REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

1895

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REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison,

EMBRACING

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

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

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THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.
1896.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

PRINCIPAL KEEPER,
JOHN H. PATTERSON.

SUPERVISOR,
EDWARD J. ANDERSON.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS:

MARKHAM E. STAPLES, President,	Hudson.
EDWARD H. HOLCOMBE, Secretary,	Hunterdon.
WILLIAM H CARTER,	Burlington.
WILLIAM H. BROWN,	Essex.
SAMUEL F. STANGER,	Gloucester.
WELLS LAWRENCE,	Morris.

PHYSICIAN,

THOMAS H. MACKENZIE, M.D.,	Mercer.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

CHARLES BREWER, M.D.,	Cumberland.

CHAPLAIN,

REV. GEORGE C. MADDOCK,	Mercer.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR,

REV. ROGER KEXEL,	Mercer.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

INSPECTORS' OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1895.

To His Excellency George T. Werts, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—The Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison present herewith their annual report, for the year ending October 31st, 1895.

The Board have held stated monthly meetings, and special meetings when occasion demanded.

They have carefully supervised the management of the Prison, and operations of the workshops.

Discipline has been efficiently maintained, and the convicts have received kind and humane treatment.

The interests of the State have been materially advanced in the management of the workshops by a more thorough enforcement of the terms of the several contracts.

The welfare of the convicts has been carefully looked after by the visiting Inspectors, who have made regular weekly visits. The food supplied them has been ample, of a plain, substantial character, and well prepared. They have been comfortably clothed, and kept clean.

The total number of convicts at the close of the year was 977, or 271 more than can be properly cared for in compliance with law; but unceasing vigilance on the part of the Principal Keeper in the enforcement of strict discipline and sanitary measures, has produced the best possible results in the present overcrowded condition of the Prison.

The new wing under construction, and nearly completed, will to a considerable extent obviate the difficulties of the nature

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heretofore experienced, besides greatly facilitating the current operations of the institution.

The required statistical information is so fully given in detail in the reports of the Keeper, Supervisor and Clerk of the Prison as to need no comment by the Board of Inspectors; except, perhaps, a brief reference to the increases and decreases in the disbursements and receipts over which they have supervision.

There has been an increase of fifteen thousand four hundred and five dollars and ninety cents ($15,405.90) in the expenditures for salaries of Deputy Keepers and other employes, which is explained partly by the fact that in the year just closed salaries for twelve months were paid, while in the preceding year the salaries for the last month of the fiscal year were not paid until after the close of the year, by reason of which fact the payments for that year only embraced the expenditures for eleven months. A further reason for the increase in this account is that the improvements in progress at the Prison under the act of 1895, and the necessity for additional vigilance consequent thereupon, have required an increased force, not only for the management and control of the prisoners, but also for the protection of property, and the necessary safeguards against escape. It is to be said, however, that this apparent increase is not wholly real, as in many cases the contractors on the improvements, whose work has necessitated additional guards, have been required to pay the salaries of such guards, and the amounts received from them for this purpose up to this date, are included in the general statement of receipts for the year.

Although the increase in the salary account (including real and apparent increase) has been somewhat marked, for the reasons above given, the management of the Prison during the past year shows a noticeable improvement in the decreased cost of maintenance, and in the increased amount of receipts. Notwithstanding the great number of inmates, the maintenance account for the past fiscal year shows a large decrease as compared with the next preceding year. The actual difference in the amount of the expenditure is two thousand eight hundred and four dollars and eighty-one cents ($2,804.81, but it must be borne in mind that in the fiscal year just closed the bills for twelve months'

maintenance were paid, while the expenditures for the preceding year included only eleven months, so that the decrease in the expense of maintenance in the past fiscal year is shown to be two thousand eight hundred and four dollars and eighty-one cents ($2,804.81) less for twelve months than was required in the preceding year for eleven months.

The receipts for the past year, as compared with the preceding year (the returns being for twelve months in each year), show an increase of three thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents ($3,749.49), notwithstanding the fact that in the early months of the year one important contract, under which one hundred (100) men were employed, and which produced a revenue of about nine thousand dollars ($9,000) a year, was abandoned by the contractors. The increase in the revenue of the Prison thus represents a virtual advance of over twelve thousand dollars ($12,000), which is due to the more vigorous prosecution of the terms of the several contracts and a vigilant and unceasing effort to promote that constant employment of the prisoners so necessary to their health and so important as a means of Prison discipline.

The excellent sanitary condition of the Prison is emphasized by the report of the Visiting and Resident Physicians, attached hereto, from which it appears that out of an average Prison population of nine hundred and eighty-two (982) during the past year, but sixteen (16) deaths have occurred—a percentage of mortality of only one and sixty-three hundredths (1.63).

Of these deaths, one (1) was caused by aneuris aorta, one (1) by cancer, one (1) by cystitis with uræmia, one (1) by suicide and twelve (12) were caused by pulmonary consumption (a disease somewhat peculiar to prison life), which has been treated by the present Physicians with marked success, as to the prolongation of life, with the present limited facilities, while far more favorable results may be reasonably looked for after the completion of the new hospital building, with its more spacious rooms, purer air and better light—those important aids in the treatment of this disease.

In the accompanying report of Dr. Thomas H. Mackenzie, the Prison Physician, and Dr. Charles H. Brewer, the Resident Phy-

sician, will be found a tabulated statement of the operations of the Medical Department during the year, together with much interesting data upon the peculiar class of physical ailments with which prison authorities are required to deal.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the total number of convicts was one thousand and twenty-six (1,026). During the year four hundred and fifty (450) have been received under sentence, and one (1) by return from insane hospital. Four hundred and eighteen (418) were discharged at expiration of sentence, thirty-one (31) were paroled, twenty-four (24) were pardoned, eleven (11) were sent to the insane asylum, and sixteen (16) have died, leaving nine hundred and seventy-seven (977) convicts in Prison at this date, with a daily average of nine hundred and eighty-two (982).

Further statistics relative to terms of sentence, nativity, &c., will be found in the report of the Clerk attached hereto.

The report of the Rev. Roger R. Kexel is also inclosed herewith, and the Board would emphasize his recommendations that some means be provided for extending aid to such convicts who, while in Prison, have evidenced a desire to reform, and upon their discharge to assist them to secure employment. The Board believe that a law should be enacted authorizing the appointment of a State Agent for this purpose.

The Board have utilized convict labor, wherever possible, in all ordinary repairs, thereby materially reducing the cost of such repairs.

They have made the following extraordinary repairs and improvements:

New iron gates, with improved ball bearings, have been erected at the Second street entrance, in place of the old wooden ones.

A new "chert stone" floor, with improved drainage facilities, has been put in the cook-house, insuring a degree of cleanliness not possible under the old arrangement.

The main entrance hall, reception-room and offices, have been painted, and the furniture and carpets renovated and renewed.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to this Board that the frequent appeals by the Prison authorities to the Legislature have at last been heeded, and that the urgent necessities of the

The following statement exhibits the whole cost to the State of the support of this institution during the year, including the disbursements from the State Treasury and the operations of this office:

ALL EXPENSES.

Maintenance	$74,686 57
Repairs	5,711 37
Amount given to convicts upon their discharge	1,411 50
Salaries of deputies and minor officers	84 502 97
Salaries of executive officers and Inspectors	9,499 67
Total	$175,812 08

RECEIPTS.

Cash paid State Treasurer	$52,702 64	
Cash on hand	329 00	
		53,031 64
Balance		$122,780 44

NET COST.

Amount of expenditure over revenue		$122,780 44
Net cost per capita per annum	$125 03	
Net cost per capita per diem	0.3425	

All the operations herein referred to in detail are exhibited in condensed form in the balance-sheet attached to this report.

The quantities of the several articles made during the year by inmates of the Prison for the use of the prisoners are shown in the following list:

Caps	1,005
Coats	131
Shirts	3,322
Pairs of trousers	2,006
Vests	51
Pairs of shoes	1,442
Sheets	952
Bed and pillow ticks	450
Pillow cases	515
Cell towels	872
Dresses	27
Aprons	230
Pieces of female underclothing	52

Cr.

By amount of revenue paid State Treasurer	$52,702 64	
By cash on hand	329 00	
		$53,031 64
Net cost over receipts		$27,366 30

NET COST.

Amount of expenditures over revenue received		$27,366 30
Net cost per capita per annum	$27 87	
Net cost per capita per diem	0.07635	

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS.

Cr.

By aomunt of revenue paid State Treasurer	$52,702 64
By cash on hand	329 00
By estimated revenue earned by labor of convicts employed in daily service of Prison	29,109 00
	$82,140 64

Dr.

Maintenance, including subsistence, clothing and all necessary supplies	$74,686 57	
Repairs	5,711 37	
		80,397 94
Surplus over expenditures		$1,742 70

The expenses connected with the support of the Prison as a State institution which do not come within the province of the Supervisor consist of the salaries of the Board of Inspectors, the salaries of the executive officers, the donations to convicts upon their discharge and the salaries of the minor officers. For convenience the monthly compensation to the minor officers is paid in bulk to the Supervisor by the State Treasurer, on the order of the Board of Inspectors, and is disbursed by the Supervisor to the proper recipients.

They have no other connection with the accounts of this office.

The other expenditures referred to are paid directly from the State Treasury on the warrant of the Comptroller, and I am informed by that officer that the disbursements in the past year for these accounts have amounted to ten thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars and seventeen cents ($10,911.17).

In considering these figures it must be borne in mind that many of the prisoners are not engaged in labor of any kind.

The aged, the maimed, the diseased and the hopelessly refractory cannot be utilized for practical contributions toward the support of either themselves or their fellow-prisoners, and are necessarily excluded from any statement of actual or estimated revenue. The average number of prisoners at work in the shops during the year was four hundred and seventy-two (472), and the number employed in Prison work was one hundred and sixty-eight (168), making a total of six hundred and forty (640) prisoners engaged in labor, and whose labor sufficed to pay the whole cost of the maintenance of the Prison with an average population of nine hundred and eighty-two (982), and produced an estimated surplus of one thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy cents ($1,742.70). It is not necessary to comment upon the application of these facts to the question of the economical management of the Prison.

The following statement exhibits in a condensed form the results of the operations above recited:

Total cost of subsistence	$38,068 44	
Revenue in excess	14,963 20	
		$53,031 64
Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts	$38 77	
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts	0.1062	

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing and all necessary supplies,	$74,686 57	
Maintenance in excess of receipts	21,654 93	
		$53,031 64
Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts	$76 06	
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts	0.2084	

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Including maintenance and repairs		$80,397 94
Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts	$81 87	
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts	0.2243	

BALANCE-SHEET.

Dr.

Maintenance	$74,686 57	
Repairs	5,711 37	
		$80,397 94

Although this pecuniary result is gratifying, it is in my opinion of less consequence than the benefits of constant and regular employment, not only to the prisoners themselves, but also as an important and valuable auxiliary of Prison discipline.

The amount of the bills approved by the Board of Inspectors during the year and certified to the State Treasurer for payment, for expenses of repairs to the Prison grounds, buildings and machinery, was five thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-seven cents ($5,711.37).

As required by law, as many as possible of the convicts are employed in the "general sanitary and household affairs" of the Prison, in the manufacture of articles used in the Prison, and in making the necessary repairs. Many of these are employed at their former trades, and as stated in my last report an equitable estimate of the value of the labor of these men was deemed to be forty-five (45) cents a day for the ordinary labor, and seventy-five (75) cents a day for the skilled labor. In the past year the number of days of unskilled labor thus performed was thirty-four thousand four hundred and thirty (34,430), and the number of days of skilled labor performed was eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty-four (18,154).

Upon the customary basis of estimate, therefore, the utilization of this labor represents a saving in the year of twenty-nine thousand one hundred and nine dollars ($29,109).

The following statement exhibits the relations for the year between the labor of the prisoners and the cost of their maintenance:

Cash receipts	$53,031 64
Estimated value of labor employed on Prison work	29,109 00
Total	$82,140 64
Total expenditure for maintenance, including coal for both heating and power, light, water, insurance, medicines, and all bedding, clothing and subsistence	74,686 57
Excess of returns in labor over cost of maintenance	$7,454 07
Expenditures for repairs	5,711 37
Excess of returns in labor over cost of maintenance and repairs	$1,742 70

Balance received of Prison earnings in 1893 and 1894	$5,338 21
Amount received from Prison earnings in 1895	46,332 89
Received for support of United States prisoners	346 00
" " water supplied to gas contractor	50 46
" " cloth for officers' uniforms	190 85
" " old iron, barrels, &c., sold	354 48
" " services of Deputy Keeper	388 93
" " rent	29 82
Total	$53,031 64

I have also received during the year from the State Treasurer, in monthly installments, the sum of eighty-four thousand five hundred and two dollars and ninety-seven cents ($84,502.97), with which to pay the monthly compensation of minor officers and employes, as fixed by the Board of Inspectors, and all of which has been paid out for this purpose as soon as received.

The following statement exhibits in condensed form the cash receipts and disbursements during the year:

RECEIPTS

Revenue received from all sources	$53,031 64
Received from State Treasurer to pay salaries of minor officers	84,502 97
	$137,534 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to State Treasurer for account of Prison receipts	$52,702 64	
Paid to minor officers as salaries	84,502 97	
		137,205 61
Balance on hand October 31st, 1895		$329 00

About the middle of the year one of the contracts which had theretofore yielded an annual revenue of about nine thousand dollars ($9,000) was discontinued pursuant to agreement, and in the case of another contract a reduction of price of twenty-five per centum was made upon a considerable portion of the work produced, but notwithstanding these drawbacks the cash receipts for the year have exceeded those for the preceding fiscal year in the sum of three thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents ($3,749.49), which is due to my constant effort to enforce the conditions of the contracts under which the Prison shops are operated, and to insure the employment of as many as possible of the prisoners.

bringing into the accounts the expenditures for twelve months in each fiscal year.

From this explanation it will be seen that the actual decrease in the expenses of maintenance of the prisoners during the past year has been not only the above-mentioned sum of two thousand eight hundred and four dollars and eighty-one cents ($2,804.81), but also the average monthly cost of one month's supplies. This average cost is six thousand two hundred and twenty-three dollars and seventy-three cents ($6,223.73), making the total decrease for the year in the cost of maintenance nine thousand and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-four cents ($9,028.54).

About eighteen and a half per centum, or about one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars ($1,675), is due to the decreased average number of prisoners maintained, and the principal part of the remaining seven thousand three hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty-four cents ($7,353.54) of the decreased cost of maintenance is the gratifying result of continued effort to secure a greater activity in the competition for furnishing supplies, to establish a vigorous enforcement of the contracts under which they are furnished, and to, in every possible way, use the powers and influence of this office to contribute to the economical management of the Prison.

This decrease in expenditures has not been effected by a reduction in the quality or quantity of supplies furnished. Both food and clothing have been provided in ample quantities, and the aim has been to improve the quality to an extent not inconsistent with true economy and not out of keeping with the character and purpose of the institution.

The cash receipts from all sources which have come to my hands during the year as revenue of the Prison have amounted to fifty-three thousand and thirty-one dollars and sixty-four cents ($53,031.64). There was paid to the State Treasurer, in monthly amounts, as received, the sum of fifty-two thousand seven hundred and two dollars and sixty-four cents ($52,702.64), and there remains in my hands at this date a balance of three hundred and twenty-nine dollars ($329). The following statement shows the sources from which this revenue was received:

STATEMENT.

EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE.

Subsistence	$38,086 44
Hospital	5,305 08
Furniture	3,351 65
Clothing	4,891 54
Bedding	990 34
Tobacco	1,222 75
Stationery	681 42
Fuel	8,642 61
Light	5,948 48
Water	1,614 60
Library	27 49
Forage	483 05
Live stock	363 72
Insurance	820 00
Piece-price system (expenses)	458 00
Cloth for officers' uniforms	186 95
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, &c)	769 83
Clothing for discharged convicts	842 62
Total	$74,686 57

The amount thus expended during the year shows an apparent decrease as compared with the preceding fiscal year of two thousand eight hundred and four dollars and eighty-one cents ($2,804.81), but the actual decrease in expenditures was much greater than appears by these figures, for the reason that in the year ending October 31st, 1894, only eleven months' expenditures were included, while in the year now under consideration the expenditures for twelve months are embraced. The explanation of this is as follows: It has been the practice heretofore to endeavor to include in the yearly accounts the expenditures for the concluding month of the year, but the difficulty in getting the bills for the month submitted before the month closed, and the necessity for a special meeting of the Board of Inspectors, have rendered it advisable to change the practice, and include the bills for the last month in the year in the succeeding fiscal year. This plan was adopted at the close of the year ending October 31st, 1894, and therefore the accounts for that year included only the expenditures for eleven months, but it resulted in the year just closed, and will result hereafter, in

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1895.

Governor George T. Werts:

SIR—In accordance with established custom I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the transactions of the State Prison during the past fiscal year in the branches committed by law to the official charge of the Supervisor.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, November 1st, 1894, there were one thousand and twenty-six (1,026) convicts confined in the Prison. The highest number reached at any time during the year was one thousand and forty-one (1,041), which has been reduced by discharge, pardon and other causes to nine hundred and seventy-seven (977), the number at the date of this report. The average number during the year was nine hundred and eighty-two (982). This average was twenty-two (22) less than the average of the year before, but is still far above the number that can be properly cared for with the present facilities.

Contracts for the articles required for the maintenance of the prisoners have been made semi-annually, after advertisement for proposals, as required by law, and the bills for supplies furnished are certified monthly to the Board of Inspectors, and after approval by them are paid from the State Treasury.

The whole amount of bills thus certified during the past year was seventy-four thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents ($74,686.57), and the following statement shows the several purposes for which these expenditures were made:

would *infallibly* subject them to punishment. When men enter on a career of crime they expect to elude the vengeance of the law; when governments rebel they expect to render the revolt not the occasion of triumph to their enemies, but the means of their own deliverance and security.

I am convinced that the only way to diminish crime is to commence with those of a tender age; bring in little, neglected waifs from the slums, the by-ways and hedges, collect them in schools, place over them Christian men and women who will teach them right from wrong, impress upon them the penalty of a life of crime, teach them the Ten Commandments, that a life of crime will bring to them misery, degradation and death, and that a life of virtue, integrity and sobriety will bring them honor, happiness and fortune; that they may be loved and respected citizens of the commonwealth whilst they live, and prepare them for a life eternal beyond the stars.

In closing this report it gives me great pleasure to express my thanks to the Board of Inspectors, the Supervisor, the Physicians, Chaplains and the Deputies for the many valuable suggestions and the great interest they have manifested in the management of the institution.

Assuredly, of all the things that either fortune or time has bestowed upon me, I have none which I can compare with the faithfulness and friendship of the officers of the New Jersey State Prison. In absence this will always be preserved in the amber of memory.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. PATTERSON,

Keeper.

over his subordinates. If he is lax in his morals and dissipated in his habits, he will lose all control of those placed in his custody as well as of those chosen to assist him in the administration of his office.

A prison is a prison, whether you call it a prison, a penitentiary or reformatory; and a well-appointed penal institution, no matter what its name may be, has its peculiar facilities for reformation.

My own judgment, after an experience of ten years, is that a very small percentage of our criminal population are ever reformed, and among habitual criminals such a small percentage that it is scarcely visible. Of course, many persons are sent to prison by unfortunate circumstances; they are accidents; they do not belong to the criminal classes and never will. Many ought never to have been disgraced with a prison garb. Great care should be exercised by our criminal courts in the conduct of trials and the administration of sentence; an unjust decision often destroys the life and character of a useful citizen.

Such is the nature of man, considered individually or collectively, that no laws can ever be enacted for infallible prevention. Of all the crimes that any reasonable creature can commit, desire has been the forerunner and hope the attendant. Invisible forces within are too powerful for external terrors, nor, in my opinion, has the severity of the laws in later times rendered crime less frequent than during the heroic ages, when few punishments were capital. As long as the nature of man remains the same, weakness will be distrustful, necessity will be daring, poverty will beget fraud, power will incite injustice, misery will sink into meanness and prosperity will swell into presumption.

There are other contingencies—the mutiny of passions too stubborn for control. The authority of government can neither combine events nor interrupt the occasions of fortune impelled by such causes.

The selfish desires of men lead them into wickedness and vice whatever penalty awaits them; they become as familiar with one scale of punishment as with another, and the degrees and hope make either scale alike ineffectual and impotent. Individuals nor communities would commit wrong if they knew that it

of their exit from the Prison; nor does the State employ an agent to assist in this laudable enterprise, the gates to which yet stand invitingly open.

THE NEW ADDITION TO THE PRISON.

I cannot too emphatically express my fullest appreciation of the action of the last Legislature in the promptness and cheerfulness with which they voted the increased accommodation, so imperatively needed in this Prison, for the just and fair treatment of the criminal population of the State. Under the new regime to be inaugurated through the grading, classification and marking of criminals, the road of official duty will become clearer and more untrammeled, and faithful effort will doubtless result in conditions more favorable to approximate reformation, so far as it can be effected through all the methods now or to be employed.

REMARKS.

On the 23d day of April, should I live until that date, I will have been in charge of the State Prison for ten consecutive years.

The public is the best judge of my administration of the responsible office to which I was appointed, and with the public I leave it.

I have a pardonable pride in the institution that I have presided over almost a decade, and shall ever retain a deep interest in its management. It is an office that requires assiduous attention, great care, and involves great responsibilities; oftentimes the Warden or Keeper of the Prison is called upon to act as prosecutor, jury and judge; justice, evenhanded, must be administered, or he will find himself surrounded with interminable perplexities. He must be kind, humane, just, yet decided and determined; his rules and regulations must be implicitly obeyed. In no other way can he maintain discipline. His own life must be an open book that may be read by the public; his character must be above reproach if he would exercise a proper influence

The parole should be based not upon any promissory reform, nor yet on any exterior and remote influences, but on good conduct, plainly and unmistakably manifested during a sufficient detention in the Prison. The surveillance over the paroled should be in direct communication with the Warden of the prison from which the prisoner was paroled and to which he may be necessarily returned.

THE INTERMEDIATE SENTENCE.

The intermediate sentence, so widely adopted and so generally popular in prison conduct and so repeatedly advised in our previous reports, should need no further commendation to our intelligent legislators. Following the lead of the satisfactory advance made by our sister States in this matter, this law once on our statute-books, its operation would add largely to the solution of the prison question.

No conscientious Warden can feel satisfied or unaggrieved when he is compelled by his oath under the law to return to society, at the expiration of their sentences, criminals unrepentant, unreformed and still ripe for rapine and even murder. Society has a right to claim more extended protection than this, under the law.

PAY FOR OVERWORK.

Even at the cost of being considered importunate, I must again hold up, for the laudable emulation of this State, laws now in effectual and satisfactory operation in other States, allowing the prisoner pecuniary compensation for overwork, thereby elevating his ideas of the value of labor, and inciting him to the acquisition of industrious habits, and putting him in a position to help himself and his family on his discharge from the Prison.

AID TO DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

So far as I am informed, no charitable organization of the State has as yet charged itself with the duty of securing employment for convicts deemed worthy of that assistance, at the time

offender has been arrested by an officer of the law, has had a hearing before the Judge, and not acquitted but still held under the surveillance and in the power of the law. Such a formula of proceeding must constitute him a marked personality in the community.

There are doubtless many criminals, especially young criminals, who will fall within the fair scope of the operation of a probation law, and the nicest discrimination is to be used in the selection, that all offense to the community be avoided from their presence as circulating, and, possibly, again-offending members of society. If such can be isolated from old habitual influences and surroundings, and the cordon of protective industrial employment thrown around them, new possibilities may be opened up and success fairly looked for.

I accordingly feel hopefully disposed towards every effort in this and every new direction, as promissory of good to be effected by the individual solely, or the combined efforts of all who feel within them the touch of the universal feeling of a common brotherhood in the human family.

No effort, no scheme, no plan can be superfluous in that great battlefield of crime, where the war for reformation has been waged for hundreds of years, and where, through the rifts of ebon clouds and battle smoke, can anon only be seen the sun of hope and promise still shining.

Whilst invoking the aid of new factors in the great warfare against crime, I would not be considered as by any means underrating or rejecting old and tried methods, especially those which, by trial even under unpropitious circumstances, have proved so prolific of good.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

As in my previous reports, I can still recommend the parole system as the most perfect and satisfactory system of conditional liberation yet devised.

The law in operation in this State has some serious defects which should be easily remediable by legislation. Such action once taken, the law is capable of a much larger degree of beneficial extension.

aside the idea of retributive punishment as the chief and most reliable factor in the suppression of crime, has not, however, surrendered one iota of its rightful claim to the protection of person and property against the threatening presence of the criminal. As, under the Parole law, objection has been made to the culprit's return to society, so, until society is educated up to a higher plane of philanthropy, objection may be anticipated to the retention of the criminal in the community against whose laws he has offended.

Again, we should not overestimate the scope of a probation law, in supposing it applicable to the cases of all who may be supposed to be novices in crime. Criminals are rarely of sudden manufacture. The crimes of passion, so called, constitute less than five per cent. of all convictions. Even among youth, crime is the outcrop of a slow but progressive moral deterioration, the preventive and curative methods of parents, home influences, school, reform institutions and restraints of society having all proved abortive before the crime has become a public one.

This outcrop of the interior nature, as all Prison Wardens who have familiarized themselves with the personal history of young prisoners must know, is the result of a steadily-stifled conscience and an intentionally-suborned will, and its abandonment to evil propensities. Such cases constitute a special class, as represented by one of our obstinate and chronic young offenders, who, standing under the silent dome of our Prison, surrounded by its gloomy walls and barring gates, was, at last, with tears in his eyes, forced to cry out, "Oh! if I had but listened to my mother I should never have been in such a place as this!"

To such a class, such surroundings, though accompanied by a slightly higher degree of disgrace than under a probation law, are often the sole agencies sufficiently powerful to awaken a dormant conscience, and arouse such wholesome reflection as may result in a permanent change of life.

Let us not, either, make the mistake of calculating on so large a degree of result under the Probation law, from the supposition that, under its operation, the element of personal shame or public obloquy has been entirely eliminated from the punishment. The

tained but slowly, and only after energetic, persevering and protracted effort. The spirit of the age seems now to be more rationally inclining to the conclusion that the principal forces within our reach will be the more effectual, the earlier and nearer they are applied to the origin of the evil.

Untold good it is believed will result, so far as the prevention of crime is concerned, from the well-devised and judiciously-operated system of the kindergarten, and a fair industrial education following in its wake. The reformation of the old and habitual criminal, if not altogether a hopeless task, is certainly a herculean one; and the sooner we can apply our remedial efforts to the causes of criminality as found in the younger criminal, the larger and more certain may be expected the harvest of success.

It is not my purpose to discuss here and at length the policy of the enactment of a probation law, as now under trial, and thus far favorably reported upon in some few of our States. An intelligent committee from our own State, some of whose members are practical penologists, and all of whom are men deeply interested in all subjects connected with the treatment of crime, has been selected to investigate this subject, and at an early date will present their views.

One fact, however, is patent, viz., that there is room for effort in the proposed direction. And yet we must not approach the work in this part of the vast field for reformation without a full conception of the difficulties that are to be encountered, and this in order that we may not overestimate the promised success of the work, or underestimate the amount of persevering effort necessary to secure it.

In adopting measures for the individual betterment of the criminal, such measures only must be accepted as are in just accord with the safety and rights of the honest portion of the community. In posting the ledger of the great hall of justice a fair balance-sheet must be struck between the privileges and rights of the offender and those of the offended.

In the enactment of criminal laws which, like all other laws, are expected to maintain for themselves popular respect, we must not forget that the community in having, with penologists, laid

bedding for the whole Prison, and the general repair of the same. Also, as a specialty, the sewing of buttons on the tens of thousands of shirts manufactured in the workshops and turned over to them for completion.

Beyond this, women do the scrubbing of the wing and their own laundrying. The fruits of the accomplished conditions as above referred to, manifest themselves plainly in the excellent order, general good health, cheerfulness of appearance of the inmates, and the amount of substantial work willingly done, as shown in the accompanying schedule:

Manufactured for Males.

Shirts	3,322
Sheets	952
Pillow-cases	515
Pillow-ticks	230
Bed-ticks	220
Towels	872
Aprons	230

Manufactured for Females.

Dresses	27
Aprons	50
Pieces underclothing	52

Work Done for Contractor.

Sewing buttons on 22,578¾ dozen shirts, an average of 1,882 dozen per month, the per capita earnings for this latter work yielding a revenue to the State of .3018 cents per diem.

Of the 414 prisoners who have been discharged under the Commutation act, approved April 5th, 1869, 370 earned the full allowance for good conduct, the other 44 having forfeited from 5 days to 312 days of their allowance, for violations.

REFORMATION THROUGH CONDITIONS OF RELEASE.

The field of criminal reformation being so extended, and the results of effort in that direction so correspondingly meager, it is not surprising that those whose lives are spent in such efforts sometimes become discouraged.

It is well, however, to remember that, as regards both the moral and the material, successful and permanent results are at-

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

A stern, inflexible will, a determination to be strictly just to all, a deep-down sorrow for human suffering in all its forms, and a kindly forbearance and patience with the weaknesses to which human nature is so subject are elements of character necessary to command confidence, and are such as are being called into play in effectually reducing to one homogeneous concrete the mixed and discordant mass of human degeneracy confided to the care of this department of the prison, and this only after all the outside methods of society and law proved ineffectual for their restraint or correction.

The office of Matron, involving the discipline and control of this class and the instillation of moral principles and industrial habits as aiditory to reformation, it can accordingly be seen at a glance is far from being a sinecure.

An inspection of this department, a model of cleanliness, neatness, order and busy occupation, speaks for itself far more impressively than by words. The successful manner in which this is accomplished by the Matron, Mrs. Patterson, and her efficient assistants, is, indeed, something of a marvel.

The moral influences brought to bear upon the inmates through the medium of good counsel, pure literature, Sunday-school instruction and lively religious exercises, it is believed, accomplish much good, as shown by their improved deportment, and evinced by the fact that a second return to the Prison is of extremely rare occurrence in this department. It would be only justice to my feelings to express here my grateful sense of appreciation of the services rendered in this direction by the indefatigable band of female missionaries, as representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who, week in and week out, in all weathers, manifest through their visitations a most commendable zeal in their efforts to aid in the reformation of both male and female prisoners.

In the female department is manufactured the entire underwear of both the males and females, with the further addition of blouses for the men, aprons for the women, cell towels and

KEEPER'S REPORT.

OFFICE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1895.

To His Excellency George T. Werts, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—I have the honor to herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1895. I have made every effort to conduct the institution under my charge as economically as was consistent with efficient administration. Reports from the several departments submitted will show what has been accomplished in that direction.

POPULATION.

The population has decreased since the close of the last fiscal year; there were at that time in confinement, 1,026; at the close of this fiscal year there were 977—a decrease of 49 prisoners.

The number of convicts in the State Prison November 1st, 1894, was 992 males and 34 females, making in all 1,026.

The number of convicts received since November 1st, 1894, to November 1st, 1895, was 433 males, 17 females, 1 male returned from State Hospital for Insane by order of Supreme Court Judge; total, 451. Number discharged during the year by remittance of time (act of April 2d, 1869) was 392 males, 22 females; by order of Supreme Court, 1 male; by order of United States Commissioner, 3 males; by order of Court of Pardons, 22 males and 1 female pardoned, 31 males paroled, and 1 male's fine remitted; by death in hospital, 15 males; by death in cell, suicide, 1 male; by order of Supreme Court Judge, transferred to State Hospital for Insane at Morris Plains, 8 males and 1 female, and to Hospital for Insane at Trenton, 2 males; total, 500. Number of prisoners in State Prison at the date of this report, 950 males and 27 females; total, 977; daily average during the year, 982.

lars ($2,500) per year, the net saving in expense would be six thousand dollars ($6,000) per year.

These are conservative estimates, and the Board do not consider it necessary to use any further argument in favor of the projects.

The Board attest their approval of the wise and judicious policy exercised in the government and discipline of the Prison by the Principal Keeper, Mr. John H. Patterson, in which he has been ably supported by the Matron, Mrs. John H. Patterson, in charge of the female department.

In the management of the workshops, the business tact and ability of the Supervisor, Mr. E. J. Anderson, has been manifested by an increased revenue from convict labor, notwithstanding a decrease in the number employed under contract. He has also instituted systematic reforms in the maintenance of convicts, the benefits of which are made apparent by a considerable decrease in the expenditure for that purpose. His administration has been marked by a sound business policy that has been a source of great satisfaction to the Board of Inspectors.

In the discharge of their duties, the Board express their appreciation for the uniform courtesy and kindness manifested by the officers and employes of the Prison.

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. STAPLES, *President*,
EDWARD H. HOLCOMBE, *Secretary*,
SAMUEL F. STANGER,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
WILLIAM H. CARTER,
WELLS LAWRENCE,

Inspectors.

institution have received recognition. In our last year's report, we called the attention of the Legislature to these necessities, and the passage of an act appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) for the enlargement and improvement of the Prison was the result.

Under the direction of the Commission appointed to execute this act, a new wing is now in progress, and nearing completion, which will contain two hundred (200) steel cells of the most approved pattern, and is to be constructed in all respects in the most modern and approved form of prison architecture. The new hospital, so long a necessity, is also approaching completion, and much attention has been given to the plans and construction of this building, with a view to meeting the Prison needs. Storage for provisions, and proper facilities for Divine worship, are also to be provided under the act, and the completion of the various branches of the work thus authorized will greatly aid in the operations of the institution, and furnish improvements long needed, and recognized as of the utmost importance and of a permanent and enduring character.

There are two additional improvements earnestly recommended by the Board. They are—First, an electric light plant to light the Prison buildings and grounds. There is available space within the Prison grounds to erect such a plant. It could be operated at a comparatively small cost—mainly by convict labor. The estimated cost of a suitable plant is fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000). It now costs about five thousand five hundred dollars ($5,500) per year to light the buildings alone, with an ordinary quality of gas.

The second improvement urged is an independent source of water-supply. It is confidently believed that an abundant supply of pure water can be obtained by artesian wells, by the expenditure of about ten thousand dollars ($10,000). It now costs over three thousand dollars ($3,000) per year for the water-supply. If, by the expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), the State can effect a saving of at least eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8,500) per year, less the cost of operating, such improvements, estimated at two thousand five hundred dol-

FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Coats	353
Vests	363
Pairs of trousers	358
Total number of articles made for prisoners' use	12,129

The following statement shows the parties for whom goods have been manufactured in the past year, the average number of men employed in each branch of work and the proceeds of the labor employed in the several shops:

Contractors.	Average number of men at work per diem.	Earnings.
Powell & Brother	95½	$3,811 71
John B. Iredell	78	10,847 63
Thomas H. Lynn & Son	53¾	7,869 44
John Tobin	87½	8,824 39
John Tobin	19	2,221 39
V Henry Rothschild & Co	97¾	8,219 36
V. Henry Rothschild & Co	90½	7,449 99
Total		$49,243 91

Average number of men at work—

187 days, November 1st, 1894, to April 30th, 1895	553½
142 days, May 1st, 1894, to October 31st, 1895	407
279 days, November 1st, 1894, to October 31st, 1895	472¼

Operations under the agreement with Powell & Brother ceased April 30th, 1895. The other agreements have been in full operation during the year.

A summary of the results of the operations of the Prison shops during the year under the piece-price system will be found appended to this report.

At the date of my last report the amount of bills receivable, due from all sources, was six thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents ($6,538.24).

A large portion of this has been received and the remainder is collectible.

Other sums have accrued during the past year which will be collected in the coming year, making the amount of accounts receivable at this date six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty-six cents ($6,567.36).

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The usual inventory of the personal property in my charge was taken in the latter days of the fiscal year, and the aggregate amount of the valuations made by the appraisers was twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-nine cents ($29,614.69). This is less than the valuations of a year ago in the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and forty-one cents ($1,781.41), the reduction in values being due to the inevitable wear and tear of furniture and machinery.

Very much has been accomplished in the past year in the way of needed repairs to the Prison, nearly all of which has been effected by utilizing the Prison labor.

Some of the required work was beyond the facilities at command, such as new wrought-iron gates at the Second street entrance, and a new "chert" stone floor to the cook-house, but in every instance in which outside labor was required the work has been done by contract, after inviting competition.

The crowded condition of the Prison, which has been the cause of many appeals to the Legislature in the past few years, still remains, although happily in a fair way to be relieved.

In my last year's report it was recommended that the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($220,000) be appropriated for the purpose of providing additional cell-room, a suitable hospital, proper store-rooms for provisions, better chapel facilities and for other needed improvements. The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) was appropriated for these purposes, and a commission was appointed to take charge of the work. The result is that a wing to contain two hundred cells is now nearing completion, as well as a hospital building, planned to afford ample facilities for the proper care and treatment of the sick.

A new entrance to the prison enclosure has been provided on the Third street side, and it is understood that plans are in preparation for storage rooms, improved heating facilities, a new chapel and arrangements for the more thorough drainage of the prison. These improvements, when completed, will greatly facilitate the operations of the prison, and eliminate many of the existing difficulties in the way of its effective management.

Upon the completion of the buildings now in progress, their proper furnishing and equipment will be the first necessity, and the question of providing means for this purpose will require consideration at the coming session of the Legislature. The act under which they are being constructed makes no provision for the purchase of furniture, presumably because under the general Prison law the power to purchase all necessary furniture resides in the Prison management, but the general appropriation act limits the amount which may be expended during the year for furniture and repairs to the Prison to a sum far below the amount which will be required to meet this extraordinary demand.

To avoid the confusion which would otherwise ensue, I recommend the passage of an act appropriating the necessary sum for this purpose, and the incorporation of the amount so appropriated in a supplement to the general appropriation act. It is not practicable at this date to present an estimate of the sum which will be required, but this can be prepared and presented to the Legislature at a later day.

The operations of the Prison which come under my observation, although not within my official province, have been carried on during the year in a manner worthy of the highest praise. The discipline, cleanliness, instruction and medical attendance have been such as to promote the efficiency of the institution, and the mental, physical and moral well-being of the inmates. The Principal Keeper, the physicians, the moral instructors and the subordinate officers deserve the highest commendation for the manner in which they have performed their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. ANDERSON,
Supervisor.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS—PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

Fiscal Year from November 1st, 1894, to October 31st, 1895.

CONTRACTORS.	Industries.	Expiration of date of contracts.	Average number of men at work per diem.	Number of days worked.	Number of days labor employed.	QUANTITIES FINISHED.								Earnings—amount.
						Dozen pairs.	Dozen.	Holes drawn.	Stock prepared—lbs.	Buttonholes worked.	Square yards.	Square feet.	Gross.	
Powell & Bro	Hosiery.	April 30th, 1895.	95½	137	13,094	24,402								$3,811 71
John B Iredell	Shoes.	October 31st, 1897.	78	276½	21,553	21,008½				910,724				10,847 63
Thos. H. Lynn & Son	Mats and Matting.	September 30th, 1897.	53¾	277½	14,890		3,070½				77,863	7,980½		7,869 44
John Tobin	Brushes.	February 28th, 1898	87½	279	24,449			87,913,851	3,402				5,934⅝	8,824 39
John Tobin	Blocks.	February 28th, 1898.	19	279	5,340								15,158½	2,221 39
V. Henry Rothschild & Co.	Shirts	October 31st, 1897.	97¾	279	27,233½		27,196¼							8,219 36
V. Henry Rothschild & Co	Trousers.	October 31st, 1897.	90½	278	25,205		11,177½							7,449 99
Total					131,764½									$49,243 91

Average per diem number at work November 1st, 1894, to April 30th, 1895—583½.
Average per diem number at work May 1st to October 31st, 1895—407.
Average per diem number at work November 1st, 1894, to October 31st, 1895—472¼.
Average per capita per diem earnings—.3737.

BALANCE SHEET, DEPARTMENT OF SUPERVISOR, NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1895.

ACCOUNTS.	Inventory of stock on hand and accounts receivable October 31st, 1894.	Expenditures made during fiscal year 1895 and paid by the State Treasurer on warrant of the Comptroller.	Cash on hand and accounts receivable of 1895.	Capital available during fiscal year ending October 31st, 1895.	Amounts derived from labor of prisoners and other sources during fiscal year, and credited to their respective accounts.	Net amount credited of prison earnings for fiscal year 1895, and amount of cash returned to State Treasurer.	STATE OF NEW JERSEY.		TRIAL BALANCE.		Inventory of stock on hand October 31st, 1895.	COST AND REVENUE.		STOCK.		NEW BALANCE.	
							Receipts.	Expenditures.	Dr.	Cr.		Cost.	Revenue.	Dr.	Cr.	Assets.	Liabilities.
							Dr.	Cr.				Dr.	Cr.				
Stock										$37,922 88					$37,922 88		
Cash			$329 00	$329 00					$329 00							$329 00	
Subsistence	$605 94	$38,086 44		38,692 38	$834 23				37,858 15		$488 39	$37,369 76				488 39	
Hospital	369 34	5,305 08		5,674 42					5,674 42		519 60	5,154 82				519 60	
Furniture	12,443 62	3,351 65		15,795 27	25 00				15,770 27		14,992 67	777 60				14,992 67	
Clothing	8,631 75	4,891 54		13,523 29	69 45				13,453 84		6,836 01	6,617 83				6,836 01	
Bedding	2,897 30	990 34		3,887 64					3,887 64		2,622 23	1,265 41				2,622 23	
Discharged Convict Clothing	571 10	842 62		1,413 72	99 93				1,313 79		406 60	907 19				406 60	
Stationery	48 55	490 47		539 02					539 02		81 31	457 71				81 31	
Convict Stationery	63 57	190 95		254 52					254 52		45 34	209 18				45 34	
Light	14 32	286 98		301 30					301 30		54 32	246 98				54 32	
Gas Light		5,661 50		5,661 50					5,661 50			5,661 50					
Tobacco	90 27	1,222 75		1,313 02					1,313 02		18 45	1,294 57				18 45	
Prison Earnings		458 00		458 00	458 00	$51,249 79				51,249 79			$51,249 79				
Officers' Uniforms	74 11	186 95		261 06	218 39				42 67		43 68		1 01			43 68	
State of New Jersey						52,702 64	$52,702 64	$80,397 94									$27,695 80
Fuel	2,203 27	8,642 61		10,845 88					10,845 88		1,016 09	9,829 79				1,016 09	
Water		1,614 60		1,614 60	72 66				1,541 94			1,541 94					
Miscellaneous		769 83		769 83					769 83			769 83					
Live Stock	497 00	363 72		860 72					860 72		225 00	635 72				225 00	
Forage	34 00	483 05		517 05					517 05		15 10	501 95				15 10	
Insurance		820 00		820 00					820 00			820 00					
Library		27 49		27 49					27 49		400 50		373 01			400 50	
Repairs	2,851 96	5,711 37		8,563 33	44 77				8,518 56		1,849 40	6,669 16				1,849 40	
Accounts Receivable	6,538 24		5,369 33	11,907 57	5,340 21				6,567 36							6,567 36	
	$37,934 34	$80,397 94	$5,698 33	$124,030 61	$7,162 64												
Expenditures over receipts							27,695 30			27,695 30							
							$80,397 94	$80,397 94	$116,867 97	$116,867 97	$29,614 69						
Net cost, over revenue and stock													29,107 13	$29,107 13			
												$80,730 94	$80,730 94				
Net resources, stock being credited														8,815 75			
														$37,922 88	$37,922 88		
Resources and liabilities																36,511 05	
Net resources over liabilities																	8,815 75
																$36,511 05	$36,511 05

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GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1895.

ACCOUNTS.	Inventory of stock on hand and accounts receivable October 31st, 1894.	Expenditures made during fiscal year 1895, and paid by the State Treasurer on warrant of the Comptroller.	Cash on hand and accounts receivable of 1895.	Capital available during fiscal year ending October 31st, 1895.	Amounts derived from labor of prisoners and other sources during fiscal year, and credited to their respective accounts.	Net amount credited of prison earnings for fiscal year 1895, and amount of cash returned to State Treasurer.	STATE OF NEW JERSEY.		TRIAL BALANCE.		Inventory of stock on hand October 31st, 1895.	COST AND REVENUE.		STOCK.		NEW BALANCE.	
							Receipts.	Expenditures.	Dr.	Cr.		Cost.	Revenue.	Dr.	Cr.	Assets.	Liabilities.
							Dr.	Cr.				Dr.	Cr.				
Stock			$329 00	$329 00					$329 00						$37,922 88	$329 00	
Cash				38,692 38	$834 23				37,858 15		$488 39	$37,369 76				488 39	
Subsistence	$605 94	$38,086 44		5,674 42					5,674 42		519 60	5,154 82				519 60	
Hospital	369 34	5,305 08		15,795 27	25 00				15,770 27		14,992 67	777 60				14,992 67	
Furniture	12,443 62	3,351 65		13,523 29	69 45				13,453 84		6,836 01	6,617 83				6,836 01	
Clothing	8,631 75	4,891 54		3,887 64					3,887 64		2,622 23	1,265 41				2,622 23	
Bedding	2,897 30	990 34		1,413 72	99 93				1,313 79		406 60	907 19				406 60	
Discharged Convict Clothing	571 10	842 62		539 02					539 02		81 31	457 71				81 31	
Stationery	48 55	490 47		254 42					254 52		45 34	209 18				45 34	
Convict Stationery	63 57	190 95		301 30					301 30		54 32	246 98				54 32	
Light	14 32	286 98		5,661 50					5,661 50			5,661 50					
Gas Light		5,661 50		1,313 02					1,313 02		18 45	1,294 57				18 45	
Tobacco	90 27	1,222 75		458 00	458 00	$50,670 41				50,670 41			$50,670 41				
Prison Earnings		458 00		261 06	218 39				42 67		43 68		1 01			43 68	
Officers' Uniforms	74 11	186 95				53,291 14	$32,702 64	$176,400 58									$123,109 44
State of New Jersey																	
Salaries of Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors		9,499 67		9,499 67					9,499 67			9,499 67					
Salaries of Deputies and Subordinate Officers		84,502 97		84,502 97	579 38				83,923 59			83,923 59					
Discharged Convict Cash		2,000 00		2,000 00	588 50		588 50		1,411 50			1,411 50					
Fuel	2,203 27	8,642 61		10,845 88					10,845 88		1,016 09	9,829 79				1,016 09	
Water		1,614 60		1,614 60	72 66				1,541 94			1,541 94					
Miscellaneous		769 83		769 83					769 83			769 83					
Live Stock	497 00	363 72		860 72					860 72		225 00	635 72				225 00	
Forage	34 00	483 05		517 05					517 05		15 10	501 95				15 10	
Insurance		820 00		820 00					820 00			820 00					
Library		27 49		27 49					27 49		400 50		373 01			400 50	
Repairs	2,851 96	5,711 37		8,563 33	44 77				8,518 56		1,849 40	6,669 16				1,849 40	
Accounts Receivable	6,588 24		5,369 33	11,907 57	5,340 21				6,567 36							6,567 36	
	$37,934 34	$176,400 58	$5,698 33	$220,033 25	$8,330 52												
Expenditures over receipts							123,109 44			123,109 44							
							$176,400 58	$176,400 58	$211,702 73	$211,702 73	$29,614 69						
Net cost, over revenue and stock													124,521 27	$124,521 27			
												$175,565 70	$175,565 70				
Net cost, stock being credited														86,598 39			
														$124,521 27	$124,521 27		
Resources and liabilities																36,511 05	123,109 44
Net cost over resources																86,598 39	
Total expenditures over receipts																$123,109 44	$123,109 44

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STATISTICAL REPORT.

STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1895.

To the Honorable the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith please find statistical table compiled from the records of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1895.

WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL,
Clerk of Prison.

At the date of last report, October 31st, 1894, the number of prisoners remaining in confinement was	1,026	
Received during the year ending October 31st, 1895, under terms of sentence	450	
		1,476
The number discharged during the same period by remittance of time (act of April 2d, 1869) was	414	
By order Supreme Court	1	
By order United States Commissioner	3	
Pardoned by Court of Pardons of New Jersey	23	
Paroled under provision of Chapter 231 of the Laws of 1891, approved April 16th, 1891	31	
Died	16	
Removed to Insane Asylum	11	
Returned from Insane Asylum	1	
	10	
Fine remitted by Court of Pardons	1	
		499
Remaining in Prison at date of this report		977

TERMS OF SENTENCES.

Natural life	6
Thirty-four years	1
Thirty years	4
Twenty-one years	2
Twenty years	31
Eighteen years	3
Seventeen years	1
Fifteen years	23
Fourteen years	1
Thirteen years	3
Twelve years	11
Eleven years and six months	1
Ten years	119
Nine years and six months	1
Nine years	4
Eight years	18
Seven years and six months	8
Seven years	48
Six years and six months	1
Six years	19
Five years and six months	1
Five years	152
Four years and six months	1
Four years	16
Three years and six months	22
Three years	102
Two years and six months	40
Two years and five months	6
Two years	165
One year and six months	41
One year and three months	4
One year and two months	1
One year	109
Ten months	1
Nine months	5

Eight months	1
Six months	5
Total	977

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic	37
Bergen	34
Burlington	38
Camden	78
Cape May	4
Cumberland	52
Essex	127
Gloucester	12
Hudson	223
Hunterdon	8
Mercer	27
Middlesex	40
Monmouth	36
Morris	29
Ocean	8
Passaic	90
Salem	25
Somerset	15
Sussex	9
Union	64
Warren	13
U. S. District Court	5
Supreme Court	1
Mercer and Bergen	1
Mercer and Monmouth	1
Total	977

CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Assault and battery	43
Assault and battery and robbery	10
Assault and battery and rape	3
Assault on officer	2
Assault and battery on an officer	4
Assault and battery with intent, &c.	1
Assault and battery and extortion	1
Assault and battery and riot	1
Assault and battery, breaking	1
Assault and battery, breaking, breaking and entering with intent to steal, resisting an officer, assault and battery	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape	6
Assault and battery with intent to kill	8
Assault and battery, entering and larceny, assault with intent to kill	3
Assault and battery with intent to commit murder	1
Assault and battery and resisting an officer	1
Assault and battery with intent to ravish, assault and battery	1
Assault and battery, attempt to rape	3
Assault	2
Assault with intent to kill	14
Assault with intent to ravish	1
Assault with intent	3
Assault with intent to commit rape, breaking jail	1
Assault with axe and pistol with intent to kill, atrocious assault and battery	1
Assault and assault and battery	1
Assault, &c	2
Assault on woman child and incest	1
Assault on a woman child under fourteen years	1
Assault on a woman child under sixteen years	3
Assault with knife with intent	3
Assault with intent to kill, breaking, entering, &c	1
Assault with intent to commit rape	2
Atrocious assault and battery	31

Atrocious assault and battery, conspiracy	1
Atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill	1
Abducting of infant	1
Abusing infant	1
Attempt to kill	2
Attempt to break and breaking	2
Attempt to commit rape	1
Attempt to ravish	1
Attempt to commit murder	1
Arson	7
Arson, breaking and entering with intent	2
An indecent assault	1
An assault on an officer	2
Altering a treasury note	1
Assault with intent to rob, &c	6
Assault and battery with intent to murder and robbery	3
Assault on an officer, obstructing process, &c., assault and battery	1
Assault and battery, unlawful cohabitation	3
Attempt to break and enter to commit assault, assault and battery, breaking and entering with intent, &c	1
Attempt at rape	2
Assault and battery and attempt to kill	2
Assault with intent to kill, breaking with intent, robbery	1
Attempt to steal from the person	1
Atrocious assault and battery, resisting an officer	1
Atrocious assault and battery, murder in second degree	1
Assault with intent to commit rape, assault on woman child	1
Attempted larceny	1
Atrocious assault and battery on officer, attempt prison escape	1
Atrocious assault and battery, atrocious assault and battery on an officer, prison escape, burglary	1
Attempt to escape jail, assault and battery on officer, kidnapping	1
Assault and battery with intent to rob	3
Breaking jail	5

Burning buildings	1
Breaking and entering, escape	2
Breaking, entering and larceny, larceny and receiving	2
Breaking, entering, atrocious assault and battery	2
Breaking, entering and larceny from person	1
Breaking	19
Breaking and grand larceny	1
Breaking and entering	50
Breaking, entering, &c	2
Breaking and entering with intent	9
Breaking and entering and breaking jail	5
Breaking, entering and larceny	76
Breaking, with assault and battery with intent to kill	12
Breaking and entering with intent robbery, atrocious assault and battery, grand larceny, escape	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, burning barn	1
Breaking, entering, &c., breaking, entering, larceny and receiving	3
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving	31
Breaking and larceny	6
Breaking and entering, &c., assault on an officer	1
Breaking, entering, &c., assault with intent to kill	1
Breaking with intent	24
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving, breaking, entering with intent to steal	1
Breaking with intent, &c., petit larceny	1
Breaking and entering railway car, larceny	2
Breaking with intent, &c	21
Breaking, entering and larceny, breaking jail	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	17
Breaking, entering and grand larceny	2
Breaking and entering, grand larceny, escape	2
Breaking, assault and battery	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, larceny	1
Breaking and grand larceny, escape	2
Breaking and entering, assault with intent to kill, breaking prison	1
Bigamy	11

Burglary	12
Burglary, breaking with intent, &c.	1
Burning	2
Breaking, entering and larceny, robbery, attempt at robbery, petit larceny	1
Burning barn	1
Burglars' tools and receiving stolen goods	2
Burglary, &c	1
Burglary, breaking and entering and stealing	1
Burning dwelling-houses	1
Breaking with intent robbery	2
Breaking with intent, resisting an officer, assault and battery	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, breaking with intent, &c., breaking with intent	1
Burglary, robbery, assault and battery	1
Burglary, breaking, entering and stealing	2
Breach of law as to lotteries	2
Breaking, entering with intent, &c., false pretenses, larceny and receiving	1
Breaking into post-office	1
Conspiracy	3
Cruelty to animals	1
Carrying burglars' tools	2
Carnal abuse	3
Disorderly house	8
Entering, larceny and receiving	4
Entering and larceny	19
Entering with intent	3
Entering and stealing	1
Entering, escape	2
Entering and grand larceny	2
Embezzlement	3
Forgery and misdemeanor	4
Forgery	14
Forgery and entering and embezzlement	1
False pretense	5
Forgery, entering and false pretense	1

Fighting	1
False registration	1
Grand larceny	51
Grand larceny and arson	1
Grand larceny, embezzlement	1
Having burglars' tools	2
Having burglars' tools, felonious assault, breaking, entering and larceny	1
Highway robbery with intent to commit rape	3
Highway robbery, assault with intent to rob	2
Highway robbery	9
High misdemeanor, carnal abuse of child	1
Incest and rape	1
Indecent assault	2
Illegal voting	1
Intent to commit rape	1
Keeping disorderly house	2
Larceny	19
Larceny and receiving stolen goods	9
Larceny, &c	4
Larceny and receiving	16
Larceny from the person	29
Larceny and receiving, false pretense	2
Larceny from the person, larceny and receiving	1
Larceny and forgery	1
Larceny and cruelty to animals	1
Libel, false pretense	1
Larceny and breaking	1
Larceny from the person and assault and battery on an officer	1
Larceny of fowls	1
Lewdness	2
Larceny from the person, escape	1
Lottery and gambling	1
Larceny from the person and receiving	2
Larceny and receiving stolen goods, burglary and receiving stolen goods	2
Larceny, breaking, entering and larceny	2

Manslaughter	22
Manslaughter, assault and battery	2
Murder	32
Murder, first degree	5
Murder, second degree	15
Malicious mischief	3
Misdemeanor	3
Malicious mischief, atrocious assault and battery	1
Obstructing railway, &c	1
Open lewdness	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	2
Passing counterfeit coin	4
Passing counterfeit money	1
Poisoning with intent to kill	1
Petit larceny	7
Polygamy	2
Policy	3
Perjury	1
Rape	13
Receiving	2
Resisting an officer, &c	2
Resisting an officer, assault and battery	5
Receiving, breaking, &c	1
Rape, assault and battery	1
Resisting officer	1
Receiving stolen goods, larceny	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Robbery	10
Robbery, &c	1
Rape, indecent assault, &c	1
Sodomy	4
Sending threatening letters, attempt to murder	1
Setting fire to buildings	1
Sending threatening letters	1
Unlawful cohabitation	1
Unlawfully removing a horse	1
Unlawful assembly	1
Unlawful assembly, riot and assault and battery	5

Unlawful cohabitation, polygamy	1
Unlawfully retaining school money	1
Violating policy act	1
Total	977

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	8
Fifteen to twenty years	127
Twenty to twenty-five years	276
Twenty-five to thirty years	213
Thirty to forty years	240
Forty to fifty years	71
Fifty to sixty years	20
Sixty to seventy years	21
Total	977

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey	365
New York	135
Pennsylvania	76
Delaware	11
Maryland	27
Virginia	16
West Virginia	1
North Carolina	10
South Carolina	4
Kentucky	3
Florida	3
Missouri	2
Texas	3
Ohio	3
Indiana	2
Illinois	8
Michigan	1
Wisconsin	1

Nebraska	4
California	4
Colorado	4
Tennessee	1
Mississippi	1
Montana	1
Dakota	1
District of Columbia	6
New Hampshire	1
Vermont	3
Massachusetts	14
Rhode Island	5
Connecticut	7
Canada	4
Cuba	2
Mexico	2
Germany	72
Ireland	54
England	21
Scotland	9
Italy	43
France	6
Holland	5
Switzerland	4
Austria	4
Russia	8
Hungary	2
Denmark	1
Prussia	1
West Indies	3
Poland	3
Greece	3
Belgium	3
San Domingo	1
Cape Colony	1
Bohemia	1
St. John's, New Brunswick	1
Total	977

YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1872	1
1880	1
1882	1
1883	2
1885	5
1887	6
1888	11
1889	24
1890	36
1891	50
1892	196
1893	5
1894	296
1895	343
Total	977

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First commitment	807
Second commitment	125
Third commitment	26
Fourth commitment	13
Fifth commitment	4
Eighth commitment	1
Ninth commitment	1
Total	977

EDUCATION.

Can read and write	793
Cannot read and write	133
Read only	45
Write name only	6
Total	977

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	782
White females	10
Colored males	168
Colored females	17
Total	977

DAILY AVERAGE INMATES.

Males	952
Females	30
General average	982

REPORT

OF THE

PHYSICIANS AND MORAL INSTRUCTORS.

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1895.

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

GENTLEMEN—During the present year 16 deaths have occurred in the prison, 12 of which were in cases of tuberculosis.

Although the rate of mortality from all diseases is less than in the previous year, the percentage from this special disease makes it plainly apparent that the prevention and care of that prison scourge, commonly known as consumption, constitutes one of the most important features in the work assigned to the physicians of the Prison.

So general, indeed, is the existence of this disease in prison life, that so reliable an authority as Baer has stated that, in the autopsies of prisoners dying from all causes, it is the exception to find the lungs free from tubercle. Whilst the mortality from it in the human family is generally reckoned at one-seventh, or at 14 or 15 per cent. in prisons, it almost invariably reaches 40, 50 or 60 per cent., the last figures being probably the nearest approximation to the accurate, as applied to the cellular system of prisons.

In foreign prisons, where long terms are frequent, it has been noted that the mortality in tuberculosis is not so much dependent on the virulence of direct and immediate infection, but that in the majority of cases a long-continued degeneration of the system is necessary for the permanent settlement of the specific bacilli, the mortality being cumulative, and reaching its maximum only in the later years of confinement.

In the New Jersey State Prison, in the year ending December 30th, 1885, of 30 deaths from all causes, in a daily resident average of 892 inmates, 19, or 63⅓ per cent., were from con-

sumption. This percentage culminated in 1886, when, with a daily average of 892 inmates, of the 18 deaths from all causes, 16, or the unusual percentage of 88.88 was reached. From this period the percentage was on the wane, the series of five years closing with 1891 showing, in a daily average of 931, with 48 deaths, 28, or 58.33 per cent. from this specific cause. The series of three years, terminating October 31st, 1893, with a daily resident average of of 953, shows a still further decline, in a summary of 42 deaths from all causes, 17, or only 40⅔ per cent. being from tuberculosis. Again we find the mortality in the ascending scale. For the year ending October 31st, 1894, in a daily average of 1,004, with 19 deaths, 10 being from tuberculosis, the rate was 52 per cent., whilst in the present year, closing October 31st, 1895, of the 16 deaths, 12, or 75 per cent., were from this cause. Of these 12 deaths, 7 were in sentences respectively as follows: 2 of five years, 1 of 6 years, 2 of 10 years, 2 of 15 years. These were complicated cases, of long duration, and in which the assimilative and reconstructive functions having become seriously impaired by infection through the digestive tract, all repair of tissues had been rendered impossible.

In the Prussian Prison at Plötzensee (near Berlin), from 1873 to 1882, 64 per cent. of deaths were from comsumption, whilst during this period 40 consumptives were among the liberated.

The accessible statistics from our American prisons are for shorter periods. In 1888, Jolliet, of Illinois, with a daily resident average of 1,326, and total deaths numbering 45, reports 35, or 77 per cent., from phthisis. The Eastern Penitentiary, of Pennsylvania, in the same year, with a total annual population of 1,691, of 27 deaths from all causes, notes 21, or about the same per cent., 77.1, from like cause, whilst Allegheny, of the same State, in both years, 1887 and 1888, with a daily average of 686 and 664, reports but 50 per cent. Folsom, California, in 1888 records 57 per cent., Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton, of New York, registering respectively, in 1887, 43.7, 53.1 and 66.6 per cent.

To make such statistics approach more nearly the accurate, the number of positive cases under treatment, but discharged

from Prison during the included period, should, as in the records at Plötzensee, be always stated.

At the present date, science seems to have accepted the positive diagnosis of this disease as based on the active presence of the tubercle bacillus. As to its therapy, we have yet to await the discovery of some medical agent which, without injuring the body, will destroy or paralyze the vitality of these nocuous germs. The employment of the various popular remedies introduced from time to time are more specially addressed to the repair of tissues and the reinforcement and multiplication in the blood and tissues of those elements and organisms, the leucocytes and fixed connective tissue cells already existing as the natural enemies of the harmful bacilli.

Importance, to some extent, is doubtless to be attached to the regular and persistent employment of such remedial agents as are found beneficial in alleviating symptoms, or holding malconditions in abeyance. Unfortunately, in prison administration, the application of this rule of conduct is difficult, seeing that the nurses are convicts, through necessity imperfectly trained and sometimes careless, and the subjects of treatment themselves cranky and capricious.

As prominent factors in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, hygiene and dietetics are found to be our great reliance. An even temperature, a liberal and nutritious diet, conjoined to the habitual full inspiration of pure, sunlit air, and the employment of moderate exercise, graduated to the constitutional capacity of the patient, are in themselves invaluable. So long as through these primary aids assimilation and repair can be kept up, the resisting tissues continue to make a manful and sometimes a successful struggle in the prolongation of a fairly useful life.

No fault can be found with the regular diet table of the New Jersey State Prison, nor in the extra allowances afforded in the cases of the sick and infirm. Indeed, it is occasionally remarked from without, that the convicts are over-well fed. But it should be borne in mind that the large majority of these men, active workers, are, at the expiration of short terms, to be returned to society, which would be unwilling to receive them back as physi-

cal wrecks, emaciated by over-meagre fare, and totally unfit to labor for a livelihood.

The amount of exercise allowed in the open air is, in this Prison, also liberal; and it is recommended as a hygienic measure that such exercise be pushed to the furthest limit compatible with good discipline and a fair execution of the sentence imposed.

The germs which are credited with producing this disease, it is known, lie dormant and sometimes indiscoverable in the system for long periods, only awaiting conditions favorable to their development, and are doubtless present, at the time of admission to this Prison, in the shattered constitution of many of the recidivists and subjects of dissipation and exposure, who have spent much of their lives previously in other prisons.

Again, they may be originally introduced whilst in the Prison, and chiefly by entrance through the air passages, or by administration in the solid or fluid food supplies.

This Prison is well supplied with both beef and milk. The danger of infection through these sources should not, however, be great, as the New Jersey herds are inspected, and at most, in inspections at large, only 2 per cent. of cattle are found tuberculous. Moreover, the meats are thoroughly cooked before being served. Possibly an advance toward exemption might be secured by the sterilizing of the entire milk-supply.

Direct infection of prisoner from prisoner does not seem probable to any positive extent under the sanitary rules which are as rigidly enforced as conditions will allow. It is certain that no cases of the origination of the disease have occurred among the hospital nurses during the past four years, nor previously, so far as the records show. Nor have other cases originated in special cells previously occupied by consumptives. All cells are thoroughly cleansed by washing every day and their walls whitewashed once in each month. Due care is also given to the laundrying of the personal wear, and bedding, and the airing and renewal of the contents of the bed-sacks. The propagation of the disease, it is thought, is not attributable so much to the more liberal and frequent admission of the specific germ, but rather to the multiplication and exag-

geration of those conditions inseperable from prison life, viz., failure in project, shame at discovery and conviction, prospect of long incarceration, separation from kindred and friends, longing for home, remorse at guilt, sudden exclusion from the open air and voluntary exercise, and the influence of immoral habits, especially baneful, which depress both body and mind, and render the soil of the physical organs more suitable for the propagation of pathogenous microbes to that degree which emphatically constitutes disease. Conditions favorable to the development of this disease and unfavorable to its amelioration and cure have, however, existed in the overcrowded state of the Prison, and a hospital of one common ward, in which cases of all kinds and combatting indications were treated together, and into which, had space allowed, patients might have been admitted at earlier stages of their diseases, and not necessarily returned to their cells when only partially relieved, in order to make place for other acute and more immediately dangerous cases.

During the year nine convicts have, by order of the court, been committed to State Hospitals for the Insane; seven of these to Morris Plains and two to Trenton. One was returned from Morris Plains as cured on June 14th. His condition is, however, so unsatisfactory as to probably require his recommittal at an early day. Since October last numerous surgical operations have been performed, among which were included the excision of tumors of the breast, neck, throat, face, lip and foot, the opening of gluteal abscesses and of those of the ventral walls, fistula in ano, urethral strictures, hydrocele, phymosis, the operation for the cure of masturbation, removals of foreign bodies from the eye and hand, closure of the trachea and œsophagus in self-inflicted wound, amputation of the finger, ingrowing nail, &c.

In former reports made by this department of the Prison frequent allusion has been made to the need of more enlarged and improved hospital accommodations. This, especially, because it was found impossible under the then existing conditions to reach such a degree of success as was desirable, either in medical or surgical treatment. It is, therefore, with unfeigned pleasure that we accept this opportunity of expressing our

highest satisfaction, and congratulating the State on the wisdom and generosity of the last Legislature in making an appropriation sufficient to meet this long-felt want.

The new and commodious hospital is now in rapid course of erection, its general plan and arrangements, as sagaciously devised by the liberal Board of Commissioners, meeting with the approval of the medical officers of the Prison, who trust that much good will be accomplished as the result of the more efficient work which can be done under the improved conditions.

To the active and accomplished Supervisor of the Prison, Maj. E. J. Anderson, we stand much indebted for the nice discernment with which he has appreciated the wants of this department, and the alacrity and cheerfulness with which he has supplied all that has been needed.

The protective vaccination of newly admitted convicts is still systematically pursued, 435 having been thus treated during the present year.

In the performance of the large and varied range of duties entrusted to us, and which we have conscientiously endeavored to perform to the best of our ability, we have been much encouraged and supported by the authority and courtesy of the Principal Keeper, John H. Patterson, and the attentive and efficient Board of Inspectors, and by the facilities liberally afforded by them for our work, for all of which we desire to express our sincere thanks.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS H. MACKENZIE,
Prison Physician.

CHAS. BREWER,
Resident Physician.

SUMMARY

Of the Sick in the New Jersey State Prison for the Year Ending October 31st, 1895.

MONTH.	Number of convicts in Prison at close of each month.	Sick in hospital at close of each month.	Died in hospital or cell.	Discharged by expiration of sentence while in hospital.	Pardoned whilst in hospital.	Paroled whilst in hospital.	Sent to State Hospitals for the Insane.	Returned from State Hospitals for the Insane.	Remaining sick from last month and excused from work.	Taken sick during the month and excused from work.	Total treated during the month and excused from work.
1894.											
November	1,037	17	2	0	0	0	2	0	36	69	105
December	1,023	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	31	91	122
1895.											
January	1,025	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	96	138
February	1,022	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	101	139
March	979	18	5+1	1	0	0	4	0	42	80	122
April	970	16	1	0	1	1	0	0	41	118	159
May	972	18	0+1	1	0	1	0	0	38	75	113
June	975	16	1+1	0	0	0	0	1	29	76	105
July	950	14	1+1	0	1	0	1	0	38	75	113
August	929	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	96	123
September	915	17	0+1	2	0	0	2	0	34	89	123
October	977	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	97	143
Total	.....	.....	16	7	2	2	9	.....	.....	.....	1,495
Monthly average	.....	.....	1.33	.58	.17	.17	.75	.....	.....	.....	124

Column 11 does not represent the entire number taken sick and prescribed for (varying from seventy-five to one hundred per day), but only those employed in active work and excused from duty by reason of sickness.

MORAL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To His Excellency George T. Werts, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

HONORED SIR—I herewith submit to you my annual report as Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison. The year has been an uneventful one. My daily duty comes burdened with responsibilities, for it is one that not only concerns the welfare of the prisoner in the awakening of a better nature, but also the happiness and comfort of those who bear to him the relation of kinship. More than this, society at large is deeply affected in the work of reclaiming criminals, and their restoration to good honest lives, for efforts directed to this end tend to the decrease of expense to the commonwealth as well as insuring the safety of the community. So, from an economic as well as a moral standpoint, it is of deepest concern that every appliance that can be used, every effort that can be made by the officers of the State and members of the community at large, should be taken advantage of. One of the several agencies that may be employed with good effect is that of placing within reach of the convict such literature as will impress mind and heart, and so lead to a self-examination which will no doubt be of vast benefit to him. "If reading makes the man," we ought to afford the prisoner large opportunity to read. I regret that our library is deficient, needing considerable addition.

The conduct of the prisoners in the main is good, but little punishment needed. The convicts are learning that obedience to the rules and diligence in work is advantageous both morally and physically. This in good part is the outgrowth of the course of the Warden, John H. Patterson, who holds with strong hand

the reins of government, yet by kindly treatment wins the convict and helps to a restoration to a better life. Mrs. Patterson, the Matron, by her quiet Christian work among the female convicts, accomplishes much good, and is worthy of honor for the spirit of self-sacrifice she daily manifests in her sphere of work. E. J. Anderson, the Supervisor of the Prison, eminently qualified for the position, taking a broad view of the needs of the institution, is by his rare executive ability accomplishing results that inure to the welfare of the prisoners and gain to the State. The Board of Inspectors are indefatigable in that work of improvement that will materially increase the reputation of the Prison, making it to excel in all phases of good. These all help me in my work, and by their uniform courtesy encourage me in the great work assigned me.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,

Moral Instructor.

November 19th, 1895.

REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

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

GENTLEMEN—I hereby submit my third annual report as Catholic Chaplain of the State Prison. As usual, divine services were conducted every Sunday and, as occasion and necessity demanded, moral instructions were also given the convicts. As the number of those attending divine service has not decreased, and judging from their eagerness to be present at worship, I can say that it is most gratifying to me.

It is with pleasure and delight that I see the new addition to the Prison nearing its completion, and that more accommodation is accorded the now overcrowded institution, for, no doubt, discipline can more easily be maintained. And now that a separate place is selected for divine services the effects of weekly attendance of all convicts will be more manifest.

I would beg to draw your attention to the much-needed means to enable convicts to re-establish themselves again in society after leaving the Prison. Mention has already been made of the necessity of this, both by my predecessor and also repeatedly by the present Moral Instructor. Convicts are sent to Prison to be reformed not only during their time of confinement in this institution, but also that the salutary lesson brought home to them here should be a guide and a safeguard when again they obtain freedom. But this seems impossible, as I have often been told by many convicts leaving the institution, without some means being devised to enable those who have neither friends nor relatives to obtain some material aid before leaving the Prison, to support them until they have obtained a position which will tend to keep them within the observance of divine and human law. How these means are to be materialized I leave to your honorable Board to judge. But something in this direction should be done if the end and object of reform among the ex-convicts is to be accomplished.

Thanking the Principal and Deputy Keepers of the institution most sincerely for the facilities and material assistance accorded me in the discharge of my duties as Catholic Chaplain, and acknowledging the kindness of the ladies and gentlemen who have volunteered to maintain a choir during divine services, I have the honor, gentlemen, to be,

Yours respectfully,

ROGER R. KEXEL,

Catholic Chaplain.

TRENTON, N. J., November 13th, 1895.