

# REPORT

OF THE

## NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

INSPECTORS, SUPERVISOR, KEEPER, MORAL IN-  
STRUCTOR, AND PHYSICIAN,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1870.

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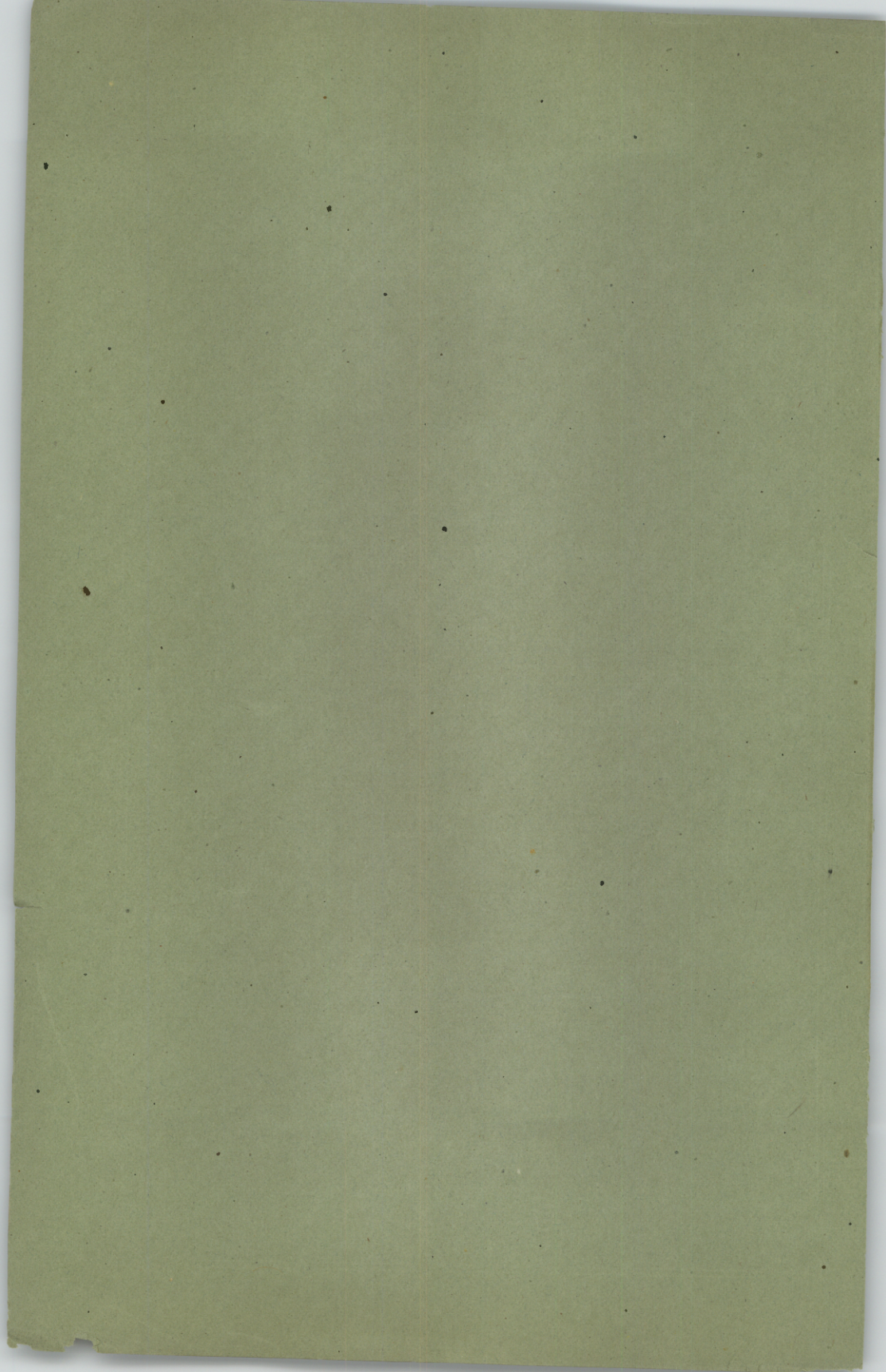


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1871.





# REPORT

OF THE

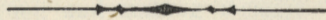
## NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

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and cells, lightning rods on the various buildings, tin work, plumbing, painting, etc.

The amount appropriated for the prison library, five hundred (\$500) dollars, has been judiciously expended for that purpose, and the library has now a good selection of some two thousand five hundred volumes, which are eagerly sought for and perused by many of the convicts.

The health of the prisoners has been good, remarkably so, considering the number confined here (averaging 614) and the extreme heat of the past season. For further particulars see Physician's Report.

The discipline of the prison has been good. There has been but little occasion for punishment, and that of the lightest character. We cannot speak too highly of the good results of the commutation act, passed second April, 1869. The convicts seem to be upon their best behavior, and through the firm but kind treatment of the Keeper, D. D. Hennion, Esq., whose endeavors have been so successful during the past year in maintaining good order, the most perfect discipline has prevailed in the institution.

Our intercourse with the Supervisor, Col. Wm. R. Murphy, and his associates in the Board of Supervisors, Hon. Wm. K. McDonald and Hon. Wm. P. McMichael, has been pleasant and satisfactory. When all are striving for the best interests of the State, they will, as a matter of course, act harmoniously; although the act passed March, 1869, by the legislature, for the government and regulation of the State Prison, does not define as clearly as it should do, the separate duties to be performed by both Boards. In fact it requires the same work to be done by both the Supervisors and Inspectors.

There are at the present time confined in the prison four small girls from eleven to fourteen years of age, for the crime of larceny, and we would earnestly recommend to your Honorable Body the necessity of providing some other more suitable place of confinement for girls of so tender years. No parent can visit this institution and see these children, who will not feel sad to find them incarcerated with old and hardened criminals. They see and know each other while confined together here, and when released from prison may come in contact with and associate together. Thus, these young and comparatively innocent little ones may be led to pursue a life of crime; whereas if some provision was made for them in some reformatory institution, they might be saved from ruin, and become good and useful members of society. Heretofore there has not been so great a necessity for an institution of this character for girls; but as the population of the State is rapidly increasing, no doubt crime will also increase, and if even these four children could be saved from greater crime, it would be money well expended by the State. We trust that the Legislative Committee will inquire into this matter, and urge an appropriation for the purpose.

The prison physician, Dr. J. L. Bodine, has performed his duties faithfully, and we gladly testify to his ability and strict attention to the sick.

The Clerk of the prison, Mr. Charles F. Salkeld, is always on duty, obliging and faithful in the discharge of the duties required of him, which of late have very much increased, and he well deserves our commendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. SMITH,  
JOHN H. MARKLEY,  
A. M. HUTCHINSON,  
MICHAEL KILCAULEY,  
JAMES RITCHIE, } *Inspectors.*

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STATE PRISON REPORT

The prison physician, Dr. J. S. [Name], has performed his duties faithfully and we gladly testify to his ability and strict attention to the sick.

The Clerk of the prison, Mr. Charles K. [Name], is always on duty, obliging and helpful in the discharge of the duties required of him, which of late have very much increased, and he well deserves our commendation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. SMITH  
 JOHN W. WALKER  
 A. M. HUTTONSON  
 MICHAEL KIRKLEY  
 JAMES FITCHER

Witness my hand

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## STATISTICAL TABLES.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }  
TRENTON, November 10, 1870. }

*To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN :—Herewith find statistical tables compiled from records of this institution, as required by law, for year ending October 31, 1870.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. F. SALKELD,  
*Clerk of Prison.*

### STATISTICS.

Number confined December 31, 1869, . . . . .	609
Number received from that time to October 30, 1870 (ten months),	281
Total, confined from December 31, 1869, to October 31, 1870,	890

There have been discharged as follows :

By time remitted (act April 2, 1869) . . . . .	236
By expiration of sentences, . . . . .	3
*Pardoned, . . . . .	48
Died, . . . . .	6
Taken to Lunatic Asylum, . . . . .	1
Escaped, . . . . .	3
	<hr/> 297

Number in confinement October 31, 1870, . . . . .	593
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\*Of the above number four (4) were pardoned by the President and authorities at Washington, and the remainder, forty-four (44) by the Court of Pardons of this State.

## TERM OF SENTENCES.

During natural life, . . . . .	5
Thirty years, . . . . .	3
Twenty-seven years, . . . . .	2
Twenty years, . . . . .	11
Seventeen years, . . . . .	1
Sixteen years, . . . . .	1
Fifteen years, . . . . .	12
Twelve years, . . . . .	4
Ten years, . . . . .	39
Nine years, . . . . .	4
Eight years, . . . . .	15
Seven years and six months, . . . . .	2
Seven years and four months, . . . . .	1
Seven years, . . . . .	12
Six years, . . . . .	7
Five years, . . . . .	97
Four years and seven months, . . . . .	1
Four years, . . . . .	15
Three years and nine months, . . . . .	2
Three years and six months, . . . . .	6
Three years, . . . . .	97
Two years and eight months, . . . . .	3
Two years and six months, . . . . .	21
Two years, . . . . .	74
One year and eight months, . . . . .	2
One year and seven months, . . . . .	1
One year, . . . . .	91
Nine months, . . . . .	8
Six months, . . . . .	56

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## COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic, . . . . .	6
Burlington, . . . . .	28
Bergen, . . . . .	35
Camden, . . . . .	50
Cape May, . . . . .	2
Cumberland, . . . . .	16
Essex, . . . . .	111
Gloucester, . . . . .	7
Hudson, . . . . .	103
Hunterdon, . . . . .	12
Mercer, . . . . .	31
Monmouth, . . . . .	8

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Middlesex, . . . . .	25
Morris, . . . . .	22
Passaic, . . . . .	27
Salem, . . . . .	12
Sussex, . . . . .	4
Somerset, . . . . .	14
Union, . . . . .	31
Warren, . . . . .	7
United States District Court, . . . . .	30
Morris and Essex, . . . . .	3
Bergen and Passaic, . . . . .	2
Union and Hunterdon, . . . . .	1
Union and Bergen, . . . . .	2
Essex and United States District Court, . . . . .	2
Morris and United States District Court, . . . . .	2

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## PLACES OF NATIVITY

New Jersey, . . . . .	178
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	52
New York, . . . . .	70
Massachusetts, . . . . .	9
Maryland, . . . . .	7
Delaware, . . . . .	4
Virginia, . . . . .	6
Rhode Island, . . . . .	2
South Carolina, . . . . .	3
North Carolina, . . . . .	2
Georgia, . . . . .	3
Alabama, . . . . .	2
Louisiana, . . . . .	4
Vermont, . . . . .	1
Kentucky, . . . . .	3
Ohio, . . . . .	2
Florida, . . . . .	1
District of Columbia, . . . . .	1
Illinois, . . . . .	2
Missouri, . . . . .	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1
Canada, . . . . .	3
Mexico, . . . . .	1
Honduras, . . . . .	1
Germany, . . . . .	108
Wales, . . . . .	1
Scotland, . . . . .	3



STATE PRISON REPORT.

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

From eleven to fifteen, . . . . .	8
From sixteen to twenty, . . . . .	113
From twenty to twenty-five, . . . . .	237
From twenty-five to thirty, . . . . .	95
From thirty to forty, . . . . .	66
From forty to fifty, . . . . .	54
From fifty to sixty, . . . . .	14
From sixty to seventy, . . . . .	3
From seventy to eighty, . . . . .	3
	<hr/>
	593



## SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, }  
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, Oct. 31, 1870. }

*To His Excellency, Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of New Jersey :*

SIR:—Joint Resolution No. 8, approved March 17th, 1870, requires the reports of the several departments of the State Prison to be made up to October 31, instead of December 31, as heretofore; the following, therefore, will only exhibit the operations and results during ten months:

It will be seen by the profit and loss account, that the expenses amount to \$61,742.51, and the earnings to \$58,331.76, leaving a deficit of \$3,410.75. The assets amount to \$33,023.67, and the liabilities to \$6,419.35. This latter sum constitutes the entire indebtedness of the institution.

Since the last report a contract for the labor of fifty convicts has been made with Mr. Edward H. Crozer, for the manufacture of cotton and other cloths, part of whom are already at work. This will make the number of convicts under contract, four hundred and fifty, the proceeds of whose labor will more than pay the cost of maintaining all the convicts. It is proper to state in this connection, that there remains in the hands of the State Treasurer, appropriations for the support of the Prison, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, no part of which will be needed for that purpose.

Appended is a statement of the expenses and earnings of the Prison from November 30, 1864, to the close of the present fiscal year. From this statement it will be seen that the heavy burden so long borne by the State to maintain her correctional institution, is nearly removed, and that there is a reasonable expectation that hereafter, instead of drawing funds from the State for its support, it will pay something into the treasury from its earnings.

The number of convicts received since December 31st last, is two hundred and eighty-one, of this number, ninety-six were sentenced for one year, eleven for nine months, and forty-nine for six months. These short term convicts contribute very little in the aggregate towards the support of the Prison; their subsistence while incarcerated

ted, and the clothing and money given them on their discharge, is largely in excess of the proceeds of their labor. The last two items (clothing and money) amount during the year just closed to nearly the difference between the expenses and earnings as shown in the balance sheet.

In the last report, mention is made of the workshop then in course of erection. It has since been completed, and fully justifies the opinion then expressed, that "it will not be inferior to any Prison Workshop in the United States." The board of Supervisors, under whose direction it was erected, feel a commendable pride in contrasting this substantial building and its appointments, with its very moderate cost.

Under the provisions of a supplement to the act to authorize an extension of the State Prison, approved March 17th, 1870, the board of Supervisors invited proposals for building another wing by advertisement in all the daily newspapers of the State. Contracts were subsequently made with the following named persons, being the lowest bidder in each case:

John Milne, for Trenton brown stone per perch \$1.65.

John Milne, for cut stone per cubic foot \$1.50.

John Milne, for laying stone, including lime, sand and cement, per perch \$3.35.

Phillips and Hill, carpenter work and materials, \$4,075.00.

Charles Carr and Lewis P. Thompson, for iron window and door frames in the exterior walls, \$2,500.00.

William Watts, slating, peach bottom slate, per foot  $11\frac{3}{4}$  cents.

George E. Fell, for bricks per thousand, \$8.40.

John C. Grant, for North River blue stone flagging; 176 for cell floors 5 inches thick, per foot \$1.10; 44 for cell floors 5 inches thick, per foot, \$1.18; 3 inches thick, per foot, 34 cents.

These contracts do not include the erection of the cells nor the interior iron work.

The work as far as it has progressed, is entirely satisfactory, and is fully up to the requirements of the several contracts. This wing is built after the best models, with some important improvements not seen in any other Prison, especially as regards light and ventilation, and the facilities for cleansing the entire building.

This additional room is much needed, and the Board desire to press it to completion without delay.

In the report of last year, some opinions were expressed in reference to the government and management of prisons and prisoners. Those opinions have been strengthened by the experience and observations of another year. I desire now only to refer to the suggestion then made in relation to the want of a suitable department for purposes of religious and secular instruction.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. MURPHY, *Supervisor.*



Statement showing the cost of maintaining the convicts and their earnings each year, from November 30th, 1864, TO THE CLOSE OF THE PRESENT fiscal year.

From Nov. 30, 1864,	}	Expenses,	. . .	\$43,886.46	
to Nov. 30, 1865.		Earnings,	. . .	30,409.78	
		Net loss	. . .	<u>\$13,476.68</u>	
From Nov. 30, 1865,	}	3½ months {	Expenses,	. . .	\$27,883.33
to March 15, 1866.			Earnings,	. . .	6,089.92
		Net loss	. . .	<u>\$21,793.41</u>	
From March 15, 1866,	}	8½ months. {	Expenses,	. . .	\$49,273.26
to Nov. 30, 1866.			Earnings,	. . .	20,082.86
		Net loss	. . .	<u>\$29,190.40</u>	
From Nov. 30, 1866,	}	Expenses,	. . .	\$87,839.32	
to Nov. 30, 1867.		Earnings,	. . .	31,733.42	
		Net loss	. . .	<u>\$56,105.90</u>	
From Nov. 30, 1867,	}	Expenses,	. . .	\$95,369.68	
to Nov. 30, 1868.		Earnings,	. . .	39,392.38	
		Net loss	. . .	<u>\$55,977.30</u>	
From Nov. 30, 1868,	}	4 months. {	Expenses,	. . .	\$67,852.20
to March 31, 1869.			Earnings,	. . .	6,777.52
		Net loss	. . .	<u>\$61,074.68</u>	
From March 31, 1869,	}	9 months. {	Expenses,	. . .	\$49,317.89
to Dec. 31, 1869.			Earnings,	. . .	42,356.13
		Net loss	. . .	<u>\$6,961.76</u>	
From Dec. 31, 1869,	}	10 months. {	Expenses,	. . .	\$61,742.51
to October 31, 1870.			Earnings,	. . .	58,331.76
		Net loss	. . .	<u>\$3,410.75</u>	





## KEEPER'S REPORT.

KEEPER'S OFFICE, }  
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, Nov. 1, 1870. }

*To His Excellency, Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of New Jersey :*

SIR :—In pursuance of the law, I respectfully submit the following report :

From the date of my last annual report, December 31, 1869, to October 31, 1870, the number of prisoners discharged was as follows :

By remission of time and expiration, . . . . .	239
By pardon, . . . . .	48

Total, . . . . .	<u>287</u>
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Of the two thousand dollars specially appropriated to the Keeper for the purpose of giving convicts a small amount of money on their discharge, the sum of one thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars has been expended for that purpose during the year ending October 31, 1870. In addition to the above amount, clothing has been furnished to discharged prisoners to the amount of one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight dollars for the same period. No appropriation having been made for that purpose, the cost of the clothing so furnished has been paid from the earnings of the Prison.

After careful medical examination, I removed one insane convict to the State Lunatic Asylum on the 11th of February last, according to Act of March 26, 1869.

I cannot too highly commend the Act of April 2, 1869. Of the two hundred and thirty-nine prisoners discharged during the year just closed, two hundred and thirty-six have availed themselves of its provisions to reduce their terms of sentence, and but three have had to serve their full time. In fact, it is the general understanding throughout the Prison, that convicts would prefer to be punished than to lose the credits that the law provides for them. The discipline of the Prison is remarkably good, the convicts generally doing their work well and conducting themselves according to the rules of the

Prison. But little punishment is required to keep up the discipline, and that little is allotted to a very small portion of the number in confinement. I have now confined here five hundred and ninety-three convicts, for which I have cell room to accommodate three hundred and fifty, compelling me in some cases to put two and three in a cell. This state of things, I am happy to say, will be remedied as soon as the new wing, which is now being built, is finished, which will give me one hundred and seventy-six more cells. The sanitary condition of the Prison has been remarkably good; much care has been taken to preserve cleanliness, both of the convicts and buildings; for more specific information I refer you to the report of the Physician. I would also refer you to the report of the Moral Instructor for information in reference to the duties of his office. The amount paid for transportation and costs of conviction of prisoners from December 31, 1869, to October 31, 1870, was twenty-one thousand, five hundred and twenty-one dollars and sixty-one cents.

The following amounts have been paid on drafts approved by Inspectors, from December 31, 1869, to October 31, 1870, viz:

Salaries of Officers, . . . . .	\$34,730 41
Salaries of Inspectors, . . . . .	1,530 00
Reward for escaped prisoner, . . . . .	100 00
Repairs to Prison, . . . . .	13,270 83
	<hr/>
	\$49,631 24

In addition to these amounts, the sum of \$270.00 has been paid to the parties appointed to appraise the Prison property.

In conclusion it gives me pleasure to state, that my relations with the Board of Supervisors and Board of Inspectors have been both pleasant and satisfactory, the members of both Boards having aided me at all times with advice, and sustained me in the performance of my official duty. The usual statistical tables will be found accompanying the report of the Board of Inspectors.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

DAVID D. HENNION,  
*Keeper New Jersey State Prison.*

## MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

*To His Excellency, Theodore F. Randolph, Governor, and the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the New Jersey State Prison.*

GENTLEMEN :—The undersigned respectfully reports that during the past year, the duties devolving upon him have been performed without interruption. The Gospel has been preached in each of the four wings of the Prison, on each succeeding Sabbath, and a considerable number of the convicts seem to appreciate the services, as evinced by enquiries, which they make concerning sentiments advanced, and the enquiries afford opportunity for extended remarks in unfolding to them the truth as it is in Jesus. I would have greater hopes of being profitable to the prisoners, if I had them in my presence, I cannot see them during service, nor they me; yet all can hear if they will, and a very considerable number of them do hear. Thus the seed of the good word is sown in their hearts, and by the blessing of a gracious God may spring up and bear fruit to praise his rich and free grace. Though it is not known that any conversions have taken place, yet I have right to believe that the labors bestowed, have not been in vain, a thoughtfulness has been begotten in some minds, and some have made promises of moral reformation. My mind is more and more impressed with the importance of early religious education, and we would, that parents could realize the importance of such education. A large portion of the inmates of this institution, have grown up without any moral restraints, and have gone from bad to worse, until they have been brought to this place of confinement. Several have said to me: "Sir I had no one to bring me up, I brought myself up, and now I am in this Prison." Oh that parents would be concerned for the moral and spiritual welfare of their children.

I find it very difficult to have personal interviews with the prisoners, except when detained in their cells by indisposition, as the most of them are employed in the workshops during the day. Sometimes an opportunity is afforded for such conversation during the evenings; especially, is this the case with those confined in the new wing, where through the grating I can speak with them. They are

all provided with the Scriptures, and a considerable portion of the men read them daily.

We now have a good Library, consisting of over twenty-three hundred volumes; about five hundred of these volumes have been added during the past year. Though comparatively small, yet it is sufficient to supply the wants of the convicts; many of whom are constant and diligent readers. By very diligent care over the books loaned, we have been enabled to preserve them to a much greater extent than formerly.

The law granting a remittance of time for good conduct, on the part of the prisoner is still producing its salutary effects; particularly with reference to the use of profane language, which formerly was very freely used by many of the convicts; for they have been repeatedly told that if they will use such language, they cannot have the benefit of the one day in each month, which is to be given at the discretion of the Moral Instructor. If they can be induced to refrain from the use of such language for six months, or a year, why not for any indefinite period of time.

Religious tracts are from time to time distributed, accompanied by a word or two, directing the attention of the recipient to the grand truth set forth in the tract, and by such means many are induced to read that, which otherwise would be disregarded. The *American Messenger* is still distributed monthly, and by many of the convicts received with great favor, and thus they obtain a large amount of very excellent religious reading.

I again most respectfully suggest that provision be made for the care of discharged convicts.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER H. WARNER.

*Moral Instructor.*

STATE PRISON, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, October 31, 1870.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN:—The general health of the Prison during the past year has been good. There has been no epidemic, nor any contagious disease. Rheumatism, Sore Throat, and Diarrhœa, have caused the greater part of the sickness in the Institution. The average daily sickness has been about three per cent. Besides this, there are a number of convicts, who, by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or bodily deformity are unable to perform assigned labor.

Several cases of consumption have been under treatment. This disease is readily developed by confinement. Colored prisoners especially suffer. Six deaths have occurred :

1. James Julius, (colored,) on March 20th, from consumption.
2. John Tinbrook, (colored,) on March 26th, from consumption.
3. William W. Johnston, (colored,) on April 4th, from consumption.
4. Henry Alexander, (colored,) on August 30th, from consumption.
5. Nelson Woodruff, died suddenly on September 19th, from rupture of the heart, caused by a fit of coughing. He suffered from chronic laryngitis.
6. Leo Probst, died suddenly on October 15th, from chronic pericarditis, with effusion.

John Jackson, an insane convict, was removed to the State Lunatic Asylum, on the 11th of February.

Pardons on medical grounds have been few. The means of fit treatment, are supplied in the Prison, and they are not always to be obtained by those who seek liberation on account of sickness.

The per centage of sickness and of deaths in the Prison, is less than among soldiers in time of peace, in the most healthy stations. And my impression is that in the convict class, the probabilities of life are greater in Prison than out of it.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BODINE,

*Physician New Jersey State Prison.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Prison:

General Remarks.—The general health of the Prison during the past year has been good. There has been no epidemic nor any contagious diseases. Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Diarrhoea have caused the greater part of the sickness in the Institution. The average daily sickness has been about three per cent. Besides this there are a number of convicts who, by reason of physical or mental infirmity, or bodily deformity are unable to perform assigned labor. Several cases of consumption have been under treatment. This disease is readily developed by confinement. Several patients appear to have died from this disease.

- 1. James Linton (colored), on March 20th, from consumption.
- 2. John Timbrook (colored), on March 21st, from consumption.
- 3. William W. Johnson (colored), on April 1st, from consumption.
- 4. Henry Alexander (colored), on August 30th, from consumption.

John Woodruff died suddenly on September 18th, from rupture of the heart, caused by a fit of coughing. He suffered from chronic dyspepsia.

B. Lee Probst, died suddenly on October 15th, from chronic pericarditis with effusion.

John Jackson, an insane convict, was removed to the State Lunatic Asylum on the 11th of February.

Lardner on medical grounds has been low. The means of treatment are supplied in the Prison, and convicts are not always to be obtained by those who seek liberation on account of sickness.

The general average of sickness and of deaths in the Prison is less than among soldiers in time of peace in the most healthy stations. A strong impression is that in the convict class the probability of life are greater in Prison than out of it.

Very respectfully,  
J. A. RODINE,  
Physician New Jersey State Prison.

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REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE PRISON,  
TO THE LEGISLATURE.

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REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

On the Administration of the State Prison

Presented to the Legislature at its Session in 1870

REPORT

JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE PRISON

TO THE LEGISLATURE

The following report was prepared by the Joint Committee on the State Prison, organized by the Legislature at its Session in 1870, and presented to the Legislature at its Session in 1871. The report contains a full and complete statement of the condition of the State Prison at that time, and of the measures which have since been taken to improve its management. It also contains a full and complete statement of the condition of the State Prison at the present time, and of the measures which have since been taken to improve its management.

## REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

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The Joint Committee of the Legislature on the State Prison respectfully report :

That by the provisions of Joint Resolution No. 8, approved March 17th, 1870, it was made the duty of the Supervisor and Keeper of the State Prison, in common with all State officials, to prepare and submit to the appropriate Legislative committees full and correct reports of the financial condition and general management of the various institutions and trusts committed to their care. The fiscal year was, by the provisions of the same Joint Resolution, made to end on the 31st day of October in each year. It further provides that the Reports and Documents shall be printed prior to the meeting of the Legislature, in order to ensure an earlier and more satisfactory exhibit than heretofore.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, your Committee visited the State Prison in November, made a thorough and systematic inspection, and bear unanimous testimony to the neatness, order and discipline that appear to be maintained and enforced.

The financial accounts were also carefully examined, and upon a comparison with the proper vouchers, found correct—the admirable manner in which the books are kept affording facilities for a rapid and accurate inspection.

In the opinion of your committee the experience of the past year demonstrates conclusively the wisdom of the law of 1868, which for the first time in the history of the State Prison, insured the better classification and separation of duties, which made possible, with honest management, the present greatly improved condition of the institution.

By reference to the report of the Supervisor, it appears that the expenses for the ten months ending October 31, 1870, (the close of the fiscal year, as determined by the Joint Resolution previously referred to) amount to \$61,742.51, and the earnings for the same period to \$58,331.76, leaving a deficit of \$3,410.75. The assets amount to \$33,923 67, and the liabilities to \$6,419.35, which sum constitutes the entire indebtedness of the institution. In the above net loss of \$3,410.75 is included the cost of clothing furnished each convict upon

his or her discharge from the Prison, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,338.00.

This result, so eminently gratifying and satisfactory, is in marked contrast with former exhibits made under the old system of management, a system thoroughly faulty, which, invited, and indeed made inevitable an irresponsible and corrupt extravagance. In proof of this assertion, reference is made to the operations of the Prison from November 30, 1867 to November 30, 1868, when the net loss sustained was \$55,977.30; or to the exhibit of the four months from November 30th, 1868 to March 31st, 1869, when the loss in that short period amounted to \$61,074.68.

It is but justice, however, to remark in this connection, that the greatly increased facilities afforded by the construction of the new shops, giving room for the accommodation of a larger number of prisoners, and the advanced rate received by the State for convict labor since the expiration of a former contract, contributed materially to the increased earnings of the Prison.

The new workshops erected last year, and which were first occupied on June 11th, 1870, were carefully examined by the Committee and appear complete and perfect in their construction, ventilation and appointments. It is the testimony of competent witnesses that they are surpassed by those of no similar institution in the United States.

The new wing for the better accommodation of the prisoners—a want long and seriously felt, and, indeed, indispensable to the maintenance of health, order, proper discipline, and all true ideas of prison government—was, by authority of an act approved March 17, 1870, contracted for by the Board of Supervisors. It has been built, so far as it is now completed, in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The amount authorized by the State for its erection has been nearly expended, and a further appropriation will be necessary to finish the building and render it available for use. Your committee would recommend, in view of the urgent and absolute necessity for its speedy completion, that such appropriation be made as will enable the Board to finish the work without delay. It will afford accommodation for one hundred and seventy-six prisoners, and relieve the present crowded condition of the cells, so detrimental to health and a proper reformatory discipline. For fuller details regarding the new wing, and for a complete exhibit of the financial workings of the institution, reference is made to the report of the Supervisor.

The number of convicts in the Prison on October 31st, 1870, was 593, with a daily average during the ten months ending that date, of 614, who were maintained at an average cost per diem for each convict of nineteen cents. The food furnished the prisoners is ample in quantity, good in quality, and served with cleanliness and regularity, and this minimum cost per day is a simple result of that order and systematic economy which now characterizes the management of the

institution. In accordance with law, one insane convict was, on February 11, 1870, sent to the State Lunatic Asylum for treatment.

Attention is called to the fact, that out of 281 convicts received during the ten months ending October 31, 1870, 156, or more than fifty per cent., were sentenced for one year or less. Much that is possible in the way of reformation is precluded by the necessary mingling of such short term prisoners, generally convicted for minor offences, with those incarcerated for a term of years and for crimes of a more serious character. Your Committee would urge upon the attention of the Legislature such action as might lead to the establishment of intermediate prisons or houses of correction, to be located within the limits of each Congressional District, thereby relieving the central institution of a class of inmates whose offences against society and the law could be more properly expiated elsewhere, and the possibility of moral reformation and a return to useful citizenship greatly enhanced.

To the energy, zeal, economical administration and financial ability of the Supervisor, Col. Wm. R. Murphy, is largely owing the gratifying exhibit of this year. In the unanimous judgment of the Committee, he is the right man in the right place. The prompt and efficient discharge of their responsible duties by the several officers of the institution is the subject of commendation by your Committee, and the ability, close attention to the sanitary condition of the Prison, and good order and discipline maintained by the present efficient Keeper, Mr. David D. Hennion, are deserving of especial remark. The attention of the Legislature is called to the reports of the Inspectors, Keeper, Physician, and other officials, for a more full exhibit of the expenditure, general operation, and present condition of the Prison. We feel bound, also, specially to notice the accurate and systematic book-keeping and general efficiency of the present Clerk, Mr. Charles F. Salkeld. He is a useful and valuable officer.

In conclusion, your Committee are warranted in asserting that by the continuance of an honest and capable administration, the Prison will very soon cease to be an annual burden upon the treasury of the State, will be self sustaining, and an efficient agent in the reformation as well as punishment of that class of society whom the law properly compels to be its inmates.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES J. BRINKERHOFF,  
EDWARD BETTLE,

*Senate Committee.*

ANDREW BROWN,  
SAM'L WARTHMAN,  
H. HOBBS,

HERMANN D. BUSCH,  
LEONARD F. HARDING,

*House Committee.*

STATE PRISON REPORT

In accordance with law, one hundred dollars was on Feb-  
 ruary 11, 1876, sent to the State Lunatic Asylum for treatment.  
 Attention is called to the fact that out of 2341 convicts received  
 during the ten months ending October 31, 1876, 1200 or more than  
 fifty per cent. were sentenced for one year or less. Much time is  
 possible in the way of reformation is precluded by the necessity  
 of sending to such short term prisoners, generally crowded for minor  
 offences, with those incarcerated for a term of years and for crimes of  
 a more serious character. Your Committee would urge upon the at-  
 tention of the Legislature such action as might lead to the establish-  
 ment of intermediate prisons or houses of correction to be located  
 within the limits of each Congressional District, thereby relieving the  
 central institution of a class of inmates whose offences against society  
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To the energy, zeal, economical administration and financial ability  
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 fying exhibit of this report. In the numerous judgment of the Com-  
 mittee, he is the right man in the right place. The report and all  
 other discharges of their respective duties by the several officers of  
 the institution is the subject of commendation by your Committee,  
 and the public, close attention to the summary condition of the Prison,  
 and good order and discipline maintained by the present efficient  
 Keeper, Mr. David D. Whinnon, are deserving of especial commendation.  
 The attention of the Legislature is called to the report of the In-  
 spectors, Keegan, Physicians, and other officials, for a more full exhibit  
 of the expenditure, general operation and present condition of the  
 Prison. We feel bound also, especially to notice the accurate and  
 systematic bookkeeping and general efficiency of the present Clerk,  
 Mr. Charles H. Saffold. He is a useful and valuable officer.

In conclusion, your Committee are warranted in asserting that by  
 the continuance of an honest and capable administration, the Prison  
 will very soon cease to be an annual burden upon the treasury of the  
 State, will be self-sustaining, and an efficient agent in the reformation  
 as well as punishment of that class of society whom the law properly  
 compels to be its inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

- JAMES A. BRINKERHOFF
- EDWARD BUTLER
- ANDREW BROWN
- SAUL WARTMAN
- H. HUBBS
- HERMAN D. BRIGGS
- LEONARD T. HARRING

House Committee

