13,700 85
Light.....	9,562 02
Water.....	2,970 66
Library.....	10 46
Forage.....	458 73
Live stock.....	189 00
Insurance.....	380 00
Shop stationery (blanks and reports).....	47 00
Sanitary (disinfectants, &c.).....	185 94

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Advertising and printing.....	\$418 60
Stock	195 00
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, &c.).....	1 626 90
Clothing for discharged convicts.....	5,215 86
Appliances	191 08
Total.....	\$93,001 06

This total shows an increase in maintenance expenditures as compared with the preceding year, of six thousand two hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-three cents (\$6,244.83). This increase, however, is not to be attributed wholly to an increase in the cost of maintaining the Prison. It is true that higher prices were required to be paid for many articles needed for Prison maintenance, such as meat, flour, fuel, clothing, &c., and these causes to a limited extent increased the expenses belonging strictly to the year; but a very large portion of the increased expenditures during the year was due to considerable purchases of fuel, clothing material, &c., which, although included in the expenditures for the year, were not wholly used and are now on hand and available for use in the year now beginning. The appropriation for purposes of maintenance for the year was ninety-five thousand dollars (\$95,000), and notwithstanding the increased expenditures, the total sum disbursed during the year amounted to about two thousand dollars (\$1,998.94) less than the sum appropriated.

REVENUE.

The contracts for utilizing the labor of the prisoners, which were in operation at the date of my last report, have not expired, and have been carried on with vigor during the past year. The amount derived from their operations during the year, together with the balance due from this source at the beginning of the year, and which has since been paid, was eighty-one thousand thirty-two dollars and thirty-six cents (\$81,032.36).

The cash receipts during the year from this and other sources are shown by the following statement :

Balance of earnings due.....	\$12,273 67
Received from earnings of 1900.	68,758 69
	\$81,032 36

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Received for support of United States prisoners.....	\$10,009 70
Received for old iron, barrels, &c., sold.....	945 75
Received for cloth for officers' uniforms.....	51 81
Balance on hand October 31st, 1899.....	1,485 70
Total.....	<u>\$93,525 32</u>

These figures show that notwithstanding the increased expenditures for maintenance during the year, the cash receipts amounted to a sufficient sum to meet all these expenditures and leave a small surplus as shown below :

Cash receipts for the year.....	\$93,525 32
Expenditures for maintenance.....	93,001 06
Receipts over maintenance expenditures.....	<u>\$524 26</u>

The sum due as earnings on the several contracts is eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$11,750.38), but this sum, although earned in the year just closed was not payable within the fiscal year and therefore could not properly be included in the Prison revenue of that year.

At the close of the last fiscal year there remained in my hands, as then reported, the sum of one thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy cents (\$1,485.70), and the disposition of this and the receipts for the year are shown below :

Balance on hand October 31st, 1899.....	\$1,485 70
Received from October 31, 1899, to and including October 31st, 1900..	92,039 62
	<u>\$93,525 32</u>
Paid to State Treasurer.....	\$91,634 40
Balance remaining in my hands October 31st, 1900.....	1,890 92
	<u>\$93,525 32</u>

The annual Prison expenses, outside of the cost of maintenance of the convicts, consists of the sums required to purchase the necessary furniture and appliances; the expense of the needed repairs, the salaries of the Inspectors and executive officers, the salaries of the minor officers and the payments to prisoners on their discharge. The bills for the purchase of furniture and the cost of repairs, after being certified by the Supervisor and approved by the Board of Inspectors, are paid from the State treasury; the salaries of the minor officers are paid in bulk to the Supervisor, on the order of the Inspectors, and the amounts due the several officers are immediately distributed to

them. Other than this these receipts and payments have no connection with the accounts of this office. Neither the salaries of the Inspectors and executive officers nor the gratuity to discharged convicts are made through this office, but are paid directly from the State treasury. I have, however, ascertained the amounts so paid, and include them in the following statement in order to show the entire amount expended during the year for support of the Prison.

ALL EXPENDITURES.

For maintenance.....	\$93,001 06
“ furniture and repairs.....	11,880 28
	<hr/>
	\$104,881 34
For salaries of minor officers.....	89,564 59
“ salaries of inspectors and executive officers.....	9,500 00
“ salary of chaplain.....	1,000 00
“ payments to convicts on their discharge.....	1,761 50
	<hr/>
	\$206,707 43
Cash receipts during the year.....	93,525 32
	<hr/>
Net expenditure within the year.....	\$113,182 11

This net expenditure is not to be viewed as the annual cost of supporting the Prison, since a considerable portion of the sum expended for furniture was for articles which will be in use for several years, and the whole of the sum charged to repair account was for repairs of a permanent character made to remedy the dilapidation of many years' wear and use.

The average number of men employed during the year on contract work was five hundred and ninety-nine (599), those employed at their respective trades and working on prison repairs was eleven (11), and the number employed on the other necessary work of the Prison was two hundred and fifty-five (255), making a daily average of eight hundred and sixty-five (865) employed during the year.

The computed value of the labor of those engaged in ordinary work for Prison purposes, for which no pecuniary remuneration is received, is forty five (45) cents per day, and the skilled labor employed at mechanical work under like conditions is computed at seventy-five (75) cents per day.

At these very moderate rates of computation the following statement shows the computed value of the utilized labor of the prisoners, and the cash receipts from the revenue-producing labor and other

sources, together with the relation of this labor to the entire cost of maintaining the Prison.

Cash receipts.....	\$93,525 32	
Estimated value of utilized labor of prisoners employed in the daily work of the Prison.....	44,997 75	\$138,523 07
Total cost of maintenance, including food, fuel, clothing, medicine and all necessary supplies.....	\$93 001 06	
Cost of furniture and repairs....	11,880 28	104,881 34
Cash receipts and estimated value of prisoners' labor over total cost of maintenance, furniture and repairs.....		\$33,641 73

SALARIES OF MINOR OFFICERS.

The appropriation for the year to pay the salaries of minor officers and employees was eighty-four thousand dollars (\$84,000), but during the year it became necessary to increase the expenditures for this purpose, and at the session of 1900 a supplementary appropriation of six thousand dollars (\$6,000.00) was made, making the entire appropriation for the year ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000).

The sum drawn from the State Treasury and disbursed to minor officers during the year was eighty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-nine cents (\$89,564.59).

The whole cash operations of this office during the year are shown in the following condensed statement :

RECEIPTS.

Revenue from all sources.....	\$93,525 32
Received from State Treasurer to pay salaries to minor officers.....	89,564 59
Total.....	\$183,089 91

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to State Treasurer for account of Prison receipts.....	\$91,634 40
Paid to minor officers as salaries.....	89,564 59
Balance on hand October 31st, 1900.....	1,890 92
Total.....	\$183,089 91

The usual number of prisoners have been employed in making up articles of clothing for both male and female prisoners, and in making the bedding used throughout the Prison. The following list shows the number and kind of articles thus produced during the past year, as reported to this office by the Matron and the Storekeeper :

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MADE BY FEMALE PRISONERS.

Top shirts.....	1,004
Towels.....	1,163
Sheets.....	742
Bedticks.....	49
Pillow slips.....	523
Undershirts.....	402
Tick aprons.....	373
Pillow ticks.....	31
Suspenders (pairs).....	130
White aprons.....	34
Night dresses.....	4
Flannel petticoats.....	12
Chemises, unbleached muslin.....	14
Gingham aprons.....	4
Sleeves (pairs).....	36
Bakers' aprons.....	34
Jumpers.....	50
Gingham dresses.....	17
Sack aprons.....	129
Unbleached muslin drawers (pairs).....	22
Sack towels.....	175
Table covers.....	22
Shelf covers.....	1
Oil-drill aprons.....	61
Door curtain.....	1

FOR DISCHARGED AND DECEASED PRISONERS.

Blue flannel dresses.....	13
White drawers (pairs).....	20
White chemises.....	16
White muslin petticoats.....	13
White shirts.....	240

Articles made and repaired for convict use by prisoners in charge of store-keeper:

MADE BY MALE PRISONERS.

Trousers.....	946
Shoes (pairs).....	436
Caps.....	211
Coats.....	26
Vests.....	77

STATE PRISON REPORT.

REPAIRED.

Coats.....	366
Trousers.....	1,588
Shoes (pairs)	1,980
Bedticks.....	463
Vests.....	10
Caps.....	231

MADE FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Trousers.....	452
Coats.....	463
Vests.....	464

The appended statement exhibits the per capita rate of expenditure in the past year for subsisting the prisoners, and also the per capita rate of expenditure for their entire maintenance including clothing, bedding, fuel, light, water, medicines and other supplies of every description :

SUBSISTENCE.

Total cost of subsistence.....	\$42,222 79	
Revenue in excess.....	51,302 53	
		<hr/> \$93,525 32
Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts.....		\$88 28
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts.....		0.1048

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing, bedding, fuel, water, light, and all necessary supplies.....	\$93,001 06
Revenue in excess of maintenance.....	524 26
	<hr/> \$93,525 32
Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts.....	\$84 32
Cost per capita per diem.....	0.2310

SUMMARY.

Total receipts.....	\$93,525 32
Total cost of maintenance.....	93,001 06
	<hr/> \$524 26
Excess of receipts over entire cost of maintenance.....	

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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BALANCE SHEET.

Cr.

By amount paid to State Treasurer.....	\$91,634 40	
Cash on hand.....	1,880 92	
	_____	\$93,525 32

Dr.

Expenditures for maintenance.....	\$93,001 06	
Expenditures for furniture and repairs.....	11,800 28	

	104,881 34	
Expenditures for maintenance—		
Furniture and repairs in excess of revenue.....	\$11,356 02	
	_____	93,525 32
Net cost per capita of maintenance of prisoners, furniture and repairs to buildings—		
Per annum.....		\$10 30
Per diem.....		.0283

The foregoing statements present the interesting fact that while the average number of prisoners to be maintained during the year was one thousand one hundred and three (1,103), and only an average number of five hundred and ninety-nine (599) were engaged in remunerative employments, the receipts from their production and the minor sources of revenue furnished a sufficient sum to reduce the cost of maintaining each prisoner of the whole number to ten dollars and thirty cents (\$10.30) for the year, and to less than three cents ($2\frac{83}{100}$) for each day.

None of the contracts for the utilization of the labor of the prisoners which were in existence at the date of my last report have as yet expired, and they have been in full and vigorous operation during the year. The average number of men employed in the shops during the year was five hundred and ninety-nine (599), and the amount earned by their labor was seventy-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and four cents (\$75,952.04). The average number of prisoners employed was fifty-seven (57) less than in the preceding year, and the decrease in the earnings as compared with the preceding year was seven hundred and ninety dollars and twenty-five cents (\$790.25). This decrease in earnings and in the average number of men employed was due to the fact that more of the contractors during the last fiscal year than in the preceding year availed themselves of the privilege accorded in their contracts of suspending work at times for

the purpose of taking account of stock, repairing machinery and other necessary purposes.

The different kinds of articles produced during the year, the names of the parties for whom they were produced, and the revenue earned under each contract are set forth in the following statement :

Thomas H. Lynn & Son, mats and matting.....	\$17,911 00
George Rendell, shoes.....	13,481 03
Oppenheim & Co., trousers.....	12,253 81
John Tobin, brushes.....	9,248 96
F. Colt Johnson, mail sacks and pouches.....	6,274 82
V. Henry Rothschild & Co., shirts.....	6,129 53
Quaker City and Globe Mfg. Co., brooms.....	8,429 24
John Tobin, blocks.....	2,223 65
Total	\$75,952 04

The existing contracts, with two exceptions, expire within the current calendar year and it will be necessary that they be renewed or other contracts entered into in order that the beneficent effects of regular employment of the convicts may continue to be felt in the moral, sanitary and disciplinary conditions of the prison.

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS.

As shown in the foregoing pages, the expenditure during the fiscal year for the purchase of furniture, appliances and tools for the use of the prison, and for repairs to the prison buildings and grounds have amounted to eleven thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-eight cents (\$11,880.28).

It has been necessary during the year to replace many of the utensils connected with the Commissary service, which by constant use are necessarily very short-lived, and the demand for other appliances for the daily service of the institution is unceasing and imperative.

In addition to the purchase of these constantly-needed adjuncts to daily Prison routine, I have during the past year devoted much time and attention to the multifarious repairs for which the necessity is constantly arising. During my incumbency of this office I have strenuously endeavored to so manage the annual expenditures for repairs to the buildings and grounds as to gradually overcome the dilapidated condition into which many parts of the Prison had

unhappily fallen without an excessive annual draft upon the State Treasury for these purposes. In these efforts I have been cordially seconded by the Board of Inspectors, and my suggestions to them for improvements in the grounds and buildings and for repairs of a substantial and permanent character have been invariably approved and adopted by them.

In pursuance of this harmony of action between the Board of Inspectors and this office I have effected many repairs, alterations and improvements of a permanent and substantial character during the year. It would not be practicable, even if necessary, to specify in detail the results which have been accomplished in this direction during the year, but it may be well to specify a few of them in order that some idea may be conveyed of the purposes for which the expenditures have been incurred. Included in the repairs have been the following: Seven of the boilers used for heating the prison and shops and for supplying power to the shops, all of which have been in constant service for nearly twenty years, have been thoroughly overhauled, and, together with their foundations, put in complete repair at an expense of about \$2,500; the roofs of the several wings have been repainted at an expense of about \$700; a new annunciator has been established to facilitate communication between the centre and the shops and other remote parts of the Prison; and the electric connections have undergone an entire renovation to give this branch of the Prison service the highest possible efficiency, all of which has been accomplished at the moderate expense of \$430; an iron stairway has been erected to furnish access from the lower to the upper floor of the prison, which has not only made such access easy and modern but has permitted the enlargement of the Supervisor's office above and the Clerk's office below to an extent more nearly in accord with the requirements of the public service; and following these improvements additions have been made to those two offices, which furnish better facilities for the transaction of business than were ever enjoyed before but which are still far short of the public requirements; the room assigned as a dining-room for the Prison Keeper has been renovated, repainted and recarpeted; the room devoted to the reception of visitors has also received a long needed renovation and refitting; the room recently assigned to the Moral Instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates has been fitted up in accordance with the incumbent's wishes at considerable expense; extensive improvements have been made in the

several watch-towers, which have not only made them more habitable for the occupants but have also greatly increased the facilities for thorough observation of all parts of the exterior walls of the Prison. An Estey organ has been purchased for use in the religious exercises of both the Protestant and Roman Catholic services; all of the cells in the old South Wing have been supplied with iron framed bedsteads with woven-wire bottoms, in place of the antiquated and objectionable wooden bedsteads formerly in use there; Wing No. 3, in the cells of which there are no water-closets, have been supplied with a full new set of the most improved modern sanitary buckets; and a new carriage has been purchased for the Prison service to replace one which had practically reached the extreme limit of its usefulness.

In addition to the repairs and improvements particularized above new floors have been laid where necessary and the daily demand for repairs in the way of carpenter work, painting, plumbing, etc., has received the required attention, so that, notwithstanding the increasing wear and tear, it may truly be said that by prompt attention to the necessities as they arise, and furthermore by watchful anticipation of these necessities the condition of the Prison buildings is appreciating rather than deteriorating year by year.

The regular appropriation for furniture and repairs for the fiscal year was ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and the Legislature at the session of 1900 made, at my suggestion, an additional appropriation of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) to meet the expense of extraordinary repairs which were in contemplation. Among these were replacing the roof over the administrative part of the institution, a repair involving considerable expense and sadly needed. Owing to conditions of weather and other uncontrolable causes, this and other important repairs were necessarily postponed, and at the close of the fiscal year the unexpended balance of the appropriation lapsed under the provision of the law, and is no longer available.

This unexpended balance amounts to six thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and seventy-two cents (\$6,119.72), and as the necessity still exists for the expenditure which this appropriation was designed to meet, I recommend that the last-named sum be included in the supplementary appropriation bill at the coming session and be made available for use in the current fiscal year, in addition to the regular appropriation already made, and which in itself will be insufficient to meet the requirements of the year.

The contract with the Trenton Gas and Electric Company for the necessary supply of illuminating gas for use in all parts of the prison has during the year proved highly successful, the quantity and quality of the gas having been at all times and in all respects wholly satisfactory.

The usual annual appraisement of the personal property of the Prison, in my official charge was made at the close of the fiscal year by the Hon. Howell C. Stull and the Hon. Charles H. Skirm, of Trenton, and their appraised value of this property is on file in this office.

In concluding this report I wish to record my high appreciation of the cordial personal and official relations existing between the Board of Inspectors and this office; of the kindly support and assistance they have rendered me in the performance of my official functions, and of their prompt and hearty co-operation with me in every effort to improve the branch of the Prison service under my official charge.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Hon. S. S. Moore, the Prison Keeper, for courtesies and assistance extended to me, and also to the Physicians, Moral Instructors and subordinate officers for the ready support rendered by them to me in the performance of my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. ANDERSON,
Supervisor.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800
BY
JOHN H. COOPER
VOLUME I
1855

KEEPER'S REPORT.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1900. }

Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey :

I herewith present a report of the management of the New Jersey State Prison for the year ending October 31st, 1900 :

NUMBER OF PRISONERS OCTOBER 31ST, 1899.

From State Courts—Males.....	955	
From State Courts—Females.....	34	
	989	
From United States Courts—Males	125	
From United States Courts—Females.....	5	
	130	
		1,119

RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR.

From State Courts—Males.....	453	
From State Courts—Females.....	13	
From United States Courts—Males.....	2	
From Revoked Paroles—Males.....	2	
From State Hospital for Insane (returned).....	2	
	472	
Total.....		1,591

DISCHARGED.

By remission of time, New Jersey convicts—Males.....	343	
By remission of time, New Jersey convicts—Females.....	17	
By remission of time, United States convicts—Males.....	57	
By remission of time, United States convicts—Females.....	3	
By Pardon, United States convicts	3	
By Pardon, New Jersey convicts.....	6	
By Death, New Jersey convicts—Males.....	4	
By Death, United States convicts—Males.....	1	
By Parole, New Jersey convicts—Males.....	54	
By remission of Fine, New Jersey convicts—Males.....	1	
By order of New Jersey Supreme Court—Males.....	1	
By Transfer to Hospital for Insane—Males.....	10	
	500	

Remaining.....		1091
As follows :		
New Jersey convicts—		
Males	998	
Females.....	25	
	—	1023
United States convicts—		
Males	66	
Females	2	
	—	68
		1091
The daily average for the fiscal year—		
Males	1071	
Females	32	
	—	1103

The report of the Clerk of Prison (annexed) will give the statistical information required by law.

Statement showing receipts and disbursements of money belonging to prisoners held in trust by the Keeper :

Balance on hand October 31st, 1899.....	\$2,809 09	
Received from convicts.....	4,658 42	
	—	\$7,467 81

DISBURSED.

To families of prisoners and balances paid on discharge.....	3,887 44	
Balance November 1st, 1900.....		\$3,580 37

Statement of receipts and disbursements of money appropriated for payment of discharged prisoners :

RECEIPTS.

From Hon. George B. Swain, State Treasurer.....	\$2,000 00
---	------------

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid 344 New Jersey convicts on discharge.....	\$1,180 00	
Paid 63 United States convicts on discharge, which is refunded by the United States.....	581 50	
Returned unexpended balance to State Treasurer.....	238 50	
	—	\$2,000 00

The fiscal year has passed away leaving behind an excellent record as to the quiet and economical management of the Prison. Nothing of an exciting character has occurred. A new code of rules adopted by the Board of Inspectors has been productive of excellent results.

Good order has been maintained by firmness and a quiet enforcement of the Prison rules. Abundant and conclusive evidence can be produced that a too severe discipline, resorting to barbarous means, will in no instance be effective, but will invariably have the opposite tendency. Our laws prohibit corporal punishment; the only restrictive measures used in this Prison are short solitary confinements in dark cells, with loss of certain privileges and commutation time, or standing in the center. This latter punishment consists in compelling the convict to stand with his face to the wall for a specified time or until he shows a willingness to obey, and abide by the rules, and carries with it no loss of commutation time.

Kind and humane treatment, with mild punishments, is fully as effective in maintaining discipline as severe and brutal punishments.

Especial attention has been given to cleanliness in all parts of the Prison, particularly in the persons and cells of convicts; the prisoners are required to change their clothing frequently and bathe regularly.

The cells are cleaned daily and whitewashed and disinfected, whenever necessary for the promotion of health.

The food is plain, well cooked and abundant, with proper proportion of vegetables, and is frequently examined by the Prison Physicians, who commend it. The lately improved sanitary conditions, caused by the introduction of new sewers, clearly shows its effect upon the health of the convicts, as proved by the Physician's report (annexed), which shows that there were but five deaths in the fiscal year, with an average daily population of eleven hundred and three.

The daily average of patients in Hospital was 31. Daily average of Hospital food furnished outside of Hospital was 7.

The consumption of food by weight and quantity compares favorably with the reports of previous years, showing an economical and effective distribution. The cost of sustenance and maintenance is fully shown in the report of the Supervisor.

The visiting Inspectors have regularly visited the Prison at least once each week, and have made critical examinations of any irregularities, and by suggestions and advice have aided greatly in the maintenance of discipline and the improvement of its sanitary condition.

I again respectfully call your attention to the insufficiency of the amount paid to convicts on their discharge, which under our rules varies from one to five dollars, regulated by the distance from the Prison to the county-seat where they were convicted. As the State

of New York pays its convicts ten dollars and transportation home, the United States Government five dollars and transportation home, and I believe all other States pay at least the lowest of the amounts above stated, I respectfully recommend that the law be amended so as to direct the payment to convicts, on discharge, the sum of five dollars and transportation to their homes if residents of the State, and five dollars and transportation to the border of the State if non-residents. An additional appropriation of one thousand dollars would be ample for this purpose. My reasons for recommending this are in the interest of their reformation and were stated in my report of 1899, as follows :

“The discharged prisoner leaves the Prison door despondent, with only money enough to last a day or two. Every hand is turned against him. He is often too proud or too sensitive to return to his friends, and although he may beg for work, people hesitate to employ him if it is known that he is an ex-convict. Hunger and want of lodgings overcome all the good resolutions he may have made while in Prison, and in desperation he again drifts into crime and is soon in the hands of the law.

“As a measure for the prevention of crime, the treatment of the discharged prisoner should be carefully considered. The time when he should be helped is immediately upon his discharge, or all his good resolutions fail and his case becomes hopeless.”

My thanks are due to the Board of Inspectors, Supervisors, Clerks and Deputies for their advice and assistance in executing the laws and maintaining the discipline of the Prison.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL S. MOORE,

Keeper.

Statistics.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
October 31st, 1900.

To the Honorable the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—Please find statistical tables compiled from the records of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1900.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL,
Clerk of Prison.

Number of convicts in the New Jersey State Prison at end of fiscal year, October 31st, 1899:

Males.....	1,085	
Females.....	34	
	1,119	
Received under State commitments—Males.....	453	
Females.....	13	
Received under United States commitments—Males.....	2	
Received under revoked paroles.....	2	
Returned from Hospital for Insane.....	2	
	472	
		1,591

DISCHARGED.

By remission of time, New Jersey convicts—Males.....	343	
" " " " Females.....	17	
" " United States convicts—Males.....	57	
" " " " Females.....	3	
By pardon, United States convicts—Males.....	3	
" New Jersey convicts—Males.....	6	
By death, " " Males.....	4	
" United States " Males.....	1	
By parole.....	54	
By remission of fine.....	1	
By order of N. J. Supreme Court.....	1	
Transferred to Hospitals for the Insane..	10	
	500	
Remaining November 30th, 1900.....		1,091

TERMS OF SENTENCES.

Natural life.....	7
Thirty-four years.....	1
Thirty years.....	4
Twenty-five years.....	4
Twenty years.....	45
Nineteen years.....	1
Eighteen years.....	4
Seventeen years.....	1
Sixteen years.....	1
Fifteen years.....	24
Fourteen years.....	4
Thirteen years.....	4
Twelve years.....	18
Eleven years and six months.....	1
Ten years and three months.....	1
Ten years.....	91
Nine years and six months.....	1
Nine years.....	3
Eight years.....	22
Seven years and six months.....	4
Seven years.....	44
Six years and six months.....	4
Six years.....	36
Five years and six months.....	1
Five years and one day.....	1
Five years.....	172
Four years and six months.....	3
Four years.....	57
Three years and six months.....	11
Three years.....	175
Two years and ten months.....	1
Two years and six months.....	34
Two years.....	158
One year and nine months.....	2
One year and six months.....	47
One year and three months.....	6
One year and two months.....	1
One year.....	83
Ten months.....	1
Nine months.....	7
Eight months.....	1
Seven months.....	3
Six months.....	2
Total.....	1091

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Assault and battery.....	51
Assault and battery by wounding.....	1
Assault and battery and robbery.....	12
Assault and battery and rape.....	5
Assault and battery with intent to kill and assault and battery.....	1
Assault and carnal abuse upon a woman child under the age of 16.....	5
Assault on an officer, &c.....	3
Assault with attempt to commit rape.....	5
Assault and battery with attempt to commit rape.....	4
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	22
Assault and battery with intent to rob.....	6
Assault with intent to kill.....	17
Assault and robbery.....	1
Assault and battery and resisting an officer.....	3
Assault and battery and assault on officer.....	1
Assault with intent to rape.....	2
Assault with intent to rob on the highway.....	2
Assault with intent to commit robbery.....	1
Assault with intent to kill and robbery.....	2
Assault with intent to ravish.....	5
Assault with intent to kill, breaking, entering, &c.....	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	2
Aggravated assault.....	2
Atrocious assault and battery with intent to rape.....	1
Atrocious assault and battery.....	44
Atrocious assault and battery and robbery.....	2
Atrocious assault and battery, &c.....	3
Attempt to kill.....	1
Attempt breaking, entering and assault and battery.....	1
Abusing infant.....	4
Attempt to wreck a railroad train.....	1
Abortion.....	2
Abusing infant and incest.....	1
Abuse of a woman child.....	1
Attempt at carnal abuse.....	3
Attempt at rape.....	4
Assault with attempt to commit murder.....	1
Arson.....	2
Assault and battery and abuse.....	5
Attempt to break and enter with intent to steal.....	1
Assault and battery, breaking and entering with intent to steal, resisting officer and assault and battery.....	2
Attempt at sodomy.....	1
Attempt at burglary.....	4
Adultery.....	3
Assault with intent to ravish, indecent exposure of person, aggravated assault.....	1

Attempt at larceny from the person.....	2
Attempt to commit larceny.....	4
Atrocious assault and battery on officer, prison escape and burglary.....	1
Attempt to escape jail, assault and battery on an officer, kidnaping.....	1
Atrocious assault and battery and assault and battery.....	1
Attempting fraud.....	1
Assault on officer, &c.....	2
Aiding green goods scheme.....	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving.....	48
Breaking, entering with intent to steal.....	2
Breaking, entering, larceny and larceny.....	1
Breaking, entering, atrocious assault and battery.....	1
Breaking.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	35
Breaking, entering with intent—larceny of horse, wagon, &c.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny.....	77
Breaking jail and rescue.....	1
Burglary and receiving, and larceny as bailee.....	1
Breaking with assault and battery, with intent to kill.....	4
Breaking, entering, breaking jail.....	1
Breaking, entering with intent, burglary and receiving.....	1
Breaking with intent.....	29
Breaking, entering, &c.....	15
Breaking with intent, burglary and robbery.....	4
Breaking, &c.....	1
Breaking and grand larceny.....	1
Breaking, entering and grand larceny.....	3
Breaking with intent, &c.....	6
Breaking, entering and larceny and breaking jail.....	1
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	2
Breaking with intent to steal.....	2
Breaking, entering and grand larceny.....	2
Breaking, entering and grand larceny and escape.....	1
Bigamy.....	7
Burning.....	3
Burning, &c.....	2
Burglary.....	20
Burglary and receiving stolen goods, breaking, entering and stealing.....	2
Burglary, robbery and assault and battery.....	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving, and assault and battery.....	3
Breach of the law as to lotteries.....	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving, and rape.....	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving by day with intent to steal by day.....	2
Breaking by night, entering, larceny and receiving.....	1
Burglarly and receiving.....	4
Conspiracy to break, enter and steal.....	4
Carnal abuse and rape.....	2
Carnal abuse.....	4

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Carnal abuse of girl under sixteen years of age.....	3
Carrying burglar's tools and concealed weapons.....	1
Carrying burglar's tools.....	1
Disorderly house.....	5
Entering.....	1
Entering and larceny.....	10
Entering with intent to steal.....	2
Entering, larceny and receiving.....	7
Entering with intent.....	1
Embezzlement.....	5
Enticing away a child.....	1
Embezzlement and grand larceny.....	1
Entering and larceny by day.....	1
Embezzlement, assault and battery and robbery.....	1
Entering, larceny and receiving, atrocious assault and battery and assault and battery.....	2
Forgery.....	16
Forgery and uttering.....	5
Fraudulently promising employment.....	1
False pretenses.....	6
False pretenses and larceny.....	2
Forgery, attempt abduction.....	1
Grand larceny, breaking, etc.....	1
Grand larceny.....	48
Grand larceny, taking horse.....	1
Homicide.....	2
Having burglars' tools.....	2
Having in possession counterfeit plates of U. S. obligations, etc.....	1
Highway robbery.....	10
High misdemeanor.....	7
Highway robbery, assault with intent to rob.....	1
Housebreaking.....	16
Incestuous assault.....	1
Indecent assault.....	1
Indecent exposure.....	3
Indecent proposals, &c.....	1
Injury and destroying railroad property.....	1
Incest.....	4
Illegal sale of liquor.....	10
Indictment violation of act of Congress April 18th, 1884.....	1
Incestuous conduct.....	1
Illegal Dredging.....	2
Keeping disorderly house.....	3
Keeping disorderly house, aiding to commit rape.....	1
Receiving and larceny above value of twenty dollars.....	1
Larceny.....	49
Larceny as bailee.....	2
Larceny, etc.....	2
Larceny and receiving.....	32

Larceny from the person.....	19
Larceny from the person and receiving.....	6
Larceny, breaking prison, etc.....	2
Larceny of umbrellas from numerous persons.....	2
Lewdness.....	1
Larceny of bicycle.....	1
Larceny of horse.....	1
Larceny above twenty dollars.....	2
Larceny and receiving and keeping disorderly house.....	3
Making, etc., counterfeit coin.....	1
Manslaughter.....	25
Murder.....	44
Murder, first degree.....	6
Murder, second degree.....	22
Malicious mischief.....	7
Misdemeanor.....	3
Malfeasance in office, embezzlement, etc.....	1
Obstructing railway train.....	1
Open lewdness.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1
Passing and having in possession counterfeit quarter dollars.....	2
Petit larceny.....	8
Perjury.....	2
Poisoning.....	3
Presenting false claims for reimbursement in pension case.....	1
Passing and attempting to pass, and having in possession counterfeit notes.....	1
Rape.....	18
Rape upon daughter.....	1
Receiving.....	9
Rape and Incest.....	1
Riot, &c.....	5
Receiving stolen goods, &c.....	3
Receiving stolen goods, breaking prison.....	1
Robbery.....	25
Robbery from the person by violence.....	1
Robbery, &c.....	5
Stealing.....	1
Selling hired property.....	1
Seduction.....	1
Stealing chickens.....	2
Sodomy.....	10
Unlawfully taking—larceny of horse.....	2
Unlawful cohabitation.....	1
Uttering.....	2
Violation of Sections 5209 and 5440 U. S. Revised Statutes.....	2
Violation of Sections 5478 U. S. Revised Statutes.....	1

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Taking horse out of possession and control of the owner without consent.....	1
Writing worthless checks.....	1
Total.....	<u>1,091</u>

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic.....	51
Bergen.....	30
Burlington.....	44
Camden.....	45
Cape May.....	8
Cumberland.....	47
Essex.....	158
Gloucester.....	9
Hudson.....	213
Hunterdon.....	18
Mercer.....	37
Middlesex.....	33
Monmouth.....	59
Morris.....	45
Ocean.....	3
Passaic.....	98
Salem.....	17
Somerset.....	24
Sussex.....	15
Union.....	51
Warren.....	17
Supreme Court.....	1
United States, District of Columbia.....	58
United States, District of Delaware.....	3
United States, District of New Jersey.....	6
United States, District of Virginia.....	1
Total.....	<u>1,091</u>

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Fifteen to twenty years.....	95
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	266
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	260
Thirty to forty years.....	283
Forty to fifty years.....	97
Fifty to sixty years.....	66
Sixty to seventy years.....	22
Seventy to eighty years.....	2
Total.....	<u>1,091</u>

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

Alabama.....	2
Arizona.....	1
Arkansas.....	1
California.....	1
Connecticut.....	11
Colorado.....	1
Delaware.....	11
District of Columbia.....	36
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	5
Illinois.....	2
Iowa.....	1
Indiana.....	2
Kentucky.....	3
Louisiana.....	1
Maine.....	1
Michigan.....	4
Maryland.....	38
Massachusetts.....	17
Minnesota.....	1
Missouri.....	6
Nebraska.....	1
New Hampshire.....	3
New Jersey.....	379
New York.....	146
North Carolina.....	7
Ohio.....	6
Pennsylvania.....	85
Rhode Island.....	3
South Carolina.....	2
Tennessee.....	2
Vermont.....	1
Virginia.....	36
West Virginia.....	1
Austria.....	18
Belgium.....	2
Canada.....	7
Cape Colony.....	1
Cuba.....	2
Denmark.....	2
England.....	15
France.....	4
Germany.....	60
Greece.....	1
Holland.....	8
Hungary.....	2
Ireland.....	46

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Italy.....	51
Mexico.....	1
Panama.....	1
Prussia.....	1
Russia.....	25
Russia Poland.....	8
Scotland.....	7
Sweden.....	5
West Indies.....	1
Asia.....	1
Total.....	<u>1,091</u>

YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1872.....	1
1887.....	1
1888.....	4
1890.....	3
1891.....	3
1892.....	9
1893.....	15
1894.....	19
1895.....	28
1896.....	52
1897.....	96
1898.....	203
1899.....	291
1900.....	366
Total.....	<u>1,091</u>

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First commitment.....	860
Second commitment.....	161
Third commitment.....	46
Fourth commitment.....	13
Fifth commitment.....	7
Sixth commitment.....	2
Seventh commitment.....	1
Eighth commitment.....	1
Total.....	<u>1,091</u>

EDUCATION.

Can read and write.....	921
Cannot read and write.....	149
Can read only.....	21
Total.....	<u>1,091</u>

STATE PRISON REPORT.

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	831
White females.....	17
Colored males.....	233
Colored females.....	10
Total.....	1,091

DAILY AVERAGE.

Males.....	1,071
Females.....	32
Average daily average.....	1,103

Report of Prison Physician.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison:

SIRS—The course of the current year has been marked by no occurrence of epidemics, the prevailing diseases being those usually accompanying the climatic changes of the seasons, viz., the intestinal disorders of Summer, the colds and catarrhal affections of Winter; or again the various neuroses accompanying broken-down constitutions, or the tubercloses and scrofuloses, as more readily developed and fostered from midst the environments of prison life and prison labor.

The number of patients supposably sick and applying for relief, has, by improved methods of management, been somewhat diminished but is still large. The actual per cent., however, of laboring men excused from work per day at the daily calls, because of sickness, is comparatively small, being, exclusive of the hospital inmates, about 1.04 in the whole working force of the prison.

The cases requiring surgical interference in behalf of a restoration to capacity for labor have been, during the current year, about as numerous as usually heretofore reported. Various operations have been performed during the year, among which may be mentioned: amputation of the hand, amputation of portions of the hands and fingers, operations for the radical cure of hernia, for strangulated omental hernia, for the extirpation of hæmorrhoids, for the excision of varicose veins, for the removal of tumors of various kinds from various locations, for the extraction of foreign bodies chiefly from the eye and fingers, the operations for phymosis, paraphymosis, etc.

Successful results were obtained from the ligature of the severed jugular vein, in a case of attempted suicide; also in a case of traumatic tetanus, from a self-inflicted wound.

No cases of diphtheria have been treated during the year, nor has a case of small-pox occurred in this institution for one or more decades, vaccination having been systematically practiced on the admission of convicts to the prison.

As may be learned from previous records, the mortality rate of the prison has for many years steadily decreased. During a series of twelve years, from 1877 to 1888, both inclusive, the death rate as compared with the daily average of prison inmates for that period was 2.78 per cent. That from the year 1889 to the year 1900, both inclusive, was but 1.02 per cent.

For the past five years it is found to have been but .94 of one per cent., whilst that of the past year, with its five deaths and daily average of 1,103 inmates, is recorded at .45 of one per cent.; one of the deaths included in the mortality being in the case of a prisoner brought in almost moribund, having been admitted to the prison on January 29th and having died on February 2d.

It is believed that this diminution in the death-rate is chiefly attributable to the constantly improved sanitary conditions of the prison, and to the larger facilities afforded the prisoner by the officials of the prison in the way of space accommodation, diet, clothing, bathing, medicines and appliances, and out-of-door exercise, all potent agencies in the preservation of health and for the cure of disease.

In determining, however, the causes of this diminishing death-rate, it is but fair to bear in mind that the action of the Court of Pardons and Parole in dismissing to their homes (through pardon and parole) some who, because of incurable maladies, were in a hopeless condition, must be accepted to a moderate extent as a component factor in this decrease.

In estimating this influence it must not be forgotten that these releases, when so accorded, even from the hospital, were not by any means all in cases of the sick, but, as a general rule, were granted for a variety of causes not necessary to enumerate here.

In conclusion, this department of the Prison has occasion to appreciate the favorable action of the legislators and the State and Prison officials in the liberal facilities now afforded for the care and treatment of the sick; facilities in the employment of which the medical officers of the Prison are encouraged to keep their armament of information and action up to the constant progress and requirements of the profession they represent.

SUMMARY

Of Sick in New Jersey State Prison for the Year Ending October 31st, 1900.

	Number of convicts in prison at close of each month.	Sick in hospital at close of each month.	Died in hospital or in cell.	Discharged by expiration of sentence whilst in hospital	Pardoned whilst in hospital.	Paroled whilst in hospital.	Sent to State Hospital for the Insane.	Returned from State Hospital for the Insane.	Remaining sick from last month, and excused from work.	Taken sick during the month and excused from work.	Total treated during the month and excused from work.
1899.											
November	1,138	33		1					43	57	100
December	1,140	31			3				43	55	98
1900.											
January	1,132	33		1			3		38	84	122
February	1,141	30	3		1				43	77	120
March	1,113	32		2					45	78	123
April	1,092	34			1	6			41	93	134
May	1,103	29	1				3		47	73	120
June	1,100	30		1					44	73	117
July	1,094	31	1	2		1			46	66	112
August	1,068	32		2			4		49	70	119
September	1,044	32		2					48	45	93
October	1,091	32						2	38	75	113
Total	13,256	37.9	5	11	5	7	10	2	525	846	1,371
Monthly average	1104.6	31.6	.41	.91	.41	.58	.83	.16	43	70	114

Daily average of Prison inmates, 1,103.

Respectfully submitted,
 T. H. MACKENZIE,
 Prison Physician.

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1900

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Moral Instructors' Report.

To the Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New Jersey :

HONORED SIR—I, as Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison, herewith submit to you my annual report, and in so doing would state that nothing of a startling or eventful nature has occurred during the year. The attendance upon chapel services, though not compulsory, has been good, the seating capacity fully occupied at every service, and the respectful and earnest attention paid to the teachings of the pulpit attracts the notice of the officers and the casual visitors. This is a hopeful indication of good, bespeaking as it does on the part, at least, of some, an interest in those things that inure to their welfare. If the prisoner can be induced to consider his condition he has peered into the field of hope. This, with the Divine blessing, will quicken his moral perceptions which have been dulled by a vicious life. This awakening to thought of better and purer things, if fostered, will lead not simply to an eradication of bad habits, but to a complete change of character. This is absolutely essential for the good and safety of the individual and of the community. The helps toward the attainment of this desirable end include the physical and the mental constitution, as well as the moral and spiritual. Remove as far as possible the physical effects of a vicious, dissipated life; let the stream of a pure literature flow into and through the mind, and the muddy waters of impurity which have soddened the mind will be driven out and the soul then will be the better prepared for the occupancy of good. Supplement this work by manual training and enforced industry, and the whole life will be transformed into a beautiful and influential character.

To secure such a desirable result is not the mission of the Moral Instructor alone; every officer of the prison should aid, by precept and example, in everything that is helpful to a better life. Coming in daily contact with the prisoners, they should impress by their moral, if not Christian, conduct, those under their care. I am satisfied,

after an experience and the observation of several years, that if such a course is pursued there will be a greater number won from the powers of evil and changed into good men and women. This certainly will be wrought in the case of those who come for the first term into the gloom of the prison cell. These, burdened with the weight of disgrace, tortured with the thoughts of their families' suffering, are, in the great majority of cases, susceptible to gracious influences and can be turned from the path of evil, into which under the stress of temptation they have wandered, back into the ways of right. Again and again have first-termers said to me, as I have given them in their cells kindly counsel and encouragement, "Chaplain, I will try, with God's help, to be a better man here, and when I go out will prove my sincerity;" and the letters received from these men after their discharge prove the efficacy of good teaching and example. This for the inside; but what for the outside of prison walls?

How shall the ex-convicts be received in order to strengthen their desire for a correct life? I answer: the first thing is to provide them with work. There is a wider latitude of meaning than is usually given to the old proverb, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." Keep a man employed and he is less likely to go wrong. Next to giving employment, give him your sympathy. The kindly look, the word of encouragement, are wonderful helpmeets in the work of man's restoration; the averted look, the cutting word, are as poisoned daggers that kill the new, weak resolve to lead a good and honest life. Encouragement and guidance are sometimes worth more than money to him who is endeavoring to live right.

The above are suggestions prompted by an experience of years in prison work which I sincerely believe will accomplish much and lasting good, in the way of restoration of those who have wandered from the path of rectitude.

In closing I desire to give my sincere thanks to Major E. J. Anderson, Supervisor, S. S. Moore, Principal Keeper, the Board of Inspectors and the subordinate officers for uniform courtesy and help.

Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,

Moral Instructor.

TRENTON, November 21, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors :

GENTLEMEN—I herewith lay before you my fourth annual report as Moral Instructor.

The morning services of the Catholic church, consisting in mass with holy communion and sermon, have been held by me on every Sunday and on several holidays in the course of the year. The attendance at these services and the reverential behavior while in chapel, demonstrates a high degree of spiritual earnestness in the inmates of our institution. The communion service has been participated in, at one time or another, by the greater number of my charges.

Services of a special character took place on May thirtieth, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop McFaul, of this diocese, administered confirmation to a class of fifty-two. The thoughtful words of the Bishop, addressed to the convicts on this occasion, made a deep impression on all that were present.

Besides the regular religious and moral discourses delivered in chapel, I have endeavored to inculcate the principles of faith and christian life through the confessional and my individual talks, either at the cells or in my office. In brief, my aim has been to come into personal contact with my charges. With many I have done this as soon as they had arrived in prison; with the others I have made use of suitable opportunities as they were offered me.

In caring for the Female Department I have been aided greatly by the members of the Sisterhood of St. Francis and of the Mission Helpers. They visit the inmates with regularity and, under my supervision, apply themselves to the moral and religious uplifting of their fallen sisters. Their modesty and earnest spirituality gain for them the respect and affection of the inmates and contribute largely to the spiritual betterment of the latter.

The conduct of the convicts assigned to my care has been, in my estimation, very good. Among them the monthly percentage of punishment has been, on the average, but .017 of the whole number in confinement during the month.

The number of foreign-born convicts who are not able to read English makes it my duty to recommend to you an increase in the number of books in foreign languages in our library. These men are entitled

to the same privileges as the others that speak our English tongue. Unfortunately, however, our stock of books does not include anything in their languages, or at most only a few worn-out volumes, not enough in quantity nor sufficient in quality to satisfy the craving for reading that exists in the men in question.

The Principal Keeper, Supervisor, Matron, Physician, and their deputies and assistants, have shown me all courtesies and have aided me in my work whenever it lay in their power.

In conclusion, I express the assurance that the same amicable relations that have marked your intercourse with me up to the present time will also continue in the future.

With sentiments of respect, gentlemen, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

ALOYS M. FISH,

Moral Instructor.

