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# REPORT

OF THE

# NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

EMBRACING

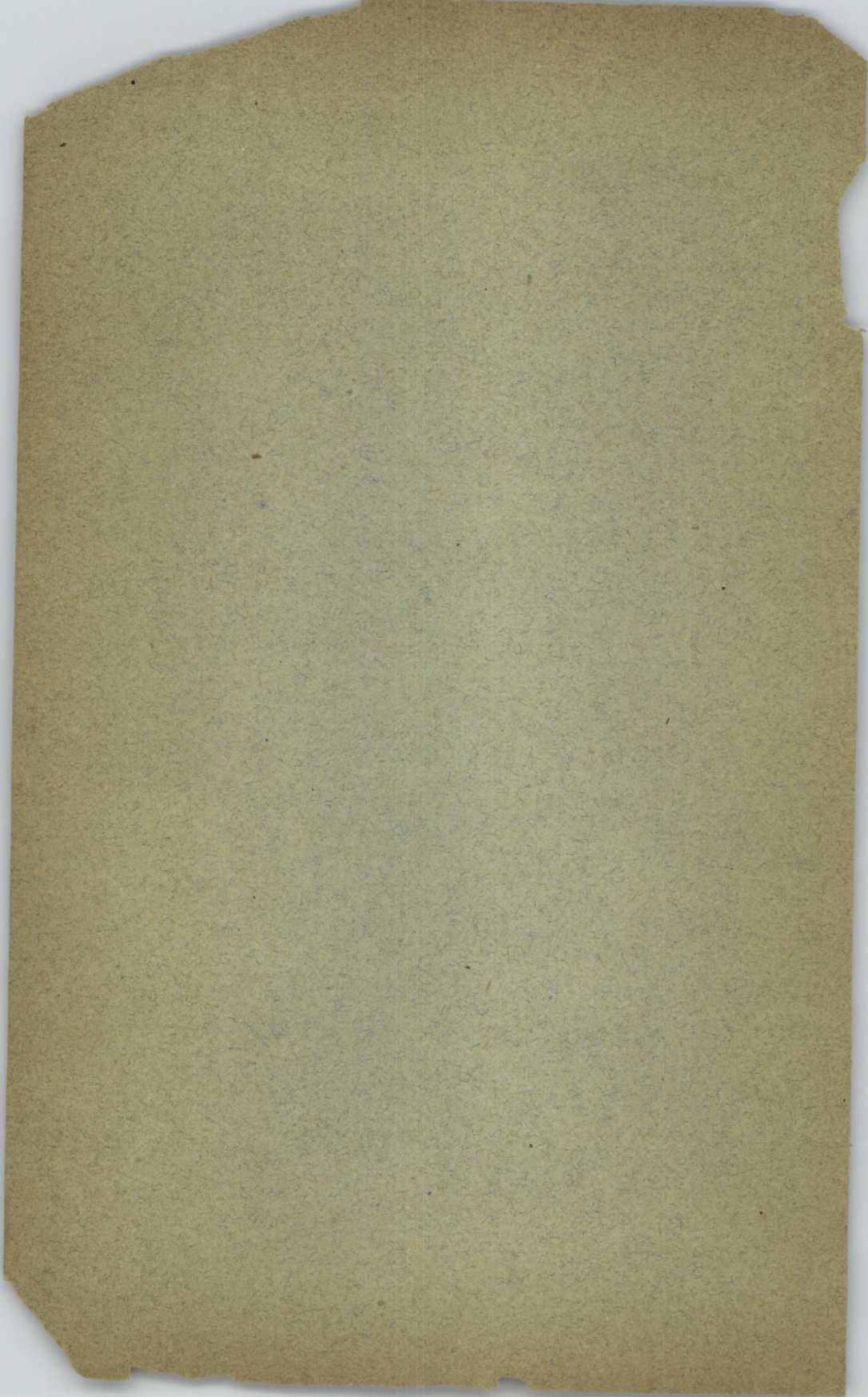
THE REPORTS OF THE INSPECTORS, SUPERVISOR,  
KEEPER, CLERK, PHYSICIANS, AND  
MORAL INSTRUCTORS,

FOR THE YEAR 1899.

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REPORT

New Jersey State Prison

THE BOARD OF PRISONS AND PAROLE

FOR THE YEAR 1924

# New Jersey State Prison.

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## BOARD OF INSPECTORS,

SAMUEL F. STANGER, President,  
Gloucester.

WILLIAM H. CARTER,  
Burlington.

L. E. WATSON, Secretary,  
Monmouth.

T. F. BRENNAN,  
Essex.

MARKHAM E. STAPLES,  
Hudson.

J. VAN WINKLE,  
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.

New Jersey State Prison

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS  
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON  
TRENT, N. J.

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TRENT, N. J.

## Inspectors' Report.

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*Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor :*

The Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison herewith present their annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1899.

During the year fifteen meetings were held, of which twelve were regular meetings and three special meetings, by the Board.

The visiting Inspectors have visited the Prison once or twice each week, the other members of the Board have made special visits to the Prison at various times and have personally inspected the buildings and ordered repairs and improvements where and when they thought necessary. Early in the summer it was found that provisions and delicacies other than furnished by the State were brought into the Prison for some of the convicts, in violation of the rules of the institution. The Board immediately commenced an investigation, which resulted in the suspension of the officers involved and the thorough breaking-up of the evil.

We have also commenced an investigation concerning the escape of two prisoners on the night of August 12th or the morning of August 13th. While we have ascertained the place and manner of their escape from the yard, and have punished the officers whose duty it was to have prevented it, we have been unable so far to fix the responsibility of the escape from the cell and cell-house. We are still pursuing the investigation and hope soon to find through whose negligence the escape was made from the building. The efforts of the Board have been especially directed toward improving the condition of the Prison and to an economical administration of the same.

The visiting Inspectors have given a great deal of attention to the details of the Prison management, Hospital, and other details, such as food and the preparing of the same, so that at the present time we think it will compare favorably with any other penal institution.

The general health of the convicts has been entirely satisfactory to the Board.

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

The detailed report of the Medical Department is fully set forth in the accompanying report of Mr. Thomas H. Mackenzie, M. D., the Prison Physician, from which the causes of death are shown to have been as follows :

Tuberculosis .....	4
Apoplexy.....	1
Hemorrhage from stomach.....	1
Chronic cystitis with probable pyelitis.....	1
Internal hemorrhage from knife stab.....	1
Hiccough, from lesions of nerve centres.....	1
Total.....	<u>9</u>

We attach hereto the report of the Clerk of the Prison, Mr. Wm. J. O'Donnell, in which will be found the age, nativity, term of sentence, crime, and details in full respecting the inmates of the Prison.

Number of prisoners remaining, October 31st, 1898—	
Males.....	1,188
Females .....	40
	<u>1,228</u>
Received during the year ending October 31st, 1899—	
Males.....	454
Returned from Asylum.....	2
Females.....	22
	<u>478</u>
	1,706
Number discharged during the same period by remittance of time, as per act of 1869—	
Males.....	466
Females.....	24
	<u>490</u>
By order of Supreme Court of New Jersey.....	1
By order of United States Commissioners—	
Male.....	5
Pardoned by the President of the United States—	
Male.....	1
Pardoned by Court of Pardons of New Jersey—	
Males.....	8
Paroled under provision 231 of the laws of 1891—	
Males.....	49
Females.....	3
	<u>67</u>
Died—	
Males.....	9
Removed to asylum for insane—	
Males.....	12
Females.....	1

STATE PRISON REPORT.

By remittance of fines—		
Males.....	7	
Order of Prison Physician under Pregnant act—		
Females.....	1	
Escaped from Prison—		
Males.....	2	
Delivered to Sheriff of Middlesex county by order of the Court—		
Males.....	2	
		34
		591
		1,115
Returned from Hospital for Insane--		
Males.....	1	
Returned from Florence Mission.....	1	
Return of escaped prisoner.....	1	
Return from Middlesex County by order of the Court.....	1	
		4
		1,119
Remaining in prison—		
Males.....	1,085	
Females.....	34	
		1,119
Daily average for year was—		
Males.....	1,174	
Females.....	42	
		1,216

It is the desire of the Board to express their appreciation of the faithful service rendered by Clerk O'Donnell. He has shown that he is an able officer, and is conscientious in all his duties to the Prison and State.

The total expenditures for all purposes connected with the Prison for the year have been one hundred and ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-one cents (\$199,774.61). Expenditures were as follows:

Maintenance.....	\$86,756 23	
Furniture and repairs.....	16,415 13	
Salaries of deputies and minor officers.....	83,849 20	
Salaries of Executive officers and Inspectors.....	10,500 00	
Paid discharged convicts, .....	2,254 05	
		\$199,774 61
Deducting from this sum cash returns of one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-two cents.....		105,833 72
		\$93,940 89

The entire cost of the Prison for the past year was ninety-three thousand nine hundred and forty dollars and eighty-nine cents (\$93,940.89). The revenue of the Prison during the past year from all sources increased sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$16,553.27).

The increase is due to the energy and good business ability of the Supervisor, Hon. E. J. Anderson, who has managed the workshops and business operations of the Prison with much ability and greatly to the interest of the State. In the report of the Supervisor you will find a complete statement of the business operation, and we would call your attention thereto.

The new wash-house and bath-rooms have just been completed. They are a great benefit and convenience.

The female department, under the supervision of Miss Georgie Lloyd Moore, the matron, and her efficient assistants, has been managed with good judgment and the care of the prisoners could not be excelled. The effect of discipline, strictly yet kindly enforced, has shown in the clean, neat appearance of the inmates. As stated in the last report, the women do the cleaning of the Wing and their own laundry work; manufacture all the underwear for both male and female inmates; make the blouses for the men, all towels and bedding. The Female Wings should be enlarged, as there is not the proper room for its inmates.

The Board submits for the earnest consideration of your Excellency and the Legislature the following specific recommendations:

First. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) for the enlargement of the Female Wing. This is absolutely necessary, as the number of prisoners and number of cells clearly shows. There are at the present time thirty-four (34) female prisoners, and but twenty-eight (28) cells. No comment is necessary to show the disadvantage of such a condition, and an appropriation of ten thousand dollars should be made at once, so that the Board could make the necessary improvements. The amount appropriated last year for this and other purposes was found to be inadequate, so that the amount, not used in other work, of four thousand dollars (\$4,000.00) still remains in the hands of the State Treasurer.

The Board asks for an appropriation to change the old towers, built of stone, to towers built of glass. Some of the towers are built so that the guard, standing in front of the towers, cannot see the walls that

he is supposed to be guarding. This partly accounts for the escape of the two prisoners last summer. When the guard is inside the towers he cannot see the walls so as to properly guard them. If built of glass, he could look from one to the other without any trouble, and the flash-light from the centre tower can be thrown so that the man in that tower can see if the towermen are doing their duty.

A service of twelve hours daily, including Sundays and holidays, is too severe a task to impose on the deputies. They cannot efficiently perform their duties under such a system. Towermen, hall or wing keepers, centre keepers and doorkeepers, and assistant matrons, should not serve over eight hours daily. The force should be increased to permit an eight-hour service daily. This would increase the force by one assistant matron, one centre keeper, one doorkeeper, six towermen, eleven hall and wing keepers, and it would require an increased appropriation of twenty thousand dollars. During the past year the Keeper, Mr. S. S. Moore, stated that he must have an increase in the force to enable him to give the employes a vacation of ten days each and properly care for the Prison. This was allowed, but it was found that it would result in the pay-roll exceeding the appropriation for salaries. To keep within the appropriation it was necessary for the Board to keep from the salaries of the officers from five to fifteen per cent., making a shortage of two thousand dollars, which should be made up by a special appropriation.

A special appropriation of twenty thousand dollars should be made for the present year, in order that the eight-hour system could be put in force at once. The salaries paid to deputies and others employed in the Prison should be fixed at a fair figure, neither excessive nor too low. It is in the interest of the State to have competent men to perform the duties required in the Prison, and competent men for this service are those who have had experience, and the compensation paid such men should be such as to induce them to stay in the service. Capable and valuable employes can only be secured and retained in the service by the payment of fair salaries. Low salaries mean poor service and incompetent employes.

Some provision should be made by the Legislature for children of female convicts who are born after the mother is convicted. Such children should not be allowed to remain in the Prison. The mother should be paroled or the child sent to some asylum until the mother

is released from Prison. This should be done even if the State has to pay for the support of the child while the mother is detained in Prison. To keep the child in the Prison is an injustice to the child and has a tendency to destroy discipline in the woman's wing.

The Moral Instructors have attended to the spiritual wants of the inmates, holding religious services in the chapel on Sundays and visiting the prisoners in the cells and hospital. The report of the Moral Instructors is appended hereto and gives full and interesting details as to the work under their charge.

Mr. S. S. Moore, the Keeper, has greatly assisted this Board in the investigation that has been held, and has recommended a number of changes that the Board has taken advantage of. He keeps the Prison in a clean and healthful condition and the Prison seems to be in a greatly improved condition.

The Board desires to acknowledge their appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered to them by the Hon. E. J. Anderson, Supervisor, Mr. S. S. Moore, the Principal Keeper, Thomas H. Mackenzie, M. D., the Prison Physician, and to all the subordinate officers for their valuable assistance and co-operation in the discharge of their duties.

We heartily approve of the recommendations made by Mr. S. S. Moore, the Keeper, in his report, viz., the extension of the parole system by the addition of the indeterminate sentence and the increased amount to be paid discharged convicts.

Respectfully,

S. F. STANGER, President,  
L. E. WATSON, Secretary,  
M. E. STAPLES,  
W. H. CARTER,  
T. F. BRENNAN,  
J. VAN WINKLE,

*Inspectors.*

# Supervisor's Report.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,  
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,  
November 1, 1899. }

*Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor :*

SIR—The customary annual report is herewith presented for your information and that of the Legislature, showing in the usual detail the transactions of this office in the business and financial operations of the State Prison during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1899.

It will be understood, perhaps, without elaborate explanation that the branch of the Prison service which includes the appointment and discipline of subordinate officers and the care, treatment and discipline of the prisoners does not come within the province or even within the official knowledge of the Supervisor, and matters relating to these subjects are therefore not presented in this report.

The branch of the Prison service placed by law in charge of the Supervisor includes the management of the workshops and of all the contracts for the manufacture of products by the prisoners; the direction of the labor of all the prisoners (excepting those employed in the household and sanitary affairs of the Prison); the purchase of "clothing, provisions, supplies and other articles required under the laws of the State for the proper support, comfort and maintenance of the prisoners, and the materials and implements for any kind of labor in which they may be employed"; the collection and receipt of all revenues of the Prison, the certification of all bills for Prison expenditures of every class excepting the payment of officers' salaries and the gratuities given to prisoners upon their discharge, and the manifold incidental duties pertaining to the business operations of the Prison and arising from and implied by these varying provisions of law. An impression has been found to prevail, to some extent, that the Supervisor is a disbursing officer, and that the bills for Prison expenditures are paid by him from moneys which come to his hands as revenue of

the Prison or otherwise. This impression is wholly erroneous, and readily disappears before a slight familiarity with the laws provided "for the government and regulation of the Prison." As has heretofore been explained in reports from this office, the Supervisor is required to pay to the State Treasurer all the moneys which come to his hands in the exercise of his functions; and the bills for all expenditures involved in the performance of his duties and the maintenance and repairs of the Prison are authenticated by him and certified to the Board of Inspectors. After approval by the Board, they are sent to the State Comptroller for audit, and payment is made by the State Treasurer directly to the individual creditor. This system has been in successful operation for many years, and while it is, no doubt, somewhat elaborate and cumbrous, a change for purposes of convenience would be of doubtful policy, inasmuch as the passage of the accounts through so many hands furnishes an element of safety which would not perhaps be found in a more facile system.

The average daily number of prisoners maintained in the past year was slightly in excess of the number maintained in the next preceding year, although the number of prisoners at this date is very considerably less than at the beginning of the year. The daily average during the past year was one thousand two hundred and sixteen (1,216), as against one thousand two hundred and seven (1,207) in the preceding year—an increased daily average of nine (9) prisoners. The greatest number on any one day in the past year was one thousand two hundred and seventy-four (1,274), and the lowest number was one thousand one hundred and eleven (1,111). The number of prisoners being maintained at the date of my last report, November 1st, 1898, was one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight (1,228), and the number at this date (November 1st, 1899,) is one thousand one hundred and nineteen (1,119).

The following concise statement shows the numerical changes which have taken place in the convict population of the Prison within the limits of the fiscal year just closed:

Number of prisoners October 31st, 1898—		
Males.....	1,188	
Females.....	40	
		1,228
Number discharged during the year by reason of expiration of sentence, pardon, parole, remittance of fines, &c.—		
Males.....	537	
Females.....	27	
		564

Removed to Hospital for the Insane—		
Males.....	11	
Females.....	1	
	—	12
Died—		
Males.....	5	
Females.....	4	
	—	9
Escaped—		
Males.....	1	
	—	1
		586
		642
Received during the year—		
Males.....	453	
Females.....	22	
	—	475
Returned from Hospital for Insane.....	2	
	—	477
Number remaining at this date.....		1,119

For the purpose of this report the present convict population of the Prison may be classified as follows :

State prisoners—		
Males.....	960	
Females.....	29	
	—	989
United States prisoners—		
Males.....	125	
Females.....	5	
	—	130
Total number, October 31st, 1899.....		1,119

The Prison records show a noticeable decline in the number of commitments from State courts in the past year as compared with the preceding year, the number committed during the fiscal year closing October 31st, 1898, having been four hundred and eighty-seven (487), while the number of such commitments during the fiscal year just closed was but four hundred and sixty-six (466), showing a decrease of twenty-one (21). These figures antagonize the general belief that there is a steady increase of crime commensurate with the increase of population, and, though no data is at hand to account for a decrease in the number of convictions, it may fairly be attributed to the conditions of general prosperity, with abundant employment at good wages for all classes of workers, which conditions greatly lessen those incen-

tives and temptations to crime that prevail in periods of business depression, idleness and poverty.

The entire cost of maintaining the Prison during the past year, exclusive of salaries and gratuities to discharged prisoners, was eighty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-three cents (\$86,756.23), and, notwithstanding the slight increase in the average number of prisoners, shows a decrease in the amount of expenditures, as compared with the next preceding year, of three thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty-six cents (\$3,234.46). Much the greater part of this decrease has been in the items of clothing and bedding, and is due to continued efforts to exercise care in the purchase of materials and to spare no effort toward their economical use.

It will be observed that the expenditures in the "Maintenance" account do not include merely the food and clothing of the prisoners, but embrace all the current expense of maintaining the institution, including fuel, light, water, medicines, insurance, stationery, and all miscellaneous and incidental expenses, as well as the cost of the clothing furnished to prisoners upon their discharge. The expenditures for all these purposes during the past year have been at the rate of a little over seventy-one dollars (\$71.35) per annum, or about nineteen and one-half cents (.19½) a day for each convict maintained in the Prison.

The different classes of expenditures for maintenance account, and the amounts for the several purposes are shown in the statement below:

## STATEMENT.

## EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE.

Subsistence .....	\$42,358 27
Hospital .....	5 822 21
Clothing.....	3,552 13
Bedding.....	596 80
Tobacco .....	1,850 00
Stationery .....	862 05
Convict stationery.....	112 00
Fuel.....	10,382 24
Light .....	9,520 90
Water.....	4,262 52
Library.....	42 90
Forage.....	359 77
Live stock.....	117 00
Insurance.....	600 00

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Shop stationery (blanks and reports).....	\$24 50
Sanitary (disinfectants, &c.).....	141 09
Advertising and printing.....	337 84
Stock.....	232 00
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, &c.).....	1,354 23
Clothing for discharged convicts.....	3 917 32
Appliances.....	181 46
Officer's uniforms.....	129 00
Total.....	\$86,756 23

## REVENUE.

The financial operations of the Prison during the past year have been most satisfactory in results, and the revenues have exceeded those of any year in the history of the institution.

The contracts for utilizing the labor of the prisoners which were in operation when the business of the Prison came under my direction, expired for the most part in 1897, and new contracts were entered into, from which I rightly anticipated improved results. Every effort has been put forth to handle the employment of the prisoners to the best advantage, not primarily to produce a revenue—for I consider the question of revenue in this case secondary to questions of the mental, moral and physical well being of the prisoners—as well as to the question of discipline; but the due consideration of these questions is not inconsistent with the effort to derive from the work of the prisoners a fair contribution towards the expense incurred in their support.

The revenue of the Prison, from all sources in the year ending October 31st, 1896, amounted to only about forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000 00), and in the year just closed it amounted (including the small balance on hand at the beginning of the year) to one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and seventy-two cents (\$105,833.72), showing an increase of sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars and twenty-seven cents (\$16 553.27) over the income of the next preceding year, and an increase in the past three years of sixty thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and nineteen cents (\$60,616.19), which sum exhibits in a general way the actual amount of increase in the past three years in the contributions of the State Prison toward the revenues of the State, and in a specific sense the reduction in the cost to the State of maintaining the Prison.

The following table shows the increase in each of the three years under consideration :

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

Increase in 1897 over 1896 .....	\$11,551 77
Increase in 1898 over 1897.....	32,511 15
Increase in 1899 over 1898.....	16,553 27
	<hr/>
Total increase in three years.....	\$60,616 19

Although the entire cash receipts during the past year have not been derived from the earnings of the prisoners, it will be seen by the subjoined statement that this has been the source of much the greater part of the year's income :

Balance received of Prison revenue of 1898.....	\$12,713 12
Received from earnings of 1899.....	71,589 79
	<hr/>
	\$84,302 91
Received for support of U. S. prisoners.....	\$17,938 55
Received from old iron, barrels, &c., sold.....	1,221 71
Received for cloth for officers' uniforms.....	60 14
Balance on hand October 31st, 1898.....	2,310 41
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$105,833 72

The amount due as earnings of the past year, but yet unpaid, is twelve thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and eight cents (\$12,390.08), and this will be paid into my hands, and paid over to the State Treasurer early in the coming fiscal year; but I have not included it in my statement of revenue, because it does not constitute any part of the actual cash receipts of the past fiscal year.

At the close of the last fiscal year there remained in my hands a balance of two thousand three hundred and ten dollars and forty-one cents (\$2,310.41), and the receipts for the year and their disposition are shown below :

Balance on hand October 31st, 1898.....	\$2,310 41
Received from October 31st, 1898, to and including October 31st, 1899.....	103,523 31
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$105,833 72

The disposition of this revenue has been as follows :

Paid to State Treasurer.....	\$104,348 02
Balance remaining in my hands October 31st, 1899,....	1,485 70
	<hr/>
	\$105,833 72

## SALARIES OF MINOR OFFICERS.

The appropriation made by the Legislature for salaries of the minor officers of the Prison for the fiscal year under consideration was eighty-four thousand dollars (\$84,000). The relations of this office to this appropriation are explained by the following extract from my last year's report: "The Supervisor has no control of the amount to be paid under this appropriation, the salaries of subordinate officers being, under the laws of the State, fixed by the Board of Inspectors, and the monthly payments, as shown by the pay-roll after approval by the Board, being made through the office of the Supervisor. Monthly payments are made by the State Treasurer to the Supervisor upon the order of the Board of Inspectors, and the sums as specified by the pay-roll are distributed by the Supervisor to the subordinate officers." During the year there has been received from the State Treasurer and paid for this purpose to the subordinate officers of the Prison the sum of eighty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-nine dollars and twenty-cents (\$83,849.20), being one hundred and fifty dollars and eighty cents (\$150.80) less than the amount appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year under consideration.

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

## RECEIPTS.

Revenue from all sources.....	\$105,833 72
Received from State Treasurer to pay salaries of minor officers.....	83,849 20
Total.....	\$189,682 92

## DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to State Treasurer for account of Prison receipts .....	\$104,348 02
Paid to minor officers as salaries .....	83,849 20
Balance on hand October 31, 1899.....	1,485 70
Total.....	\$189,682 92

The amount expended during the year for the purchase of furniture and for repairs to the Prison buildings and grounds was sixteen thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and thirteen cents (\$16,415.13). These payments, together with the payments for maintenance, were made from the State Treasury upon bills certified by the Supervisor and approved by the Board of Inspectors. The pay-

2 Pris

ments of salaries of inspectors and executive officers are made directly from the State Treasury, and the gratuities given to prisoners upon their discharge are paid by the Principal Keeper from moneys paid to him in bulk by the State Treasurer, so that these two accounts are not included in the transactions of the Supervisor's office. I have, however, ascertained from the State Comptroller the amounts paid for these purposes and have included them in the following statement in order to show in concise form the entire cost during the year of the Prison establishment.

## ALL EXPENDITURES.

For maintenance.....	\$86,756 23	
“ furniture and repairs.....	16,415 13	
		\$103,171 36
“ salaries of minor officers.....	83 849 20	
“ salaries of inspectors and executive officers.....	10 500 00	
“ payments to convicts on their discharge.....	2,254 05	
Total.....		\$199,774 61

## RECEIPTS.

Cash paid to State Treasurer.....	\$104 848 02	
Cash on hand.....	1,485 70	
		105,833 72
Expenditures over receipts.....		\$93,940 89
Average number of prisoners.....	1,216	
Net cost per capita per annum.....	\$77 23	
Net cost per capita per diem.....	0.2116	

By reason of the increased revenue and the reduced cost of Prison maintenance in the past year, the net cost per capita of supporting the prisoners for a year was reduced from \$88.30 in 1898, to \$77.25 in 1899, and the per diem cost for each prisoner was reduced from 0.2419 in 1898, to 0.2117 in 1899.

The increased income for the year sufficed to pay all the current expenses for maintenance, all expenditures for purchase of furniture and appliances, all cost of repairs to the Prison grounds and buildings, (including the extra cost (\$6,500) of repairing damages caused by fire in September, 1898, the cost of which repairs were paid within the past year), and leave a surplus toward the payment of administrative expenses of two thousand six hundred and sixty two dollars and thirty six cents (\$2,662.36).

The figures to illustrate this highly satisfactory exhibit are presented in the following statement :

Income for the year ending October 31st, 1899.....	\$105,833 72
Expenditures for main'tenance account.....	\$86,756 23
Expenditures for repairs and purchases of furniture, &c.....	16,415 13
	<u>103,171 36</u>
Revenue in excess of expenditures for maintenance, repairs and furniture.....	\$2,662 36

This shows a financial result unprecedented in the history of the Prison.

The average number of men employed during the year upon contract work was six hundred and fifty-six (656); those employed at their respective trades numbered nine (9), and the number employed in the necessary work of the Prison was two hundred and forty-one (241), making a total average of nine hundred and six (906) 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.

Amount of revenue paid State Treasurer.....	\$104,348 02
Cash on hand.....	1,485 70
Estimated value of utilized labor of prisoners em- ployed in the daily work of the Prison.....	40,325 25
	<u>\$146,158 97</u>
Total cost of maintenance, including food, fuel, cloth- ing, medicine and all necessary supplies.....	\$86,756 23
Cost of furniture and repairs.....	16,415 13
	<u>103,171 36</u>
Cash receipts and estimated value of prisoners' labor over total cost of maintenance and furniture and repairs.....	\$42,987 61

The following statement shows the cost per capita of subsisting the prisoners and also the per capita cost of the entire maintenance of the

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

Prison, without including the estimated value of service rendered, for which no pecuniary remuneration was received:

## SUBSISTENCE.

Total cost of subsistence.....	\$12,358 27	
Revenue in excess.....	63,475 45	
		<u>\$105,833 72</u>
Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts.....		\$34.83
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts.....		0 0954

## MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing, bedding, fuel, medicine and all necessary supplies.....	\$86,756 23	
Revenue in excess of maintenance.....	19,077 49	
		<u>105,833 72</u>
Cost per capita per annum without deducting receipts.....		\$71 35
Cost per capita per diem without deducting receipts.....		0.1955

## BALANCE SHEET.

*Cr.*

By amount paid to State Treasurer.....	\$104,348 02	
Cash on hand.....	1,485 70	
		<u>\$105,833 72</u>

*Dr.*

Maintenance.....	\$86,756 23	
Furniture and repairs.....	16,415 13	
		<u>103,171 36</u>
Net surplus over maintenance and repairs.....		\$2 662 36
Net surplus revenue per capita per annum.....		\$2 19
Net surplus revenue per capita per diem.....		0.006

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:

## MADE BY FEMALE PRISONERS.

Top shirts.....	1,658
Towels.....	999
Sheets.....	1,115
Bed-ticks.....	165
Pillow-slips.....	667
Undershirts.....	868

Tick aprons.....	353
Pillow-ticks.....	150
Suspenders (pairs).....	211
White aprons.....	31
Night dresses.....	5
Flannel petticoats.....	32
Chemises, unbleached muslin.....	33
Gingham aprons.....	7
Sleeves (pairs).....	95
Bakers' aprons.....	26
Jumpers.....	53
Gingham dresses.....	33
Sack aprons.....	34
Unbleached muslin drawers (pairs).....	29
Sack towels.....	50
Table covers.....	1
Tea towels.....	6
Shelf covers.....	3
Spreads.....	1

## FOR DISCHARGED AND DECEASED PRISONERS.

Blue flannel dresses.....	27
White drawers (pairs).....	25
White chemises.....	23
Shrouds.....	6
White muslin petticoats.....	13
White shirts.....	475

Articles made and repaired for convict use by prisoners in charge of the storekeeper :

## MADE BY MALE PRISONERS.

Trousers.....	1,194
Shoes (pairs).....	521
Caps.....	177
Coats.....	115
Vests.....	52

## REPAIRED.

Coats.....	499
Trousers.....	1,352
Shoes (pairs).....	1,667
Bed-ticks.....	275

## MADE FOR DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Trousers (pairs).....	402
Coats.....	478
Vests.....	456

## PRISON SHOPS.

The average number of men employed in the contract shops during the year just past was six hundred and fifty-six, while the average number employed in the preceding year was but five hundred and seventy nine, an increase of seventy seven men, while the increase in revenue from the labor of prisoners employed was nine thousand five hundred and seven dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$9,507.57).

The number of prisoners, with the daily average number employed during the past year, the kind of articles produced, the names of the parties for whom articles were manufactured, and the revenue earned by the labor employed, is set forth in the following statement :

Thomas H. Lynn & Son, mats and matting.....	\$17,824 85
George Rendell, shoes.....	14,298 12
Oppenheim & Co., trousers.....	10,582 82
John Tobin, brushes .....	9,972 05
F. Coit Johnson, mail sacks and pouches .....	7 800 48
V. Henry Rothschild & Co., shirts .....	7,579 93
Quaker City and Globe Mfg. Co., brooms.....	6,370 91
John Tobin, blocks .....	2,313 13
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$76,742 29</b>

## REPAIRS AND FURNITURE.

In considering the expenditures for this account it is to be noted that nearly all the multifarious repairs constantly needed in this institution are made by prisoners working at trades acquired before their imprisonment, and kept constantly employed under the charge of the Master Mechanic at carpenter work, plumbing, blacksmithing, gas-fitting, mason work, &c., as the daily necessities require, so that the expense of all the ordinary repairs is reduced to the cost of the material used.

The fire referred to in my last report necessitated an extra expenditure of about six thousand five hundred dollars (\$6,500) and for this the Legislature made an extra appropriation of that amount. The regular appropriation was ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), making the entire appropriation for the year sixteen thousand five hundred dollars (\$16,500). The expenditures have amounted to sixteen thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and thirteen cents (\$16,415.13). These have included the renovation of the interior walls of the old

South Hall, involving an expense of more than eleven hundred dollars (\$1,100); the re-flooring of many of the cells on that hall; the renewal of the sewer system under the center and front buildings (which completely gave way early in the year), at a cost of more than a thousand dollars; the renewal of the foundations of the boilers, involving an expense of about four hundred dollars; the renewing of the worn-out roof of the boiler-house; supplying new window-sashes in the whole of the East Wing at a cost of about four hundred dollars, and innumerable repairs to the roofs, pipes, water-closets, machinery and grounds embraced within the Prison property and demanding constant watchfulness to insure the proper conditions of usefulness and safety.

Since the adoption by the Legislature of the system of specific appropriations for each class of expenditure, it has been customary, in making the appropriations for the Prison, to couple the appropriation for repairs with that for the purchase of furniture. This latter includes all the appliances used for the daily service of the Prison, such as mess-kettles, mess pans, pails, plates, cups, knives and forks, and the innumerable articles required for daily use, and which constantly require to be renewed. The cost of all these articles is charged to the account of "Repairs and Furniture"; but it has not been thought necessary, nor would it be practicable, to separate them in this statement.

The appropriation for these purposes for the current year is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), but, in my opinion, this sum will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the Prison. Although many important repairs have been made within the past few years, it must be remembered that a considerable portion of the Prison has been subject to the wear and tear of many years. Much of the plumbing is in a dilapidated condition; many of the water and steam pipes are old, and liable to give out at any time; the roof over the residential and administrative part of the Prison buildings needs immediate renewal; the entire water-closet and drainage system of the south hall is in such a condition that there is a marked element of danger in delaying its entire renovation; many of the floors, stairways and water-closets in the shops need renewal, and there are minor repairs inseparable from the nature of the institution which demand early and constant attention.

I recommend an addition at the present session of the Legislature of at least eight thousand dollars (\$8,000) to the appropriation for the current year, for "Repairs and Furniture."

#### LIGHT.

The annoyance to which the Prison has been for some years subjected by reason of an insufficient light supply, has been brought to an end within the past year. Under an act of the Legislature authorizing the Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor to take measures to secure a proper means of lighting the Prison, a contract was entered into with the "Trenton Gas and Electric Co.," under which this company covenanted to supply the Prison with all necessary gas, of satisfactory quality, for a term of five years from April 1, 1899. This contract has been in satisfactory operation since that date, and an abundant and excellent supply of gas has been furnished.

At the Legislative session of 1899, a special appropriation of fourteen thousand dollars (\$14,000.00) was made for the purpose of enabling the Board of Inspectors to construct much-needed laundry facilities, and also to increase the accommodations for female convicts. On procuring estimates for these two purposes, it was at once apparent that the appropriation would not suffice to accomplish both, and as the necessity for laundry facilities seemed the more imperative, it was decided to proceed with that work at once. Plans were prepared, contracts were entered into, and the work, which was commenced early in July, is now practically completed, resulting in a new laundry, fully commensurate with the necessities of the Prison, and containing facilities for washing and drying the clothing and bedding of the prisoners such as the institution has never before enjoyed. In connection with this a much-needed bathing place for the prisoners has been prepared and fitted up with such appliances and facilities as will permit the adoption of the best measures for their cleanliness and health.

The amount drawn from the State Treasury for account of this appropriation was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars (\$9,880). The accounts for the expenses incurred have not yet all been adjusted and paid, but they will probably fall somewhat short of the sum drawn, and the unexpended balance will be returned to

the treasury. The conclusion to not commence work on the enlargement of the Female Wing, left unused something over four thousand dollars (\$4,000) of the appropriation, which balance was not drawn from the treasury, and ceasing to be available at the end of the fiscal year, it lapsed under the provisions of the Appropriation act.

Should it be decided by the Board of Inspectors to proceed with the work of enlarging the wing, an appropriation of at least ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) will be necessary for this purpose.

The customary annual appraisalment of the personal property under my official charge was made at the close of the fiscal year, by the Hon. Howell C. Stull and Hon. A. Judson Rue, of Trenton, and their appraised value of this property has been returned to me for file in this office.

In closing my report for the year I desire to express my high appreciation of the cordial, personal and official relations which have existed between the Board of Inspectors and myself during the year, and to express to them my thanks for the constant support and assistance I have received from them in the performance of my duties.

I desire also to express to Hon. Samuel S. Moore, the Prison Keeper, my thanks for his assistance and his courteous and kindly cooperation with me in the exercises of my official functions.

I have been the recipient of many courtesies and much kindly assistance from the Physician, the Moral Instructors, and the subordinate officers of the Prison, to all of whom I extend my thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. ANDERSON,

*Supervisor.*



# KEEPER'S REPORT.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, October 31st, 1899.

*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, 1899 :

NUMBER OF PRISONERS OCTOBER 31st, 1898.

From State Courts—Males.....	973	
From State Courts—Females.....	30	
	1,003	
From United States Courts—Males.....	215	
From United States Courts—Females.....	10	
	225	
	1,228	

RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

From State Courts—Males.....	445	
From State Courts—Females.....	22	
Returned from Insane Asylum.....	2	
	469	
From United States Courts—Males.....	9	
	478	
<b>Total.....</b>		1,706

DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence—State prisoners—		
Males.....	377	
Females.....	19	
	396	
By expiration of sentence—United States prisoners—		
Males.....	94	
Females.....	5	
	99	
By order of New Jersey Supreme Court.....	1	
Pardoned—State prisoners.....	8	
Paroled—		
Males.....	49	
Females.....	3	
	52	

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

Died—State prisoners.....		5
Removed to Hospital for Insane—		
Males.....	11	
Females.....	1	
	<hr/>	12
Remittance of fines—State prisoners—Males.....		7
Delivered under writ of habeas corpus to Middlesex Court of Oyer and Terminer.....	2	
Returned to Prison.....	1	
	<hr/>	1
Escape from Prison .....	2	
Recaptured.....	1	
	<hr/>	1
Pardoned by President of the United States.....		1
Died United States Prisoners—Males.....		4
Transferred to hospital for insane by order of Attorney-Gen- eral of the United States.....	1	
Returned, reason recovered.....	1	
	<hr/>	0
		<hr/>
		587
		<hr/>
		1,119

REMAINING OCTOBER 31st, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:

State prisoners—		
Males.....	955	
Females.....	34	
	<hr/>	989
United States prisoners—		
Males.....	125	
Females.....	5	
	<hr/>	130
		<hr/>
		1,119
		<hr/>
Daily average—		
Males.....	1,174	
Females.....	42	
	<hr/>	1,216

The number of prisoners varied from 1,274, December 16th, 1898, the highest, to 1,111 October 25th, 1899, the lowest. The general average being 1,216.

Statements of receipts and disbursements of money appropriated for payment to discharged prisoners:

Received from the Hon. George B. Swain, State Treasurer.....	\$3,000 00
Paid 394 discharged convicts, State.....	\$1,304 00

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

29

Paid 99 United States discharged convicts, which money is refunded by the United States.....	\$950 05	
Returned unexpended balance to State Treasurer.....	745 95	
	<hr/>	\$3,000 00

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

Balance on hand October 31st, 1898.....	\$4,289 80	
Received from convicts.....	3,917 66	
	<hr/>	\$8,207 46
Disbursed :		
For postage stamps.....	\$15 77	
For merchandise, &c.....	69 85	
For prisoners on discharge and remittances to their families.....	5,312 75	
	<hr/>	5,398 37
Balance.....		<hr/> \$2,809 09

## IMPROVEMENTS.

The completion of the new laundry under the appropriation of 1899, fills a long-needed want, and adds largely to the sanitary condition of the Prison, enabling me to maintain perfect cleanliness in the garments and bedding of the prisoners, which was impossible under the ancient and dilapidated appliances used before.

The old lavatory or prisoners' bath-house was located in the cellar of one of the buildings. It was too small and inconvenient, and had accommodations for 24 baths only. This has been abandoned, and the building formerly used as a laundry has been changed into a beautiful and spacious bath-house, with accommodations for 42 baths. This is a much-needed improvement, and is highly appreciated.

The report of the Clerk of the Prison annexed gives in detail the record of the prisoners as required by law.

## COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

There were used during the fiscal year, 491,614 pounds of flour—about 2,508 barrels. 532,852 loaves of bread were baked, making an average of 110.08 pounds of flour for each 100 prisoners daily.

The meat, groceries, vegetables, &c., consumed during the fiscal year are as follows :

Fresh beef.....	137,303	lbs.				
Mutton.....	31,774	"				
Salt pork.....	27,808	"				
Chicken, Thanksgiving dinner.....	1,745	"				
Corned beef.....	115,436	"				
Shoulders.....	78,995	"				
Fresh pork.....	1,875	"				
Lard.....	634	"				
Total of.....	395,570	lbs.—	89.13	lbs. daily for each	100	prisoners.
Fish.....	42,510	"	9.57	" " " "	100	"
Scrapple.....	20,800	"	4.68	" " " "	100	"
Oat meal.....	11,535	"				
Hominy.....	275	"				
Corn meal.....	3,955	"				
	15,765	"	3.55	" " " "	100	"
Peas.....	14,200	"				
Beans.....	35,075	"				
Rice.....	6,040	"				
	55,315	"	12.46	" " " "	100	"
Potatoes.....	7,271	bushels.				
Turnips.....	1,008	"				
Onions.....	454	"				
Carrots.....	351	"				
Cabbage.....	1,123	barrels.				

In weight, 640,674 pounds. 144.40 pounds for each 100 prisoners. In addition to the above there was consumed 19,475 bunches and 250 ropes of onions, 7,000 bunches of carrots.

Molasses.....	4,004	gallons,	7½	pints for 100 men daily.
Vinegar.....	1,222	"	1.98	" " " "
Coffee.....	10,220	pounds,	2.30	lbs. " " " "
Milk.....	166,636	pints,	37.54	pints " " " "

In addition there was consumed, almost entirely for hospital use, and for the extra meals issued to all the prisoners on July 4th, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, the following:

833½ pounds of butter.	370	baskets of tomatoes.
365 " " tea.	670	cans " "
4,436 " " sugar.	1,6.5	dozens eggs.
850 " " mince meat.	36	barrels of apples.
90 gallons of pumpkin.	72	bushels of string beans.

The consumption of food has been slightly increased this year, by reason of a larger number of prisoners being employed on the productive industries. Men at hard labor require more food than the unemployed, and the rules of the Prison provide for such an increase. An extra ration for breakfast is issued to all that labor, and in cases of extremely hard labor an oatmeal and milk ration is issued for supper.

#### HEALTH.

The report of the Prison Physician shows the health of the inmates to be in a very satisfactory condition. The daily average of those confined in the hospital was thirty-five.

The average number on hospital diet outside of the hospital was eleven.

The number of deaths was nine.

This death rate in an average population of 1,216 is much below the average outside of the Prison, and speaks favorably of the sanitary condition of the Prison. It must also be remembered that many of the inmates, from excesses, exposure and dissipation, are mere physical wrecks when received.

Both Drs. Mackenzie and Brewer, by their attention to and care of the health of the prisoners, have been largely instrumental in keeping the death rate at its present low average.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The moral instructors, the Rev. George C. Maddock and the Rev. Father Fish, have been regular in their attendance, and have used their best efforts to turn the thoughts of the prisoners into a proper channel, and have been of great assistance to me in causing the prisoners to obey the rules, and by so doing maintaining and improving the discipline of the Prison.

#### PAROLE LAW.

The operation of the parole system, which became a law April 16th, 1891, after an experience of eight and one-half years seems to be productive of good results in the reformation of criminals.

Under this law the whole number of prisoners paroled to this date is 309. The number whose paroles were revoked, and who were returned to Prison to serve out their time, is four. The number who were returned to Prison, and whose paroles were revoked after conviction of another crime, is ten.

One parole was revoked but the convict was not returned, as he has lost his reason, and is now an inmate of a hospital for the insane, and one was revoked but not returned, as he is confined in New York State for another crime—making the number of paroles revoked sixteen, or about five per centum of the number granted.

The extension of the parole law has been adopted in many States with good results, under what is known as the indeterminate sentence.

It is well known to all penologists that there are many convicts who are not fit to be released from Prison, as they are a scourge to the community, and are very soon returned. For the protection of society they should be held until it is known that they have reformed, or, at least, improved in their morals. In these cases the parole, with the power to revoke it, is practically a life sentence hanging over them, and would tend to deter them from any future violations of law. In my opinion, it would cost the State less to hold them than it would cost the public to make good their depredations.

The Prison Congress of 1899, held at Hartford, vigorously discussed this question, with the evident conclusion, although no vote was taken, that for the good of the public, as well as for the convicts, the enlargement and extension of the parole law, by the adoption of the indeterminate sentence, would operate as a salutary reform in the management of the criminal classes.

#### DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Another question that was discussed at the Hartford Conference, which is of deep interest to the State and to the public generally, is, what to do for discharged convicts. Under our system, discharged prisoners who have a credit of less than five dollars in the hands of the Keeper, receive on their discharge, if committed from Mercer county, one dollar; from Middlesex, two dollars; from Camden and Burlington, two dollars and fifty cents; from Essex, Hunderton, Somerset, Union, Monmouth and Gloucester, three dollars; from Hudson, three dollars and fifty cents; from Ocean, Salem, Atlantic,

Passaic, Bergen, Morris, Cumberland and Sussex, four dollars ; from Cape May, five dollars.

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 overcomes 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 may fail and his case become hopeless.

Among the many plans suggested or adopted for his relief, I have heard of none so effective or so productive of good results, as the one under trial for three years past by Mrs. Ballington Booth.

She has established three stations, or depots, for homeless discharged convicts who show evidences of reformation, where they can receive plain meals and lodgings, allowing them, under certain restrictions, to remain until they find work, or she, through her philanthropic friends, finds work for them. Her interest in their welfare and her religious teaching encourages them in the hour of peril, and very many are doubtlessly saved and restored to useful lives.

Of the number that have been received and cared for by Mrs. Booth, seventy-five per cent. have been faithful, and are now employed and are doing well, with every indication that a large majority of them will be reformed and become useful citizens.

To further aid in the reformation and assistance of this unfortunate class, I respectfully suggest the law be so amended as to allow the payment to convicts on their discharge the sum of five dollars and transportation to their homes, if within the State, or to the State's border, if non-residents.

#### BERTILLON SYSTEM OF IDENTIFICATION.

This system should be adopted by this Prison. It is in use in most of the Prisons in the United States and in Europe. It is not a matter of experiment. It has proved its utility and usefulness

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beyond a question, and is fast coming into general use in Prisons as well as in armies and navies of the world.

Our system of personal description is vague and uncertain. Many professional criminals escape identification, which is impossible under the improved system. Up to this time the State has not photographed its prisoners, or used any of the modern methods which prevail in the police stations of almost all cities.

The penal authorities of New York and other States are anxious to exchange photographs with us, and will gladly co-operate and furnish us with their accumulated knowledge of professional criminals. New York State alone has descriptions and photographs of upward of 28,000 who have been convicted of crime.

The amount of money necessary to furnish the appliances for measurements and photographs, and starting the system in a proper manner, together with the cost of description and photographs of all the present convicts in the Prison who are serving their second term or more, would not exceed \$1,500, and would place this department of the Prison on a par with all of the best Prisons in the world.

I respectfully recommend that the sum of \$1,500 be appropriated for this purpose.

#### ESCAPED PRISONERS.

On the night of August 12th, or the early morning of August 13th, two prisoners succeeded in making their escape. I immediately reported the fact to the Board of Inspectors, and made my best efforts to arrest them, in which I was assisted by all the Deputies connected with the Prison, as well as by the police of Trenton and of other places.

The names of the prisoners are William Spear, committed from Morris county, February 2d, 1894, for ten years, for breaking and entering, and Daniel Holden, committed from Mercer county, March 2d, 1896, for five years, for breaking and entering.

Spear was arrested at Susquehannah, Pa., October 3d, and returned to the Prison October 7th. He was indicted by the Mercer County Grand Jury, pleaded *non vult*, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, to commence upon the expiration of the original sentence.

Holden is still at large.

The discipline of the Prison is in an excellent condition. The authorities of the Prison, finding that some irregularities were com-

mitted by the introduction of certain eatables, contrary to the Prison rules—a practice that had been permitted for twenty years—brought about a reform in this matter by adopting severe measures. They destroyed all opposition, and caused the rules to be strictly enforced. The punishment of the offenders which followed improved the discipline and had a salutary effect.

The Visiting Inspectors have spent a day or more each week in the prison, and have attended to their duties with promptness and fidelity, making valuable suggestions and doing all that was possible for the benefit of the Prison and the good of the inmates.

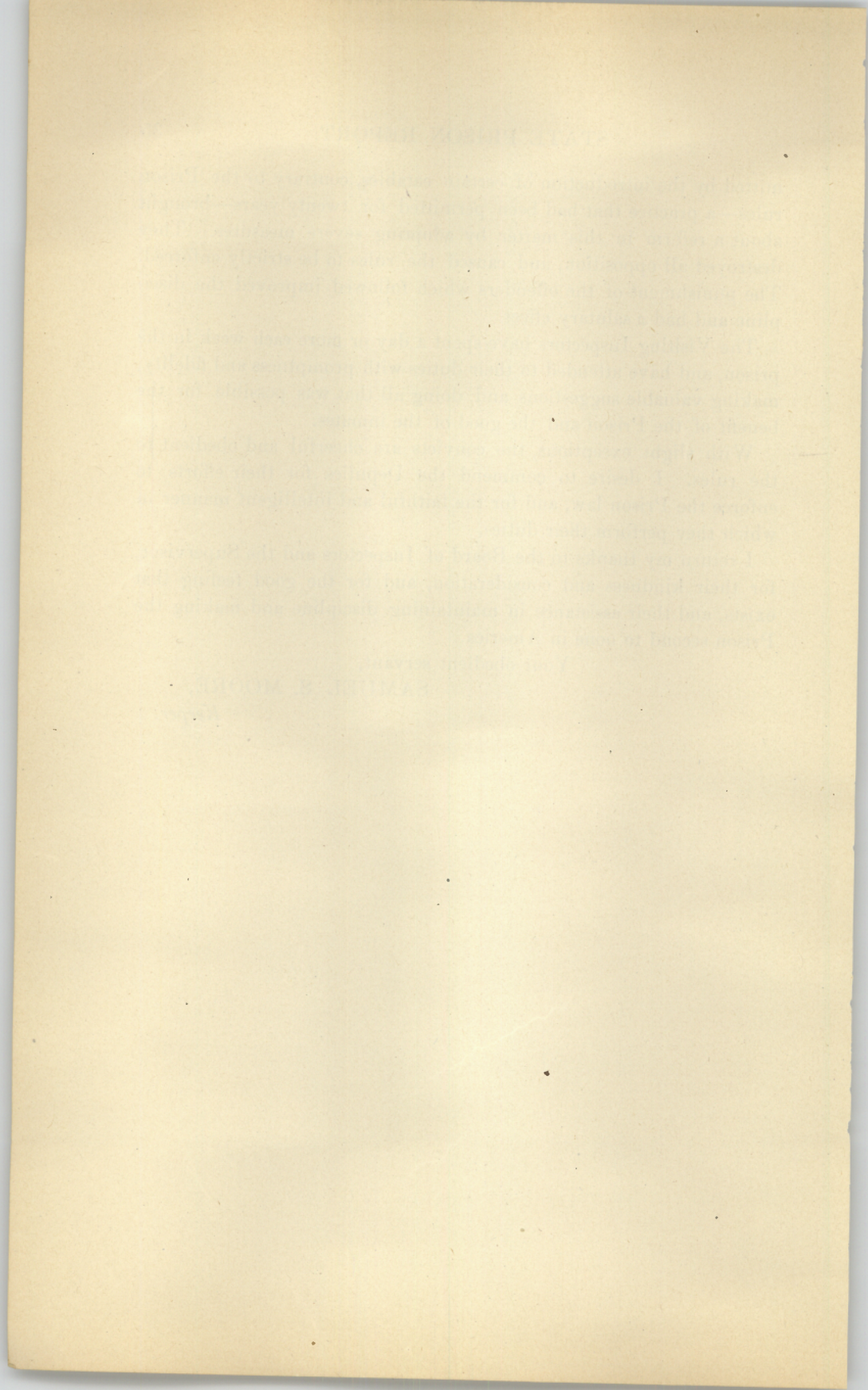
With slight exceptions, the convicts are cheerful and obedient to the rules. I desire to commend the Deputies for their efforts to enforce the Prison law, and for the faithful and intelligent manner in which they perform their duties.

I return my thanks to the Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor, for their kindness and consideration, and for the good feeling that exists, and their assistance in maintaining discipline and making the Prison second to none in America.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL S. MOORE,

*Keeper.*



# STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

*To the Honorable the Board of Inspectors :*

GENTLEMEN—Herewith please find statistical tables compiled from the records of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1899.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL,

*Clerk of Prison.*

At the date of last report, October 31st, 1898, the number of prisoners remaining in confinement was.....		1,228
Received during the year ending October 31st, 1899, under terms of sentences.....	476	
Returned from Asylum.....	2	
	478	
		1,706

The number discharged during the same period by remittance of time (act of April 2d, 1869), was.....		490
By order of Supreme Court, New Jersey.....	1	
By order United States Commissioners.....	5	
Pardoned by the President of the United States.....	1	
Pardoned by the Court of Pardons of New Jersey.....	8	
Paroled under provisions of Chapter 231 of the laws of 1891 (approved April 16th, 1891).....	52	
Died.....	9	
Removed to Asylum for Insane.....	13	
Returned from Asylum for Insane.....	1	12
By remittance of fines.....	7	
Removed to Florence Mission by order of physician, under Pregnant Act.....	1	
Returned to Prison by order of Prison physician, under Pregnant Act.....	1	
Escaped from Prison.....	2	
Recaptured and returned to Prison.....	1	1

Delivered to Sheriff of Middlesex county by order of Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New Jersey, and Presiding Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the county of Middlesex.....	2		
Returned to Prison by order of the Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New Jersey, and Presiding Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the county of Middlesex.....	1	1	
			587
Total.....			1,119
Remaining in Prison at date of this report.....			1,119

## TERMS OF SENTENCES.

Natural life.....	7
Thirty-four years.....	2
Thirty years.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	3
Twenty-one years.....	1
Twenty years.....	38
Eighteen years.....	5
Seventeen years.....	1
Fifteen years.....	25
Fourteen years.....	4
Thirteen years.....	3
Twelve years.....	14
Eleven years and six months.....	1
Ten years and three months.....	1
Ten years.....	96
Nine years.....	1
Eight years.....	25
Seven years and six months.....	15
Seven years.....	51
Six years and six months.....	3
Six years.....	29
Five years and six months.....	1
Five years and one day.....	1
Five years.....	183
Four years and six months.....	3
Four years.....	54
Three years and six months.....	20
Three years.....	167
Two years and ten months.....	1
Two years, six months and one day.....	1
Two years and six months.....	31
Two years and five months.....	6
Two years and two days.....	2
Two years.....	194
One year and ten months.....	3

STATE PRISON REPORT.

One year and eight months.....	1
One year and six months.....	34
One year and four months.....	2
One year and three months.....	3
One year.....	74
Ten months.....	1
Nine months.....	2
Eight months.....	2
Seven months.....	2
Six months.....	5
Total.....	<u>1,119</u>

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic.....	45
Bergen.....	36
Burlington.....	39
Camden.....	50
Cape May.....	2
Cumberland.....	52
Essex.....	120
Gloucester.....	13
Hudson.....	214
Hunterdon.....	22
Mercer.....	39
Middlesex.....	32
Monmouth.....	69
Morris.....	50
Ocean.....	2
Passaic.....	84
Salem.....	16
Somerset.....	18
Sussex.....	18
Union.....	52
Warren.....	15
Supreme Court.....	1
United States, District of Columbia.....	115
United States, District of Delaware.....	7
United States, District of New Jersey.....	8
Total.....	<u>1,119</u>

CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Assault and battery.....	41
Assault and battery by wounding, etc.....	1
Assault and battery and robbery.....	15
Assault and battery, breaking jail.....	} 1
Rescue.....	

Assault and battery and rape.....	5
Assault with intent to kill and assault and battery.....	1
Assault and carnal abuse upon a woman child under the age of sixteen years.....	1
Assault and battery and extortion.....	1
Assault on an officer, etc.....	2
Assault and battery and riot.....	1
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	}
Assault on woman child.....	
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape.....	5
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	12
Assault and battery with intent to rob.....	2
Assault and battery, entering and larceny.....	}
Assault with intent to kill.....	
Assault and battery and resisting an officer.....	2
Assault on woman child and incest.....	1
Assault and battery, assault on officer.....	1
Assault and battery, attempt to rape.....	4
Assault.....	1
Assault with intent to commit robbery, etc.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	25
Assault with intent to ravish.....	3
Assault with intent to kill, breaking, entering with intent to rob.....	1
Attempt of highway robbery.....	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	2
Assault with knife with intent.....	2
Assault with intent to kill, breaking, entering, etc.....	1
Assault with attempt to commit rape.....	1
Aggravated assault.....	4
Atrocious assault and battery.....	30
Atrocious assault and battery, etc.....	}
Attempt to kill.....	
Atrocious assault and battery, conspiracy.....	1
Atrocious assault and battery, robbery.....	2
Abusing infant.....	3
Attempt to wreck a railroad train.....	1
Assault and battery affray.....	1
Attempt to break and breaking.....	1
Atrocious assault and battery, murder in the second degree.....	1
Aiding escape.....	1
Abortion.....	1
Attempt at rape.....	3
Assault and battery with attempt to rob.....	4
Altering a Treasury note.....	1
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	1
Arson.....	9
Arson, breaking and entering, with intent.....	2
Assault and battery, and abuse.....	5
Assault and battery, with intent to murder and robbery.....	3

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Assault on an officer, obstructing process, &c., assault and battery.....	1
Atrocious assault.....	5
Assault and battery, unlawful cohabitation.....	3
Attempt at rape, breaking and entering.....	1
Attempt to break and enter, with intent to steal.....	1
Assault and battery, breaking, breaking and entering with intent to steal, resisting officer and assault and battery.....	1
Attempt at sodomy.....	1
Assault and battery and attempt to kill.....	1
Atrocious assault and battery on officer, attempt at prison escape.....	2
Attempt to kill.....	1
Adultery.....	1
Assault with intent to ravish, indecent exposure of person, aggravated assault.....	1
Assault and battery with attempt to rob.....	2
Attempt at larceny from the person.....	3
Atrocious assault and battery, atrocious assault and battery on officer, prison escape, burglary.. ..	1
Attempt to escape jail, assault and battery on officer, kidnapping.....	1
Attempt to break prison.....	2
Attempt to rob.....	1
Atrocious assault and battery, breaking with intent larceny.....	1
Atrocious assault and battery, and assault and battery.....	2
Attempting fraud.....	1
Assault on officer, etc.....	1
Burning dwelling-house.....	1
Breaking jail.....	4
Breaking and entering, larceny, and receiving.....	} 2
Breaking and entering with intent to steal.....	
Breaking and entering, larceny and larceny.....	1
Breaking and entering, atrocious assault and battery.....	2
Breaking, entering, breaking prison.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny from the person.....	1
Breaking.....	8
Breaking and entering.....	35
Breaking, entering with intent larceny, larceny of horse, wagon, &c.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, entering and larceny.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny.....	67
Breaking with assault and battery, with intent to kill.....	10
Breaking, entering and larceny, burning barn.....	1
Breaking and entering, and breaking jail.....	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving, false pretenses.....	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving.....	25
Breaking and entering, with intent, burglary and receiving.....	1
Breaking and larceny.....	6
Breaking, entering, &c., assault on an officer.....	1
Breaking with intent.....	23
Breaking and entering, &c.....	2
Breaking with intent and robbery.....	2

Breaking and entering railway car, larceny.....	3
Breaking, entering and larceny, &c.....	1
Breaking with intent, &c.....	5
Breaking, entering and larceny, breaking jail.....	1
Breaking, entering and stealing.....	9
Breaking, entering, with intent to steal.....	2
Breaking, entering and grand larceny.....	3
Breaking with intent and larceny.....	1
Breaking with intent and petit larceny.....	2
Breaking, assault and battery.....	1
Burglary, breaking, entering and stealing.....	1
Breaking with intent, assault with intent to kill.....	1
Bigamy.....	10
Burning.....	2
Burglary.....	20
Breaking, entering, grand larceny, escape.....	4
Burning, etc.....	3
Buglary and receiving stolen goods, breaking, entering and stealing.....	1
Burning barn.....	1
Burglars' tools and receiving stolen goods.....	1
Burglary, etc.....	2
Breaking jail, larceny.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, breaking with intent, etc., breaking with intent.....	1
Burglary, robbery, assault and battery.....	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, breaking with intent.....	1
Breaking and entering, burglary.....	1
Breaking and entering by night.....	1
Breaking and entering, larceny and receiving, assault and battery.....	2
Breach of law as to lotteries.....	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving, rape.....	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving by day, entering with intent to steal by day.....	1
Breaking and entering with intent to steal, assault and battery with intent to kill.....	1
Breaking by night, entering, larceny and receiving.....	1
Burglarly and receiving.....	2
Conspiracy, abortion, etc.....	1
Carnal abuse.....	3
Carnal abuse of girl under sixteen years of age.....	1
Disorderly house.....	5
Entering.....	1
Entering and larceny.....	12
Entering with intent to steal.....	1
Entering, larceny and receiving.....	1
Entering with intent.....	4
Entering and stealing.....	1
Entering, escape.....	2
Embezzlement.....	6

Enticing away a child, etc.....	1
Entering with intent to steal, larceny and receiving.....	1
Embezzlement and grand larceny.....	1
Entering and larceny by day.....	1
Embezzlement, assault and battery and robbery.....	1
Entering and larceny of amount charged.....	1
Entering and larceny and receiving, atrocious assault and battery, assault and battery.....	1
Forgery and uttering and embezzlement.....	1
Forgery and misdemeanor.....	4
Forgery.....	12
Forgery and uttering.....	2
False pretenses.....	12
Fighting.....	1
Forgery, attempt abduction.....	1
Grand larceny, breaking, &c.....	1
Grand larceny.....	53
Grand larceny, breaking, entering and larceny, entering and larceny.....	1
Grand larceny and arson.....	1
Grand larceny as bailee.....	1
Grand larceny, taking horse.....	1
House-breaking, second offense of petit larceny.....	1
Homicide.....	1
Having in possession and passing U. S. obligation.....	1
Having burglars tools.....	5
Having in possession counterfeit plate of U. S. obligation, &c.....	1
Highway robbery with intent to commit rape.....	3
Highway robbery.....	4
Having in possession counterfeit silver dollars.....	1
High misdemeanor.....	7
Highway robbery, assault with intent to rob.....	2
Housebreaking.....	31
Housebreaking and larceny.....	1
Indecent assault.....	2
Indecent exposure.....	4
Indecent proposal, &c.....	1
Incest.....	3
Indictment violation 5209 and 5440 U. S. R. S.....	1
Indictment violation of the act of Congress, April 18th, A. D. 1884.....	1
Illegal dredging.....	1
Keeping disorderly house.....	7
Keeping disorderly house, illegal liquor selling.....	1
Keeping disorderly house, aiding to commit rape.....	1
Larceny and receiving above the value of twenty dollars.....	1
Larceny and receiving stolen goods.....	1
Larceny.....	35
Larceny as bailee.....	3
Larceny, &c.....	10
Larceny and receiving.....	20

Larceny and receiving above the value of twenty dollars, breaking, entering, larceny and receiving.....	1
Larceny from the person.....	34
Larceny from the person and receiving.....	12
Larceny, breaking prison, &c.....	1
Larceny and forgery.....	1
Larceny and cruelty to animals.....	1
Larceny and receiving stolen goods, burglary and receiving stolen goods.....	1
Larceny from the person and assault and battery on an officer.....	1
Larceny of umbrellas from numerous persons.....	2
Larceny as bailee, burglary and receiving.....	1
Lewdness.....	2
Larceny, breaking, entering and larceny.....	4
Larceny and forgery..	1
Larceny of bicycles.....	1
Larceny of horse and wagon .....	1
Larceny of horse.....	1
Larceny above twenty dollars.....	2
Misdemeanor, and larceny and receiving.....	1
Manslaughter.....	35
Manslaughter, assault and battery.....	1
Murder.....	38
Murder, first degree.....	5
Murder, second degree.....	15
Malicious mischief.....	3
Misdemeanor.....	2
Malicious mischief, assault and battery.....	1
Malfesance in office, embezzlement, &c.....	1
Obstructing railway train.....	1
Open lewdness.....	2
Obtaining money under false pretenses, atrocious assault and battery, aiding escape.....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	1
Obstructing railway.....	1
Passing and having in possession counterfeit quarter dollars.....	2
Petit larceny.....	3
Polygamy.....	2
Passing counterfeit five-cent coin.....	1
Perjury.....	2
Poisoning .....	3
Presenting false claim for reimbursement in pension case.....	1
Passing and attempting to pass, and having in possession counterfeit notes.....	1
Rape.....	18
Receiving.....	6
Resisting an officer.....	3
Resisting an officer, assault and battery.....	2

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Rape, indecent assault, &c.....	1
Rape and attempt to commit rape.....	1
Rape and incest.....	1
Riot, &c.....	2
Robbery, assault with intent to kill, atrocious assault and battery, assault with intent, etc.; breaking, entering and larceny and receiv- ing, assault with intent to commit robbery.....	1
Robbery on highway, assault with intent to rob.....	1
Receiving stolen goods, etc.....	1
Receiving stolen goods, breaking prison.....	1
Robbery.....	35
Robbery from the person by violence.....	1
Robbery, etc.....	3
Second offense petit larceny.....	9
Stealing chickens.....	2
Sodomy.....	8
Unlawfully taking, larceny of a horse.....	1
Unlawful assembly.....	1
Unlawful cohabitation.....	1
Unlawful assembly, riot, assault and battery.....	1
Unlawfully taking of horse.....	1
Uttering.....	1
Uttering forged instrument and forgery.....	1
Uttering forged note.....	1
Violation of act of February 10th, 1891.....	1
Violation of Section 5209 U. S. Revised Statutes and Section 5440 U. S. Revised Statutes, as amended by act of Congress May 17th, 1879.....	1
Violation of Section 5209 U. S. Revised Statutes.....	1
Violation of Section 5490 U. S. Revised Statutes.....	1
Violation of Section 5457 U. S. Revised Statutes as amended.....	2

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AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Fifteen years.....	8
Fifteen to twenty years.....	120
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	320
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	225
Thirty to forty years.....	238
Forty to fifty years.....	108
Fifty to sixty years.....	26
Sixty to seventy years.....	22
Seventy to eighty years.....	2

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PLACES OF NATIVITY.

Alabama.....	3
Arizona.....	1
Arkansas.....	1
California.....	5

Colorado.....	4
Connecticut.....	12
Dakota.....	1
Delaware.....	10
District of Columbia.....	59
Florida.....	4
Georgia.....	5
Illinois.....	4
Indiana.....	3
Kentucky.....	4
Louisiana.....	2
Maine.....	1
Maryland.....	50
Massachusetts.....	21
Minnesota.....	1
Missouri.....	3
Montana.....	1
Nebraska.....	3
New Hampshire.....	3
New Jersey.....	384
New York.....	153
North Carolina.....	6
Pennsylvania.....	76
Rhode Island.....	2
South Carolina.....	3
Texas.....	1
Vermont.....	2
Virginia.....	44
West Virginia.....	2
At Sea.....	1
Austria.....	6
Belgium.....	4
Canada.....	5
Cape Colony.....	1
Denmark.....	2
East Indies.....	1
England.....	22
France.....	6
Germany.....	55
Greece.....	1
Holland.....	11
Ireland.....	36
Italy.....	46
Mexico.....	2
Norway.....	1
Panama.....	1
Prussia.....	2
Russia.....	15
Russia Poland.....	4

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Scotland.....	5
Sweden.....	2
Switzerland.....	3
Wales.....	1
West Indies.....	4
Michigan.....	5
Asia.....	1
Wisconsin.....	2
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### YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1872.....	1
1881.....	1
1885.....	2
1887.....	1
1888.....	4
1889.....	1
1890.....	4
1891.....	7
1892.....	16
1893.....	24
1894.....	36
1895.....	42
1896.....	86
1897.....	174
1898.....	386
1899.....	334
	1,119

### NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First commitment.....	914
Second commitment.....	146
Third commitment.....	37
Fourth commitment.....	15
Fifth commitment.....	4
Seventh commitment.....	2
Ninth commitment.....	1
	1,119

### EDUCATION.

Can read and write.....	902
Cannot read and write.....	175
Read only.....	36
Write name only.....	6
	1,119

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

## COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	795
White females.....	22
Colored males.....	290
Colored females.....	12
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	1,119

## DAILY AVERAGE INMATES.

Males.....	1,174
Females.....	42
	<hr/>
General average.....	1,216

## Report of Prison Physician.

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

GENTLEMEN—In a brief review of this department of the Prison, for the past year, permit me to again express my gratification at the good judgment and liberality of the rulers of the State in the provision of an ample-sized and well-equipped hospital, which admits of the prompt care of acute cases in their earlier stages, and of the proper accommodation and classification of the sick, thus contributing to the satisfaction of those charged with their treatment, as well as to a diminution in the mortality of the Prison.

With a daily average prison population for the past year of 1,216 the number of deaths have been nine, or a percentage of only .73.

Considering the large increase in the working force under the contracts, the number of men excused from work because of sickness has been proportionately very small. The labor, however, resulting from a necessary examination of all who claim to be sick and would avoid work is accordingly increased. Those so claiming to be sick are examined at a daily general call, and at all other times where taken suddenly sick in the shops or cells.

All surgical cases promising a restored capacity or an alleviation of suffering, are promptly operated upon, and so much value accordingly added to the contract work. Number of important surgical operations, 17. The sanitary condition of the Prison has doubtlessly been much improved by the enlargement in capacity and more favorable grading of its larger sewer outlets. Additional improvement may also be expected from a most desirable change heretofore advised and, it is believed, now contemplated, in the system of water-closets at present operated in the South Wing.

The number of insane patients sent to the State Hospital has this year, been slightly larger than usual, but it has been found that their prompt removal as required by the laws of the State, contributes much to the discipline and good order of the Prison.

## STATE PRISON REPORT.

I have to report one case, found pregnant on admission, removed, and afterwards returned to Prison and paroled. Also, as seen by summary, three patients returned from State Asylum for the Insane.

## SUMMARY

Of Sick in the New Jersey State Prison for the Year Ending October 31st, 1899.

	Number of convicts in prison at close of each month.	Sick in hospital at close of each month.	Died in hospital.	Discharged by expiration of sentence while in hospital.	Pardoned while in hospital.	Paroled while in hospital.	Sent to State Hospitals for Insane.	Returned from State Hospitals for Insane.	Remaining sick from each month and excused from work.	Taken sick during the month and excused from work.	Total treated during the month and excused from work.
1898.											
November .....	1,263	34							50	61	111
December .....	1,250	29		2	1	3	1		54	103	167
1899.											
January .....	1,251	36		1					47	87	134
February .....	1,249	35		4					58	89	147
March .....	1,255	37	1	1	1			3	52	75	127
April .....	1,226	35	1	3		5			56	74	130
May .....	1,223	35	2	3			5		47	70	117
June .....	1,231	38	1						52	65	117
July .....	1,179	35	1			5			54	78	132
August .....	1,156	37	1	2		1			53	81	134
September .....	1,128	34	2	1					50	73	123
October .....	1,119	34		3			7		46	54	100
Total .....	14,530	410	9	22	2	14	13	3	619	910	1,529
Monthly average .....	1210.8	34.9	.75	1.8	.16	1.2	1.08	.25	51.5	75.8	12.7

Daily average of the Prison for the year, 1,216.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. MACKENZIE,

*Prison Physician.*

## Moral Instructors' Report.

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*Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor :*

HONORED SIR—As Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison I herewith submit my annual report. My work has much of interest and encouragement, yet I am painfully conscious of the many difficulties in the way of permanent success; but in view of the fact that no real change or reformation can be accomplished unless the life is brought into harmony with the teachings of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, I endeavor, by the presentation of such truths on the Sabbath, in the Chapel services, and personal conversation with the prisoners in their cells, as opportunity offers, to convince those who have strayed from the right way to retrace their steps, thus bringing them into a new life and conduct in harmony with the living principles of the Divine Word. This course subserving their truest and best interests for time and eternity, making them better people, so that their lives, instead of being a menace to the interests of the community, help to advance the prosperity and secure the welfare of their fellow-beings. This work is supplemented by the frequent distribution of such literature as tends to awaken thought as to their past estate, and thus incline them to a true and better life. I am aware that much deception is practiced by those with whom we have to deal, but the same can be said of those on the outside of prison walls, yet my experience has taught me that the Gospel, earnestly and plainly taught, if anything can, will and does reach men and women in prison. Communications, not unfrequent, like the following, come to me :

“REVEREND SIR—Before going I wish you to accept my thanks and gratitude for the services and kindness you have shown me during my imprisonment. I promise you that whatever hardships I may have to endure, I will try, with the Lord's help, to lead a better life. Good-bye, Chaplain, and may the Lord bless you and make you a blessing to many a boy in this place as you have been to me.”

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This letter is a proof that sincere and earnest effort in teaching the truths of God's Word will, with the Divine blessing, eventuate in good to those who hear and receive them in honest hearts. Let the efforts of the Moral Instructors be aided by the kindly toil of moral and Christian officials in charge of the prisoners. In addition to this, we need the work of the Church on the outside, in helping those who have gone out after serving the penalty of the law, by giving them kind words and material assistance. Let all this be given and it would soon be evident that those who have fallen into evil ways can be reclaimed and made good citizens. The great factor in the accomplishment of the reformation of criminals is love, inside of the walls of the prison as well as on the outside. This should always be found and exercised as a dominant feature. Hatred or revenge should have no place in mind or heart of anyone having in charge prisoners. Such a spirit manifested repels instead of attracts, hardens instead of softens. The conduct of the convict may be and is often aggravating, but the spirit of love as shown by the Great Teacher will do more to help and cure than the opposite principle. I do not mean by this that vicious practices or disobedience of rule should be condoned. Discipline *must* be enforced, punishment *must* be inflicted when occasion requires, but let its execution be in the spirit shown by the loving father when he corrects his erring child. This, conquering the more readily and effectually. This kind of discipline, I am glad to know, prevails in our Prison.

In closing my report I must acknowledge my obligation to the Supervisor, Major E. J. Anderson, Principal Keeper S. S. Moore, Drs. Mackenzie and Brewer, the Board of Inspectors for their readiness to assist me in my labors, and also to the many friends who by their frequent donations of good reading-matter, religious papers and books, materially helped in the efforts made for the betterment of the inmates of the institution.

Respectfully,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,  
*Moral Instructor.*

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

GENTLEMEN—At the close of another year I have the pleasure of submitting to you my third annual report.

During the past twelve months I have endeavored to fulfill the duties of Moral Instructor for the Catholic inmates of this Prison.

Nothing of grave importance has occurred. Divine services have regularly taken place, and in other respects also many occasions have been presented to the convicts to further their moral and religious condition. Many have shown deep interest in religious matters, and have tried to improve their morals and conduct; a number have made efforts, but either through the weight of vicious habits or through weakness of the will, have not made great progress; some have shown indifference towards all motives for moral improvement.

In regard to the sincerity and firmness of those first mentioned, God alone can judge; it is, however, a source of gratification that at least in matter of discipline and moral conduct, during their stay in the Prison, a great many do show docility and attentiveness.

Thus the work of the Moral Instructor has been one that has been beneficial at once to the individual and to the institution.

In relation to the female and the male inmates of the hospital, I have been greatly helped by the earnest and unselfish ministrations of the good Sisters of St. Francis. The services in the Chapel have been rendered more attractive by the singing of a number of young ladies who have volunteered their services. Good reading has been freely furnished by the "Ave Maria" of Notre Dame, Indiana.

The Principal Keeper, the Supervisor, the Matron, the Physician and their respective deputies have always aided me in my work to the best of their ability.

To all these I beg leave to extend through you my heartfelt thanks.

Respectfully yours,

ALOYS M. FISH,

*Moral Instructor.*



