

REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE, SUPERVISOR, INSPECTORS,
CLERK, KEEPER, COMMISSIONERS TO ERECT
GAS WORKS, MORAL INSTRUCTOR
AND PHYSICIAN,

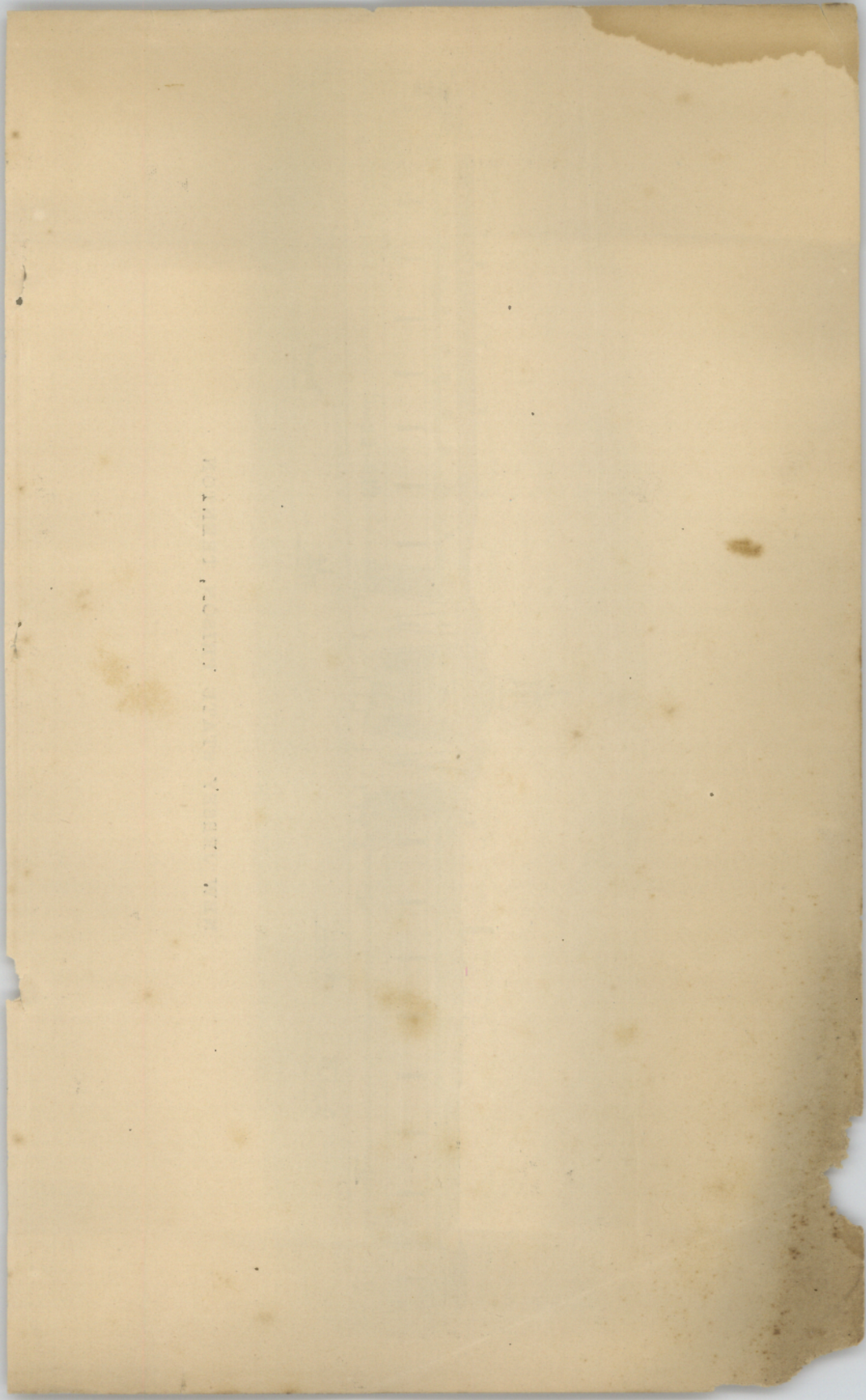
For the Year 1883.

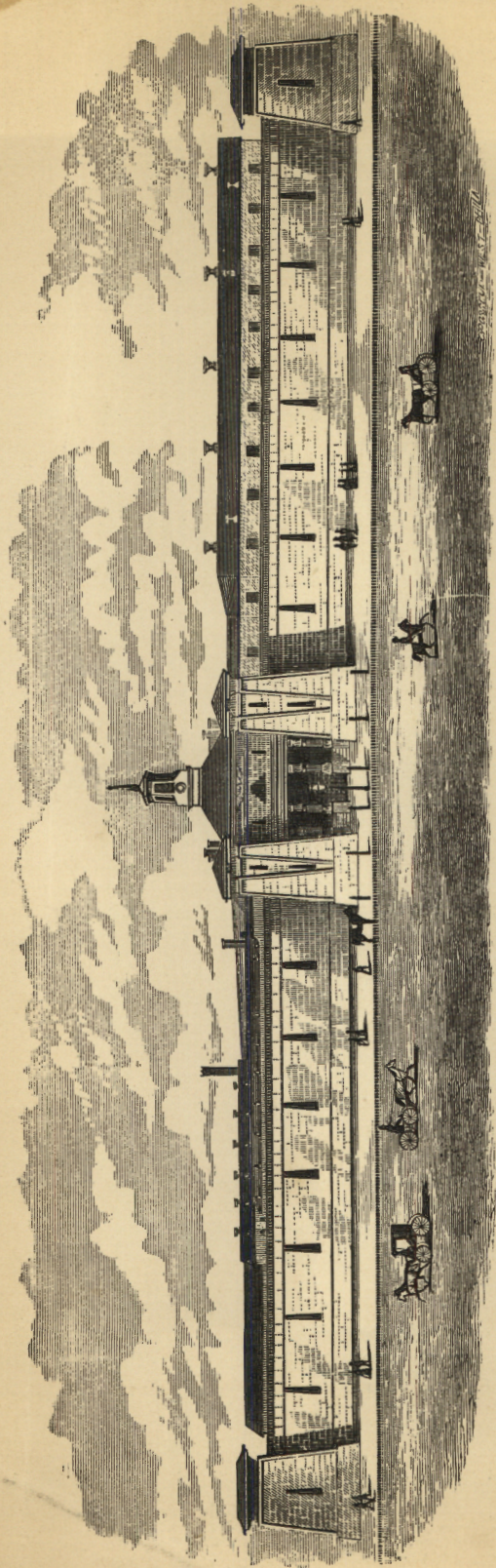


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JAMES D. CARPENTER, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.
1883.







NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON.

REPORT

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REPORT

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

COMMISSIONER OF PRISONS
TREASURER OF PRISONS
STATE PRISON

For the Year 1883

3/23/77- \$12.50

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

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

That according to the requirements of law we have visited the institution and examined the general condition of the same.

As appears by the monthly statements presented to us by the Supervisor, the accounts have been audited monthly by the Board of Inspectors and paid upon warrant of the Comptroller by the State Treasurer, and included in his accounts.

From the balance sheet exhibited your committee find as follows :

First.—Total amount received from convict labor and other sources, \$72,706.88, (for the year commencing November 1st, 1882, and ending October 31st, 1883,) being an increase of \$4,107.21 from the preceding year.

Second.—The cost of maintenance, salaries, repairs and amount paid convicts on their discharge, was \$133,473.19, being an increase of \$3,710.25, which shows a loss in operating the prison in all departments of \$60,766.31.

Third.—The appropriation passed at the last session of the Legislature of \$7,000, for the purpose of a new gas works at the prison, has been expended in a judicious manner by the Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor (the commission appointed by the bill).

The total amount expended under this appropriation was \$6,966.67, the vouchers for which we have examined and found correct.

The work was done by the convicts under the immediate supervision of the Principal Keeper, P. H. Laverty, and the benefits derived in the decreased expense of the cost of the manufacture of gas, as well as the safety of the inmates of the prison, show the wisdom of the appropriation.

Your committee find the prison overcrowded, and would respectfully recommend the enlargement of the buildings or erection of such additional buildings as will obviate this difficulty. In conclusion, your committee deem it proper to commend the Keeper, Hon. P. H.

Laverty, for the many improvements made, for the courtesies extended to all who visit this model institution, and for the general cleanliness of the institution and the excellent condition in which we find the prison and prisoners; also for the perfect discipline he has maintained through the assistance of his efficient corps of deputies.

WM. J. CONVERY,
P. F. WANSER,

Committee.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

To His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

SIR—Herewith I respectfully forward my balance sheet for the year ending October 31st, 1883, together with statements A., B., C. and D., which show in a condensed form the results of the labor of convicts and the cost of keeping them for the year just closed :

Income from convict labor.....	\$72,706 88
Maintenance account.....	62,462 83
	\$10,244 05
Gain to the State.....	\$10,244 05

This statement, in comparison with last year, shows a gain in the earnings of the convicts of \$4,207.21. It also shows a decrease in the cost of maintenance of \$39.97 from last year. The gain in the subsistence account alone was \$2,269.54, making the cost of subsistence eleven cents and two mills per capita per day, being a decrease of five mills from last year. What makes the maintenance account nearly as high as last year, is found in two items of the account, viz., water and fuel. The water bill is about one thousand dollars higher than last year; we certainly use about the same quantity of water in each year; our bills have varied as much as one thousand dollars in the same six months of different years, but there seems to be no redress, as a meter is law. Our fuel account was about one thousand dollars higher last year than the preceding year on account of the long and cold winter. Our contract for meat turned out very unfavorably for the prison in the last six months of the last year; there was a decline in the price of twenty-five per cent. soon after making the last contract; our new contracts for this year are made more favorable for the prison than any previous contracts. The difference in meat alone is thirty-five per cent., which must show a large decrease in our subsistence account for the next six months.

Statement B. contrasts with previous years the earnings, expenses and the balance of profit and loss.

Statement C. gives the entire cost, including maintenance of convicts, salaries of officers and all repairs to machinery, which shows a loss to the State of \$60,766.31, being a saving over last year of

\$396.96. There is an increase in salaries paid to deputies over last year of \$5,138.83, caused by the Board of Inspectors making a new schedule of increased salaries in May, 1882, which only affected the salaries for six months in last year's report. The whole increase shown over 1881 is \$9,864.55, which was considered necessary on account of the increased cost of living.

Statement D. gives the number of prisoners, earnings, and the several items of expenses, showing the cost per capita for this and several preceding years. I have paid over to the State Treasurer during the year, \$74,740.22, of which \$72,706.88 was the proceeds of convict labor for the year, and \$2,033.34 was money received on last year's work and from miscellaneous services; for which I hold his receipt countersigned by the Comptroller.

The contracts now in force are as follows :

W. McKnight, making shoes.....	100 men at 60 cents per day.
Downs & Finch, laundry.....	80 " 50 " "
" " making shirts.....	80 " 50 " "
" " making collars.....	20 " 50 " "
" " making boxes.....	20 " 50 " "
Wells Whip Co., making whips.....	40 " 50 " "
J Tobin & Co., manufacturing pantaloons.....	30 " 50 " "
A. Gasson & Co., manufacturing buttons.....	30 " 50 " "

These contracts are all made to expire on June 30th, 1885. The contract of A. Gasson & Co. was made in February of this year, only requiring one room. We fitted up a room under the basement of the main shop, which he now uses, thus making our contract to stand at four hundred men, with an average of four hundred and forty men employed. It leaves us a force of over one hundred and fifty unemployed who are a class of men only suited for some kind of work like foundry work. We had a proposition this year from a highly respectable firm to employ a large number of men on a foundry and machine manufactory, a branch of industry well suited to utilize all of our unemployed men, but could not consider it as we did not have the shop room suited for that kind of business. I would renew my recommendation of last year, that the Legislature should make an appropriation for the purpose of building a shop and extending the wall, that would answer for some such use. The greatest expense would be extending our present wall to the arsenal walls and taking in the plot of ground lying between the prison walls and arsenal, which is much needed to be enclosed, as the space now enclosed is so entirely taken up that there is no room for any kind of storage. The wall could be built with prison labor, and the only expense would be the material. If the Legislature deem it unwise to build any more shops, I think an appropriation for extending the wall should be made this year, as our contracts expire in June, 1885, and if the State has that plot enclosed they would be in a position to employ the men in any way that is deemed the most wise. The appropriation made last year

for a new gas house, of \$7,000, was expended in a new building. The work was done entirely by prison labor. The site selected by the commission is a very suitable one, on the opposite side of the street from the prison, being entirely disconnected from the prison and out of the way of any danger to the prison in case of an accident. It was finished all complete on October 1st, with a new gasometer, and also new purifiers, which we never had before, being able to manufacture a better quality of gas and at less expense than formerly. I would refer you to the report of the commission, submitted with the report of the prison. You will find the prisoners comfortably clad, and an abundance of wholesome food. The discipline of the prison is very satisfactory, it being the aim of the Keeper to ask nothing of the convicts unreasonable, but to have good order and obedience to the necessary rules for the government of a prison. To the Keeper and Board of Inspectors I am under many obligations for their courtesy and kindness to me and the many valuable suggestions and assistance in the performance of my duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. B. MOORE,
Supervisor.

STATEMENT A.

GAINS.		LOSSES.	
Convict labor.....	\$71,538 58	Subsistence ..	\$33,331 03
Live stock.....	268 30	Furniture	2,232 78
Refunded by contractors.....	900 00	Clothing.....	5,971 99
		Fuel.....	8,350 31
		Bedding	1,398 01
		Discharged convict clothing.....	1,325 65
		Stationery.....	70 70
		Convict stationery.....	51 25
		Tobacco.....	1,300 12
		Water.....	2,317 63
		Hospital.....	2,535 14
		Forage.....	716 98
		Light	1,448 58
		Miscellaneous	1,412 66
			\$62,462 83
		Gain	10,244 05
			\$72,706 88
	\$72,706 88		\$72,706 88

SUBSISTENCE.

Cost per capita per day, 11 cents, 2 mills.

Cost per capita per year, \$40.80.

STATEMENT B.

Showing the earnings, expenses, losses and gains from November, 1865, to the close of the present fiscal year; compiled from official reports:

REPORTS.	EARNINGS.	EXPENSES.	LOSSES.	GAINS.
1866, Nov. 30.....	\$26,712 78	\$77,156 59	\$50,983 81	.....
1867, Nov. 30.....	31,733 42	87,839 32	56,105 90	.....
1868, Nov. 30.....	39,392 38	95,369 65	55,977 30	.....
1869, to March 31.....	6,777 52	67,852 20	61,074 68	.....
1869, to Dec. 31.....	42,356 13	49,317 89	6,961 76	.....
1870, Oct. 31.....	58,331 76	61,742 51	3,410 75	.....
1871, Oct. 31.....	100,723 27	60,113 37	.....	\$40,609 80
1872, Oct. 31.....	80,892 99	52,412 52	.....	28,468 74
1873, Oct. 31.....	90,386 56	62,353 18	.....	28,033 28
1874, Oct. 31.....	104,041 98	58,807 05	.....	45,334 93
1875, Oct. 31.....	81,596 30	57,941 69	.....	23,654 61
1876, Oct. 31.....	30,724 13	55,226 79	24,307 12	.....
1877, Oct. 31.....	75,611 70	63,276 69	.....	12,335 01
1878, Oct. 31.....	63,412 99	54,331 91	.....	9,081 08
1879, to May 31.....	25,196 00	27,942 46	2,746 46	.....
1879, to Oct. 31.....	21,443 60	17,749 48	.....	3,694 02
1880, to Oct. 31.....	68,572 50	50,135 14	.....	18,437 36
1881, to Oct. 31.....	50,702 74	51,362 90	660 16	.....
1882, to Oct. 31.....	68,599 67	62,502 80	.....	6,096 87
1883, to Oct. 31.....	72,706 88	62,462 83	.....	10,244 05

STATEMENT C.

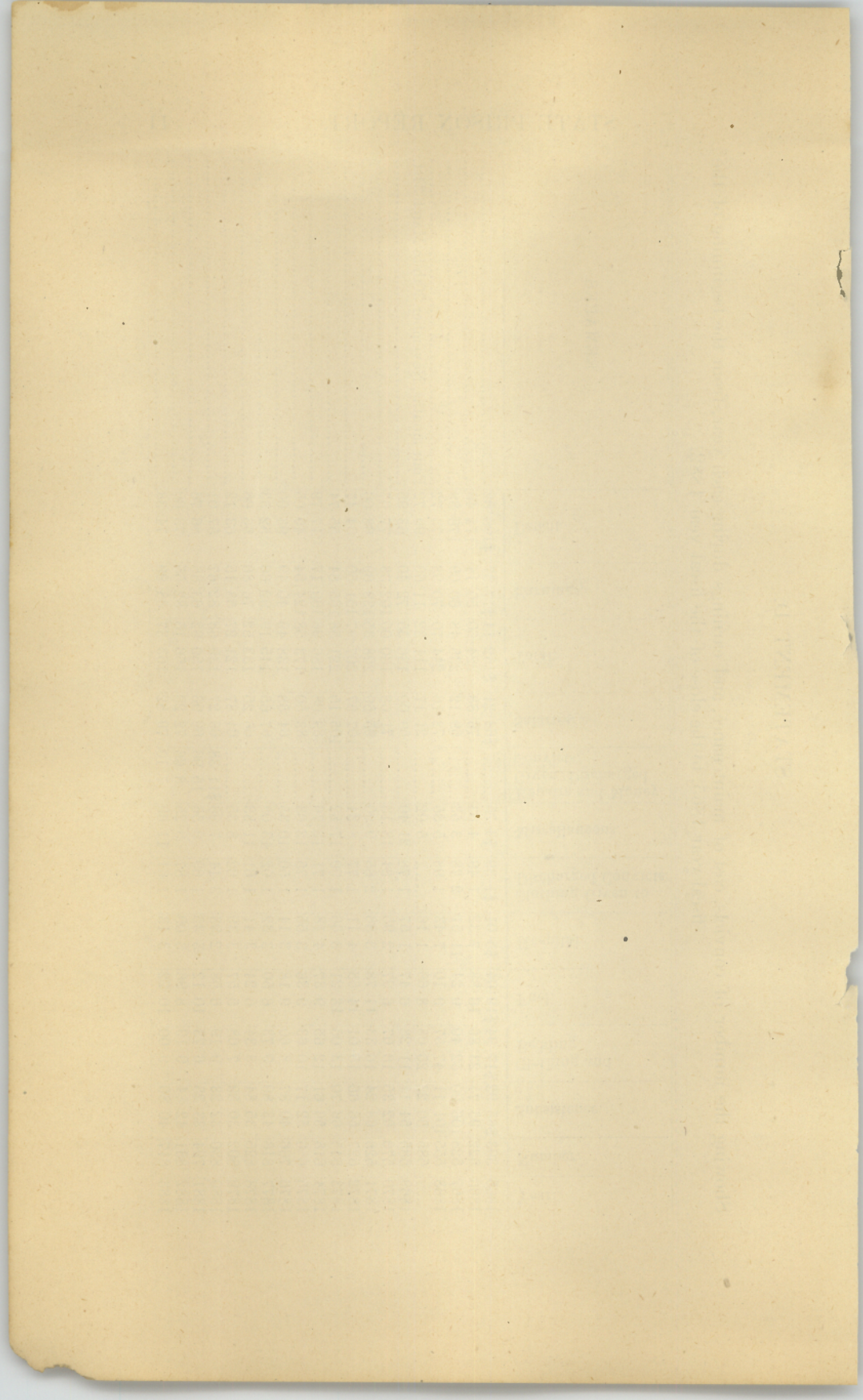
Maintenance.....	\$62,462 83
Repairs.....	4,500 72
Amount given discharged convicts.....	1,300 00
Salaries of deputies.....	56,209 64
Salaries of officers and inspectors.....	9,000 00
	<hr/>
Credit by amount of earning.....	\$133,473 19
	<hr/>
Loss to State.....	\$60,766 31

Cost, Per capita per day, 44 cents, 8 mills. Per capita per year, \$163.37.

STATEMENT D.

Showing the number of convicts, cost of maintenance, and earnings during each year, from the beginning of the fiscal year 1865, to the close of the fiscal year 1882.

Year.	Number.	Subsistence.	Clothing and Bedding.	Fuel.	Hospital.	Clothing Given to Discharged Convicts.	Miscellaneous.	Repairs and Money Given Discharged Convicts.	Salaries.	Total.	Earnings.	Deficit.	REMARKS.
1865	393	\$65 92	\$17 94	\$19 04	\$5 01	\$1 39	\$3 75	.....	\$68 21	\$182 14	\$77 37	\$106 82	.....
1866	522	93 71	23 86	16 88	7 32	1 49	4 63	.....	76 88	224 60	50 14	174 46	.....
1867	528	106 90	32 40	9 24	11 51	2 78	3 53	.....	69 12	235 48	60 09	175 39	.....
1868	555	101 11	47 57	9 10	7 43	1 98	5 35	.....	72 16	244 70	70 98	173 72	.....
.....	585	50 23	25 08	8 66	1 16	.....	5 02	.....	21 17	111 32	11 60	99 72	Four months, November 30th to March 31st.
1869	585	54 11	11 28	6 47	1 57	1 78	21 40	.....	59 00	136 35	72 40	63 95	.....
1870	570	62 35	16 07	6 97	2 95	1 84	18 13	.....	71 68	180 00	102 33	77 67	.....
1871	526	68 24	16 33	11 78	3 86	2 65	9 90	.....	95 59	208 35	139 69	68 66	.....
1872	527	56 65	15 01	14 58	4 11	1 77	8 34	.....	107 57	207 97	151 50	54 47	.....
1873	545	66 70	13 05	13 21	3 66	1 99	17 82	.....	105 15	221 58	165 84	55 74	.....
1874	615	56 61	12 65	9 37	4 18	1 71	12 76	.....	89 68	186 96	169 17	17 79	.....
1875	656	52 17	10 63	9 36	3 55	1 75	12 63	.....	83 50	173 58	124 54	49 05	.....
1876	766	40 87	8 60	9 18	3 14	1 50	10 35	.....	64 58	138 49	40 49	98 00	.....
1877	816	43 89	9 73	6 50	3 32	1 02	13 08	.....	67 65	145 19	92 66	52 53	.....
1878	825	35 84	8 34	6 24	3 41	1 61	11 83	.....	66 25	133 52	76 86	56 66	.....
1879	802	30 39	7 08	5 57	3 39	1 62	8 35	.....	64 87	121 27	58 15	63 12	.....
1880	830	32 23	9 19	6 58	2 99	3 14	7 96	.....	66 27	139 68	82 67	57 01	.....
1881	794	33 25	6 73	10 12	3 35	1 69	9 56	.....	15 96	69 96	63 86	86 76	.....
1882	831	42 84	9 19	8 96	3 09	1 87	9 25	8 66	72 29	82 55	73 60
1883	817	40 80	9 00	10 22	3 13	1 61	11 69	7 10	79 82	88 99	74 38



BALANCE SHEET.

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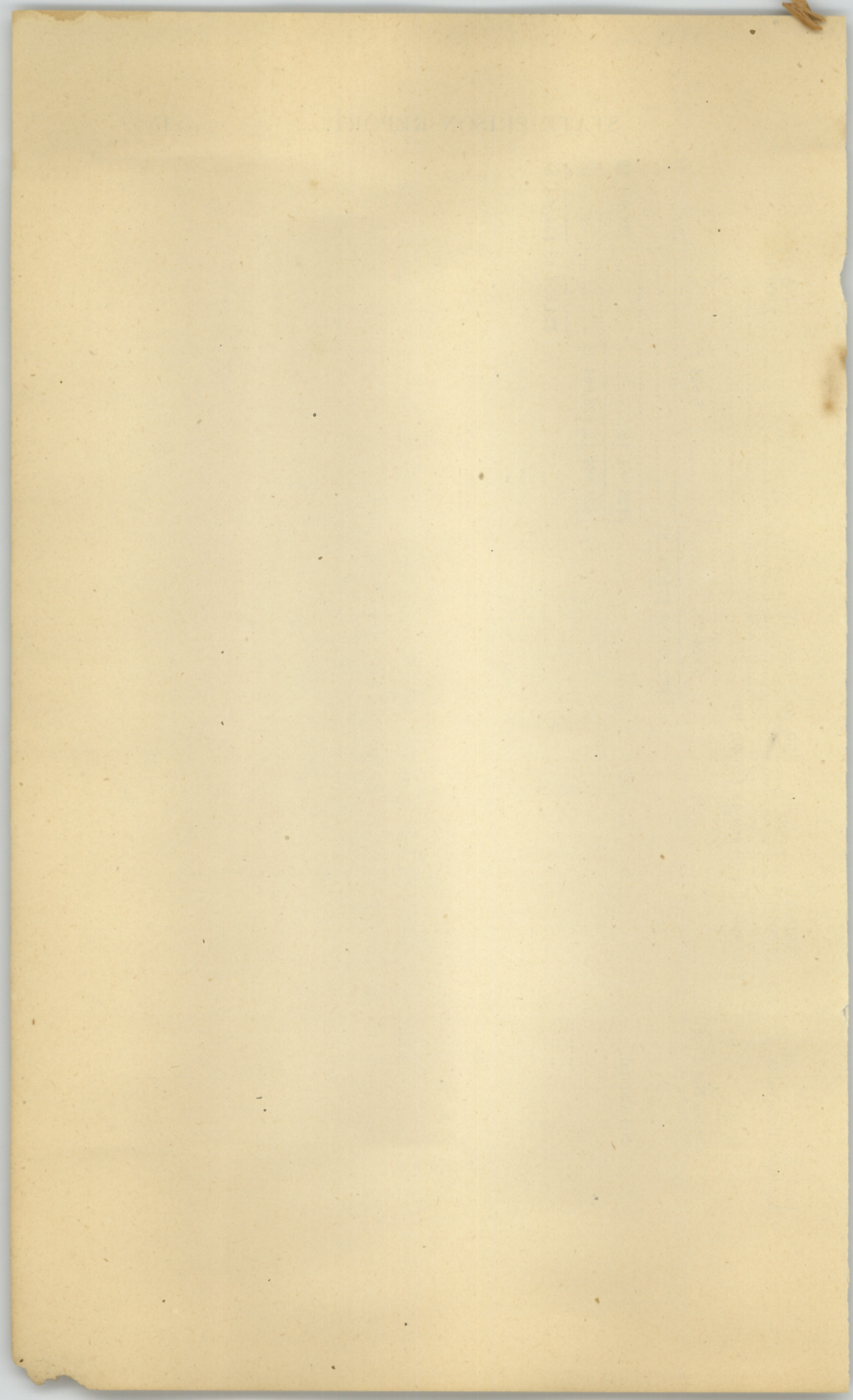
BALANCE SHEET FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1882, TO OCTOBER 31st, 1883.

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LEDGER TITLES.	TRIAL BALANCE.		INVENTORY.	PROFIT AND LOSS.		STOCK		REAL.	
	DR.	CR.		DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.
Stock.....		\$23,039 84					\$23,039 84		
Convict Stationery.....	\$55 65		\$4 40	\$51 25				\$4 40	
Tobacco.....	1,383 97		83 85	1,300 12				83 85	
Bills Receivable (secured by Bond and Mortgage).....	1,546 80							1,546 80	
Live Stock.....	1,218 70		1,487 00		\$268 30			1,487 00	
Stationery.....	93 70		23 00	70 70				23 00	
Water.....	2,317 63			2,317 63					
Miscellaneous.....	1,412 66			1,412 66					
Repairs.....	4,419 77			4,419 77					
Clothing.....	12,290 02		6,318 03	5,971 99				6,318 03	
Hospital.....	3,105 14		570 00	2,535 14				570 00	
Forage.....	735 98		19 00	716 98				19 00	
Furniture.....	14,123 57		11,890 79	2,232 78				11,890 79	
Salaries (amount refunded by contractors).....		900 00			900 00				
Light.....	1,590 28		141 70	1,448 58				141 70	
State of New Jersey.....		5,990 71							\$5,990 71
Bedding.....	5,101 06		3,703 05	1,398 01				3,703 05	
Discharged Convicts' Clothing	1,988 81		663 16	1,325 65				663 16	
Convict Labor.....		71,538 58			71,538 58				
Subsistence.....	34,063 97		732 94	33,331 03				732 94	

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Fuel	8,515 31	.....	165 00	8,350 31	.....	.....	.....	165 00	.....
Accounts Receivable	7,506 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,506 11	.....
	<u>\$101 469 13</u>	<u>\$101,469 13</u>	<u>\$25,801 92</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock Net Profit .....	.....	.....	.....	5,824 28	.....	.....	.....	5,824 28	.....
	.....	.....	.....	<u>\$72,706 88</u>	<u>\$72,706 88</u>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net Capital .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>\$28,864 12</u>	.....	.....	<u>28,864 12</u>
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>\$28,864 12</u>	<u>\$28,864 12</u>	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>\$34,854 83</u>	<u>\$34,854 83</u>



INSPECTORS' REPORT.

INSPECTORS' ROOM,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1883. }

To His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor of the State of New Jersey :

SIR—The Board of Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison, in pursuance of the requirements of the law, hereby submit their annual report of the operations and condition of the prison for the year ending October 31st, 1883, with the subjoined recommendations in the interest of the prison :

Amount of bills audited and passed by the Board of Inspectors.....	\$126,424 04
Apportioned as follows—	
Maintenance	\$65,713 68
Repairs	4,500 72
Salaries.....	56,209 64
	\$126,424 04
Add salaries of Supervisor, Keeper and five Inspectors.....	9,000 00
Cash paid to discharged convicts.....	1,300 00
	136,724 04
Credit by cash from Supervisor.....	74,740 22
	\$61,983 82
Deduct amount earned and not collected.....	1,217 51
	\$60,766 31

In February last a contract was entered into with A. Gasson for the use of thirty men to manufacture buttons. Contracts are now in force for the manufacture of eight different classes of articles, and the lack of shop and storage room, as shown in previous reports, alone prevents the making of further contracts; 150 men remain, who, for the reasons given above, do not in any way contribute toward their own support, and whose maintenance is a tax upon the State Treasury.

The Board would again call your attention to the crowded condition of the institution. We have 629 cells, and the average number

of prisoners within the past year has been 817, thus preventing compliance with the law as well as impairing the discipline of the prisoners. In this connection we would repeat the suggestion regarding this matter contained in our last report, viz.: by rebuilding the west wing, 130 additional cells can be obtained, and this, for the present, would afford sufficient relief. The sanitary arrangements of this wing are such that the necessary changes could only be made at considerable expense, and then the important problem of additional room will not have been solved. It is recommended, therefore, by the Board, that the west wing be rebuilt, with the necessary sanitary improvement and additional cells suggested above.

The prison has been in excellent sanitary condition, excepting the west wing, and its inmates have enjoyed corresponding healthfulness. Cleanliness has been strictly enforced, and disinfectants freely used, and to these facts, as well as that the prisoners have received skillful medical care and wholesome food, this result is to a great extent due.

No escapes have occurred during the year.

Annexed to this report will be found the usual statistics, compiled by Mr. R. B. Bonney, the efficient and experienced clerk of this institution.

Respectfully submitted by the Board,

JOHN F. POST,
Secretary.

STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
 October 31st, 1883. }

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith please find statistical tables, compiled from the records of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1883.

ROBERT B. BONNEY,
Clerk of Prison.

Number in confinement October 31st, 1882,	798
Received during the year,	445
	1,243

There have been discharged as follows:

Remittance of time (Act April 2d, 1869),	390
By order of U. S. Commissioner,	6
Pardoned,	21
Sent to Asylum,	3
Died—white, 12; colored, 6,	18
Fine remitted by Court of Pardons,	1
	439

Number in confinement October 31st, 1883,	804
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TERM OF SENTENCES.

Natural life,	6
Forty years,	1
Thirty years,	1
Twenty-seven years,	2
Twenty-one years,	1
Twenty years,	22
Eighteen years,	1

Seventeen years,	1
Fifteen years,	21
Thirteen years,	1
Twelve years,	6
Eleven years,	1
Ten years,	89
Nine years,	6
Eight years,	11
Seven years,	31
Six years and six months,	1
Six years,	16
Five years,	131
Four years and six months,	2
Four years,	44
Three years and six months,	13
Three years,	87
Two years and six months,	21
Two years and one month,	1
Two years,	121
One year and six months,	37
One year and three months,	1
One year,	108
Ten months,	1
Nine months,	1
Seven months,	1
Six months,	17
	<hr/>
	804

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic,	14
Bergen,	25
Burlington,	31
Camden,	55
Cape May,	5
Cumberland,	10
Essex,	174
Gloucester,	12
Hudson,	175
Hunterdon,	8
Mercer,	30
Monmouth,	20
Middlesex,	33
Morris,	19
Ocean,	3
Passaic,	79
Salem,	9

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Somerset,	11
Sussex,	17
Union,	37
Warren,	19
United States District,	14
Morris and Mercer,	1
Bergen and Passaic,	2
Supreme Court,	1

 804

CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Assault and battery,	56
Assault and battery and open lewdness,	6
Assault and battery and robbery,	14
Assault and battery and embezzlement,	1
Assault and battery and rape,	3
Assault and battery and incest,	1
Assault and battery on an officer,	1
Atrocious assault and battery,	34
Assault with intent to kill,	16
Attempt at robbery,	2
Assault with intent to commit rape,	11
Assault with intent to rob,	6
Aiding prisoner to escape,	1
Arson,	6
Assault and battery and breaking,	3
Attempt at abortion,	1
Assisting in engraving plate for counterfeiting U. S. note, having in possession plate, &c.,	1
Assault with pistol,	1
Assault and battery and conspiracy,	1
Assault with knife,	1
Atrocious assault and battery on an officer,	1
Bigamy,	6
Burning,	2
Breaking with intent,	21
Burning barn,	2
Buggery,	1
Breaking,	64
Breaking and entering,	33
Burglary,	7
Burglary with intent to rob and kill,	3
Breaking and entering railroad car, &c.,	1
Breaking and entering with intent,	8
Breaking and entering and breaking jail,	3
Breaking, entering and larceny,	96

Breaking, entering and larceny and breaking jail,	2
Breaking, entering and larceny and receiving,	3
Breaking and larceny,	8
Breaking and entering post-office,	1
Burning buildings,	1
Conspiracy,	2
Conspiracy and assault,	1
Carrying burglars' tools with intent, receiving stolen goods,	2
Diverting a switch,	1
Disorderly house,	4
Entering and stealing and escape,	1
Escape,	1
Entering and larceny,	25
Entering, &c.,	9
Embezzlement,	7
Embezzlement, false entries, &c.,	1
Embezzlement and abstracting funds National bank, making false entries, &c.,	1
Fraud,	1
Forgery,	18
False pretenses,	7
Grand larceny,	73
Grand larceny, breaking, entering, assault, &c.,	2
Grand larceny, burning, attempt to break jail, &c.,	1
Having burglars' tools on his person, &c.,	2
Highway robbery,	7
Having in possession counterfeit U. S. obligations,	1
High misdemeanor,	3
Horse stealing,	1
Indecent exposure of person,	4
Incest,	3
Indecent assault,	3
Kidnapping and assault and battery,	1
Larceny and repeated conviction thereof (under Sec. 133),	1
Larceny,	48
Larceny from the person,	23
Larceny and arson,	1
Larceny and receiving,	3
Larceny, breaking jail, &c.,	1
Larceny as bailee,	2
Lewdness,	1
Misdemeanor,	2
Murder, first and second degree,	35
Manslaughter,	15
Making false entries in books of Mechanics' National Bank, &c.,	1
Malicious mischief,	4
Overdrawing bank account by bank officer, embezzlement, &c.,	1

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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Obtaining money under false pretense,	2
Obstructing railroad,	1
Prison breach,	5
Petit larceny,	1
Publishing false statement, embezzlement, &c.,	2
Perjury,	1
Passing counterfeit money order,	1
Passing counterfeit money,	1
Passing counterfeit coin,	6
Receiving stolen goods,	3
Riotous assault and battery,	4
Robbery,	7
Resisting an officer,	3
Rape and abuse of infant,	1
Rape,	11
Resisting an officer, assault and battery and larceny,	2
Stealing the mail, &c.,	1
Sodomy,	1
Swindling,	1
Unlawfully taking of horse,	1

804

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey,	307
New York,	129
Pennsylvania,	55
Massachusetts,	7
Tennessee,	1
South Carolina,	1
North Carolina,	1
Virginia,	9
West Virginia,	1
Connecticut,	4
Maine,	2
Georgia,	2
Louisiana,	3
Ohio,	4
California,	1
Michigan,	2
Delaware,	8
Rhode Island,	3
Vermont,	2
Kentucky,	1
Illinois,	3
Missouri,	2
Texas,	2

Florida,	2
Maryland,	9
District Columbia,	1
Iowa,	1
China,	5
Poland,	1
France,	7
English Channel,	1
England,	40
Canada,	3
Ireland,	86
Germany,	66
Prussia,	1
Italy,	7
Scotland,	13
Denmark,	2
Switzerland,	1
Hungary,	1
South Wales,	1
Australia,	1
Gibraltar,	1
Sweden,	2
Belgium,	1
Greece,	1
	<hr/>
	804

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Fourteen years,	1
Fifteen to twenty years,	109
Twenty to twenty-five years,	236
Twenty-five to thirty years,	139
Thirty to forty years,	183
Forty to fifty years,	91
Fifty to sixty years,	35
Sixty to seventy years,	8
Seventy to eighty years,	2
	<hr/>
	804

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

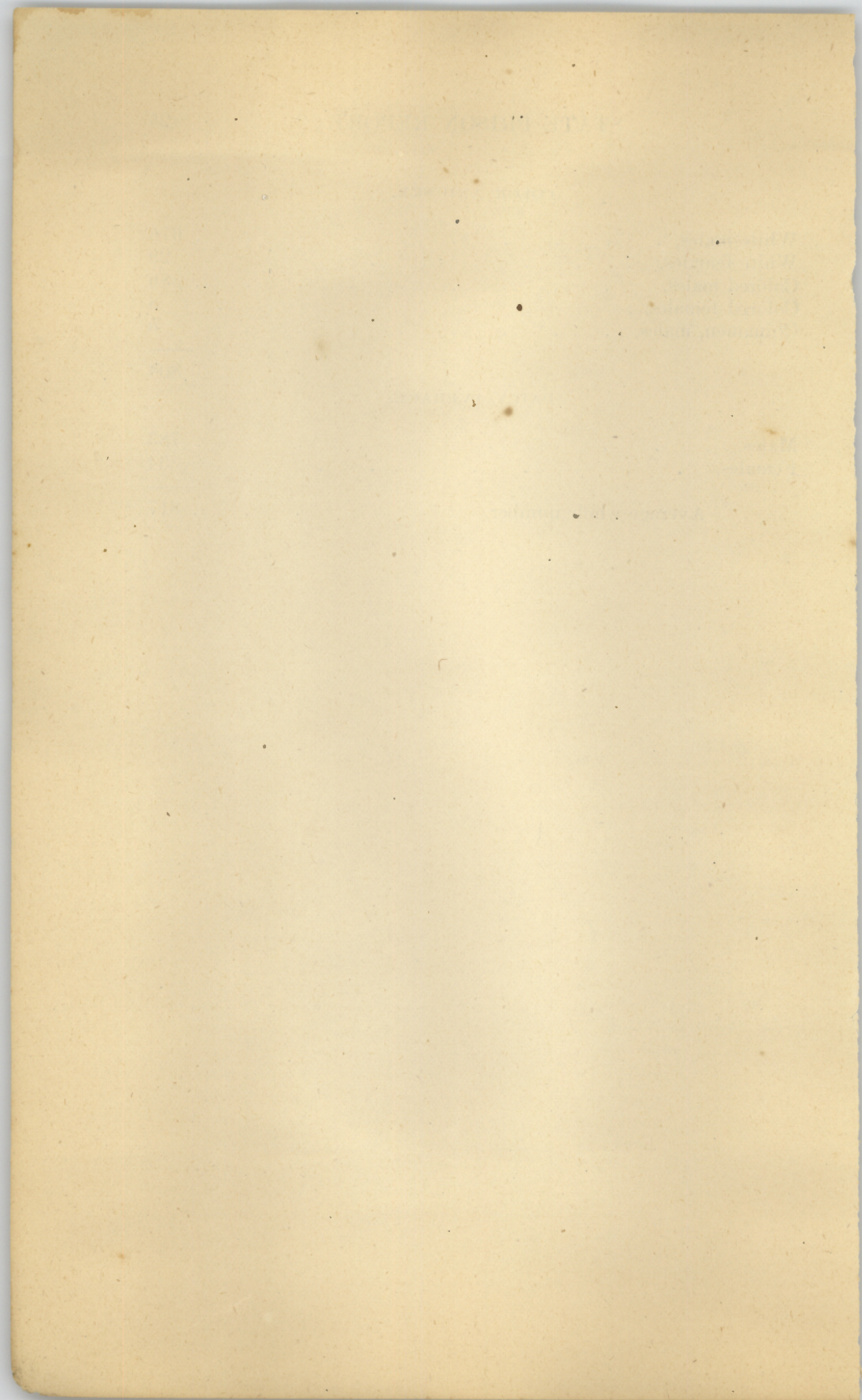
First commitment,	663
Second "	96
Third "	36
Fourth "	6
Fifth "	2
Eighth "	1
	<hr/>
	804

COLOR AND SEX.

White males,	676
White females,	29
Colored males,	86
Colored females,	8
Chinamen, males,	5
	<hr/>
	804

DAILY AVERAGE.

Males,	783
Females,	34
	<hr/>
Average whole number,	817



REPORT OF THE COMMISSION AUTHORIZED TO ERECT STATE PRISON GAS WORKS.

TRENTON, November 15th, 1883.

To the Legislature :

An Act approved at the session of 1883, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in the State Prison, provided that the Board of Inspectors and the Supervisor of the Prison 'be authorized and directed to remove the present gas works from the dangerous position in which they are now situated, and cause to be erected at a safe and proper distance from the other prison buildings, the necessary works to supply the prison with gas.'"

The act appropriated the sum of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) to defray the necessary expenses, and provided that as to all work which could be advantageously done under contract, the Inspectors and Supervisor should be required to advertise for proposals, and to award the work to the lowest responsible bidder.

At the earliest possible moment after the approval of the act, plans, specifications and estimates were procured, and advertisement was made for proposals, but upon examination of the estimates it was found that the appropriation was insufficient to complete the work if it should be given out by contract, and that the sum at the disposal of the Board would scarcely suffice to purchase the necessary materials.

The emergency, however, was so great, because of the then dangerous location of the gas works, that the Board could not, without great reluctance, contemplate the necessity of awaiting further legislation; and, upon consultation with Keeper Laverty, it was found that there were convicts in the prison of sufficient mechanical skill to do all or nearly all of the required work; and the Keeper offered to furnish from this source the necessary skilled labor. Thereupon contracts were made for the material required, and the work was at once commenced; the convicts, who were detailed to perform the various branches of the work, being under the immediate supervision of Keeper Laverty.

A site was selected on a lot belonging to the prison property, but on the opposite side of the street from the prison, and entirely removed from the prison and shops. The building was completed in

September, and all the necessary connections were made; and the manufacture of gas in the new works was commenced October 1st, 1883.

The following statement shows the amount expended for work and material, all of the bills for which have been examined by the Board and paid by the Treasurer of the State upon the warrant of the Comptroller:

Paid for brick and stone.....	\$1,385 98
“ lime and cement.....	339 01
“ lumber, carpenter work, &c.....	299 48
“ pipe and iron.....	887 11
“ paint.....	81 54
“ iron roof and slating.....	1,439 10
“ gasometer and iron work.....	1,948 00
“ miscellaneous expenses.....	586 45
	<hr/>
	\$6,966 67

A balance of the appropriation remains unexpended of thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents (\$33.33), which will be required for some necessary expenses in the way of fencing, &c.; so that while the appropriation has been exhausted, the work has been wholly completed at an expense not greater than the limit allowed by the act.

The estimates showed that to complete the work by contract would have involved an expense of at least twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000); so that the use of the skilled labor of the convicts in this case resulted in a saving to the State of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

The rooms vacated by the removal of the gas works can be, at small expense, fitted up as shop-room, and can be made to furnish accommodations for the working of from forty to fifty additional men.

C. B. MOORE,
Supervisor.

JNO. F. POST,
Secretary of Board of Inspectors.

KEEPER'S REPORT.

KEEPER'S OFFICE, NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
TRENTON, October 31st, 1883. }

To His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

It again becomes my duty to submit to your Excellency the annual report of the condition of affairs of this institution, for the fiscal year beginning November 1st, 1882, and terminating October 31st, 1883.

As in the two years preceding, my relations with the Supervisor, Inspectors and officers, have been both pleasant and agreeable. It is but a simple act of justice to state this publicly, that in all my efforts to make this an institution worthy of the fame of New Jersey, I have received their hearty coöperation, and to them, in a measure, is due the success attending the management of the same.

It has been suggested in certain quarters, that the spirit of the law regulating convict labor has not been strictly enforced in this institution, and the late Legislature has appointed a committee to investigate the subject. I do not know what the report of that committee may be, but I have no hesitancy in declaring at this time that the law in that respect has been fully complied with, and no attempt has been made to misconstrue or avoid it.

It is true that many difficulties had to be overcome to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of that law, but I take great pleasure in saying that it has been fully accomplished, an assertion that will be borne out by an impartial investigation.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) was made for the building of a new gas-house for this institution, as was recommended in my last year's report. The sum was hardly adequate for such a building and machinery as was required; but, by utilizing convict labor, we have succeeded in keeping within the bounds of that appropriation, and erecting a building that answers every requirement, and compares favorably with any other on the grounds.

It must be apparent to all who have visited this institution during the last few years, that the cell room is entirely insufficient to meet the demands of humanity and the law. Time and again have rec-

ommendations been made to the Legislature for a remedy of this evil, yet in all instances the plea has been ignored. So often has this been done that I have seriously considered the propriety of again making that recommendation. But I have come to the conclusion that it is clearly my duty to call attention to these grievances, and leave it to the Legislature to provide relief. The only relief to be obtained is in the building of a new wing to take the place of the one now known as the "west wing."

This old building is in no wise suitable for the present demands made upon us for cell room, and is so constructed that sanitary regulations cannot be properly enforced. It now has 132 cells, whereas a new wing erected on the same space could be easily arranged so as to contain 220 cells, thus giving us eighty-eight additional. The expense of such a new wing would be materially reduced by utilizing the material in the old wing.

This is a very serious matter, and should receive the early and earnest attention of the Legislature. The State cannot afford to violate the law in its own institutions. It expressly provides (page 1117, article 7, Revised Statutes,) that "every convict shall be confined in one of the cells of the prison *separate and alone*, except in such cases of sickness as are by this act provided for." Now, it is a notorious fact that the cell room in this institution does not allow of the carrying out of that law, and I have been compelled to violate it ever since I have been appointed Keeper, and the prospects are that the evil will be still greater in the near future.

There are other minor improvements necessary that, if carried out, would greatly add to the efficient management of the institution, (such as the enlargement of the bake, cook and wash-house,) but the one above recommended is of such vital importance that it would, perhaps, be as well at this time to make no further suggestions in that direction.

Your Excellency will perceive, in perusing the annexed reports, that the receipts from convict labor were considerably in excess of last year, as, also, that the sum expended for the sustenance of convicts has been somewhat reduced. Yet, nevertheless, there is a slight increase apparent on the total sum for the maintenance of our convicts. This is accounted for by the fact that during the past year the salaries of the officers have been increased, and a much larger sum has been expended for water and fuel than heretofore. As all these items are charged to the maintenance of the convicts, the increase will be readily accounted for.

On November 1st, 1882, this institution contained 798 convicts. There have been received during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1883, 445 convicts; 439 have been discharged; and, at the present time, there are 804 convicts confined here.

The daily average of convicts during the last year has been 817, which is a slight decrease from the year preceding.

By a somewhat remarkable coincidence, the maximum, as well as the minimum, number of convicts confined in this institution during the last year have reached precisely the same figures on two different days; that is to say, on March 16th, and March 21st, 1883, we had confined here 850 convicts, that being the maximum figure; and on September 6th, and September 10th, 1883, 788 convicts, that being the minimum figure.

The sustenance of the convicts in confinement here has cost the State, during the fiscal year under consideration, per capita, per annum, \$40.80; including clothing, bedding, etc., \$76.45 per annum; and including salaries of officers, necessary repairs and amounts paid convicts upon discharge, forty-four cents and eight mills per capita per day, or \$163.37 per annum.

Owing to the fact that the Supervisor of the institution has been enabled to make an additional contract, the earnings have been somewhat increased per capita during the last year. In the year preceding they were \$82.55 per capita per annum, while during the last fiscal year they amounted to \$88.87 per capita per annum.

At present we employ the 767 male convicts of this institution as follows:

On laundry contract.....	80	Mason.....	1
" shirt ".....	80	Tinsmiths.....	2
" collar ".....	20	Locksmith.....	1
" box ".....	20	Bookbinder.....	1
" whip ".....	40	Painters.....	3
" shoe ".....	100	Carpenters.....	4
" pantaloons ".....	30	Plumber.....	1
" button ".....	30	Bucket-men.....	3
	400	Lamp-man.....	1
Runners.....	43	Gatemen.....	2
Bake-house.....	7	Gardener.....	1
Cook-house.....	7	Yardmen.....	8
Wash-house.....	6	Old, infirm, &c.....	90
Barbers.....	4	Sick in hospital.....	8
Tailors.....	2	Sick in cells.....	8
Shoemakers.....	3	Hospital attendants.....	3
Engineer.....	1	Unemployed.....	151
Firemen.....	4		
Blacksmith.....	1	Total males.....	767
Blacksmith's helper.....	1		

The subjoined articles were made by the 37 female convicts:

Striped shirts.....	1,482	Over shirts.....	29
White shirts.....	435	Chemises.....	173
Sheets.....	1,219	Dresses.....	108
Pillow cases.....	74	Petticoats.....	31
Towels.....	1,404	Caps.....	200
Aprons, (male and female).....	660		

They have besides repaired the following articles:

Shirts of all kinds.....	9,326
Sheets, etc., etc.....	419
Female clothing, etc.....	1,562

For more complete statistical information, I would most respectfully refer your Excellency to the subjoined reports of the Moral Instructor, Supervisor, Board of Inspectors and Physician.

As this is the last opportunity I have of laying my report before your Excellency, I cannot refrain from conveying to you my sincere thanks for the kindly interest and great anxiety you have always expressed and shown for the welfare of the institution under my charge. Indeed, your timely suggestions and wise recommendations have materially aided me in my efforts to make this prison second to none, and proving to the country that New Jersey is keenly alive to the question of prison reform.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. LAVERTY,

Keeper.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, N. J., November 1st, 1883. }

To His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

SIR—In making my annual statement of work done during the past year, and of results, I am very glad to report a new feature in connection with our religious services, of which you already have some knowledge; I refer to an arrangement made from week to week in one of our halls, by means of which we enjoy many of the advantages of a chapel—our great need heretofore. In this extemporized sanctuary, two services, one Catholic and the other Protestant, are held every Sunday morning, and occasionally a third in the afternoon, while opportunity for brief religious instruction and sacred song in the halls, in the afternoon, still exists. For this we are chiefly indebted to the Keeper, who not only devised the expedient, but also gave attention to perfecting the arrangements, and, at no small personal expense, made the place both comfortable and attractive, while members of his family decorate with flowers alike its altar and pulpit. These regular services are not compulsory; and it is entirely optional with the prisoners either to attend the Catholic or Protestant service, or remain in their cells; nevertheless a very small minority fail to attend the one or the other. The interest in these services has been greatly promoted by the prominence given to sacred music, to which the possession of an organ has greatly contributed. This fine instrument is the free gift of the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, in this State.

But while we congratulate ourselves upon the comfort and moral effect of this arrangement, we are only the more sensible of the good results that might be expected from a permanent chapel, suitably placed and arranged, in which a larger number could be accommodated at one time, and for this we will still hope, whenever the exigencies of the prison require the reconstruction of the west wing, over which, with the loss of only one tier of cells, the most safe, convenient and suitable chapel could be placed; and that at a very moderate cost.

With regard to the library, I have only to report, as last year, the most economical and careful use of every resource, including a small

remnant of the appropriation made more than six years since. I should, however, state that a large additional contribution has been made during the year by Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton; also some copies of the book of common prayer by Bishop Scarborough.

Feeling sure that the moral atmosphere of the prison has not deteriorated, but rather improved, we hope for better things during the year upon which we now enter.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. ROGERS,

Moral Instructor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1883. }

To the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—In the absence of Dr. Newell, the duty of making the annual report of the medical department of the prison devolves upon the undersigned.

The mortuary records of this year just closed show that seventeen deaths have occurred. Of these, twelve were caused by pulmonary consumption, acute and chronic; one by pneumonia; one by cirrhosis of the liver; one by convulsions, resulting from fracture of the skull; one from anæmia, and one from peritonitis.

Three insane convicts were sent to the lunatic asylum.

The records do not show that any unusual form or amount of sickness has occurred during the year.

As more hospital room is greatly needed, the undersigned would recommend that the room now occupied as the cooking department of the hospital be transformed into a hospital ward. This would give room for ten (10) beds.

The food for the sick can be more economically and satisfactorily supplied from the general cook-house of the prison.

The west wing of the prison should be demolished and reconstructed with the proper sanitary additions.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. L. PHILLIPS, M.D.

