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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

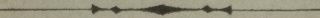
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

INSPECTORS, SUPERVISOR, KEEPER, MORAL
INSTRUCTOR AND PHYSICIAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

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1870.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

ANNUAL REPORT

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON
INSPECTOR'S REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF SENATORS AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

In pursuance of the requirements of law, the undersigned, Inspector of the New Jersey State Prison, has the honor to submit herewith a report for the calendar month of December, 1905, and for the calendar year ending December 31, 1905.

Salaries of officers	\$41,501 48
Salaries of inspectors	1,355 00
Salaries for special assistants	400 00
Expenses for prison property	13,042 18
Total	\$46,298 66

Of the amount of \$46,298.66 Inspector's salary \$17,500.00 was paid to a former board whose term of office expired March 31, 1905. The balance of \$28,798.66 has been paid to the members of the present board for services since that time.

Of the above amount of \$28,798.66, \$4,700.00 was expended for repairs and carrying the steam pipes during the year, which was found to be very dilapidated. Several repairs were made and needed work after year from apparatus and all was found to give out together with the boiler, and the necessary repairs were made and the boiler was repaired. The repairs were estimated to cost \$4,700.00.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

In pursuance of the requirements of law, the undersigned, Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison, respectfully submit their report for the thirteen months embraced between November 30, 1868, and December 31, 1869.

The amount of moneys drawn from the State Treasurer on Inspectors' drafts during that time were as follows:

Salaries of officers,	\$41,561 43
Salaries of Inspectors,	1,355 00
Rewards for escaped convicts,	400 00
Repairs to prison property,	13,642 16
	<hr/>
	\$56,958 59

Of the amount of \$1,355.00 Inspectors' salaries, \$779.00 were paid to a former Board, whose term of office expired March 31, 1869. The balance, \$576.00 has been paid to the members of the present Board for services since that time.

Of the above amount of \$13,642.16, \$4795.08 was expended for repairing and renovating the steam pipes, drains, &c., &c., which we found in a very dilapidated condition, having been mended and mended year after year, from appearances, until all were liable to give out together, when there is no calculating the probable damage that might have occurred. We deemed it advisable, therefore, to

have them put in perfect order, believing it the best economy to the State to do so. After consulting several practical plumbers in various portions of the State, we employed one at Trenton whose figures were considerably less than any of the others exhibited to us, and the work was commenced, and finished to our satisfaction, in a good and workmanlike manner.

We have, during the past year, had water introduced upon the prison premises from the Trenton City Water Works, which involved an outlay of \$1,924.68, but will, in all future time, materially lessen the risk by fire, besides giving a plentiful supply of water for all other needful purposes. The other repairs are of a general nature, such as repairing and grading streets in front of prison, painting, white-washing, tin work, lumber for flooring, blinds for female wing, &c., &c.

A tower has been erected on the roof of the main building, or keeper's apartment, overlooking every portion of the prison premises, with a large revolving light connected with it. In this tower a watchman is placed every night, whose duty it is to closely observe everything from this position, and communicate to those on duty in the rotunda anything he may see of an unusual character. Not a single escape has been made since this addition was built, and we believe that all efforts to do so by means of cutting through the roofs will be effectually prevented.

The amount appropriated by the last session of the Legislature for replenishing the prison library (\$500), was judiciously expended for that purpose, and the library has now a well selected stock of miscellaneous works of nearly two thousand volumes.

The Act of April 2, 1869, remitting the time of convicts for good behavior, has had a very salutary effect, and we find in our intercourse with the prisoners, that nearly all of them are endeavoring, by good deportment, to avail themselves of the advantages offered therein. Those who have been discharged during the last month (December, 1869), have had forty (40) days of their time remitted.

The discipline of the prison is excellent. The keeper, Mr. Henning, being unremitting in his efforts to have it so maintained. Our intercourse with him and with the Board of Supervisors has, at all times, been of the most pleasant character.

The prison physician, Dr. Joseph L. Bodine, has been untiring in his department, and we gladly testify to his skill and attention during the time he has had charge of the hospital arrangements.

We would respectfully refer you to that portion of the Keeper's Report urging the necessity of more cell room, the accommodations being very limited at present, and the necessity of crowding two and three, and even four, convicts in a cell tends to the demoralization of the younger prisoners, and is a serious detriment to the discipline of the prison.

In conclusion, it gives us pleasure to testify to the prompt and

faithful manner in which the clerk, Charles F. Salkeld, Esq., has performed his duties, and his courteous and gentlemanly deportment has won our esteem and respect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

IVINS DAVIS,
JAMES RITCHIE,
MICHAEL KILCAULEY, } *Inspectors.*
P. SMITH,
JOHN H. MARKLEY, }

STATE PRISON, TRENTON, N. J., }
January 8, 1870. }

STATISTICS.

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS.

Number confined November 30, 1868,	578
“ received from that time to December 31, 1869,	425
	1003
Total number confined November 30, to December 31, 1869, . 1003	

There has been discharged as follows :

By expiration of sentence,	247
*Pardoned,	127
Died,	8
Taken to State Lunatic Asylum,	8
Escaped,	4
	394

Number in confinement December 31, 1869, 609

*Of the above number fifteen were pardoned by the authorities at Washington, and the remainder (112) were pardoned by the Court of Pardons.

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

During natural life,	5
Thirty years,	3
Twenty-seven years,	2
Twenty years,	9
Fifteen years,	14
Twelve years,	5
Ten years,	33
Nine years	2
Eight years,	11
Seven years and six months,	2
Seven years and four months,	1
Seven years,	10

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Six years,	10
Five years,	95
Four years and nine months,	1
Four years and seven months,	1
Four years,	19
Three years and nine months,	1
Three years,	102
Two years and eight months,	2
Two years and seven months,	1
Two years and six months,	13
Two years,	106
One year and eight months,	1
One year and six months,	28
One year and three months,	3
One year,	94
Nine months,	3
Eight months,	2
Six months,	30
	609

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic,	7
Burlington,	27
Bergen,	32
Camden,	59
Cape May,	4
Cumberland,	13
Essex,	111
Gloucester,	12
Hudson,	143
Hunterdon,	16
Mercer,	17
Monmouth,	10
Middlesex,	17
Morris,	18
Passaic,	31
Salem,	8
Sussex,	7
Somerset,	12
Union,	25
Warren,	2
United States District Court,	29
Morris and Essex,	3
Bergen and Passaic,	2

Bergen and Union,	2
Essex and United States District Court,	2

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PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey,	204
Pennsylvania,	58
New York,	93
Massachusetts,	9
Maryland,	5
Virginia,	8
Rhode Island,	4
Delaware,	2
South Carolina,	2
Connecticut,	5
Vermont,	2
Georgia,	2
Louisiana,	2
California,	1
England,	26
Ireland,	91
Germany,	84
Scotland,	1
Canada,	2
West Indies,	3
Italy,	2
France,	3

 609

COLOR AND SEX.

White Males,	487
White Females,	20
Colored Males,	89
Colored Females,	13

 609

YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1853,	1
1856,	1
1859,	2
1860,	4
1861,	2
1862,	6

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1863,	13
1864,	6
1865,	16
1866,	48
1867,	90
1868,	117
1869,	303
	609

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First commitment,	500
Second commitment,	82
Third commitment,	21
Fourth commitment,	1
Fifth commitment,	3
Sixth commitment,	2
	609

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

From twelve to fifteen,	6
From sixteen to twenty,	135
From twenty to twenty-five,	204
From twenty-five to thirty,	111
From thirty to forty,	81
From forty to fifty,	48
From fifty to sixty,	17
From sixty to seventy,	4
From seventy to eighty,	3
	609

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

NUMBER OF COMMITTEES

First Committee
Second Committee
Third Committee
Fourth Committee
Fifth Committee
Sixth Committee
Seventh Committee
Eighth Committee
Ninth Committee
Tenth Committee
Eleventh Committee
Twelfth Committee
Thirteenth Committee
Fourteenth Committee
Fifteenth Committee
Sixteenth Committee
Seventeenth Committee
Eighteenth Committee
Nineteenth Committee
Twentieth Committee

State--The act entitled "An Act for the government and regula-
tion of the State Prison," passed April 1, 1868, requires the
Supervisor to present an account annually for examination and ac-
counting to the Board of Supervisors, the Commission appointed by the
Legislature to examine the accounts of the Prison, and to the Legisla-
ture. The accounts to be presented are the accounts of the Prison for the
preceding year, and report are respectfully presented.

It will be seen that at the latter date the liabilities amounted to
\$20,000.00, and the assets to \$25,000.00, leaving a net deficiency of
\$4,000.00. Since that time however, other claims have been pre-
sented and paid, which were contracted prior to March 31st, but not
known at the time of closing, amounting to \$2,501.52; showing the
liabilities to exceed the assets \$1,521.52. (See Statement A.)
The surplus of the year prior to March 31st, and which has
been collected since that date, amounts to \$19,833.30. This sum, to-
gether with the balance of the appropriation for 1868 of \$1,000.00, re-
ceived from the Treasurer of the State, amounts to \$21,833.30. The
debit remaining unpaid at closing as shown in Statement A, amounted
to \$21,827.71, from which deduct the above sum of \$21,833.30, and
the debt remaining unpaid, amount to \$5,564.61. (See statement
B.)
As stated above, the net capital on November 30, 1868, was \$21,
000.00. Between that date and March 31, 1869, there was drawn

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, Dec. 31, 1869. }

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

SIR:—The act entitled “An Act for the government and regulation of the State Prison,” approved March 26th, 1869, requires the Supervisor to present his accounts annually for examination and settlement to the Board of Supervisors, the Committee appointed by the Legislature to settle the accounts of the Prison, and to the Legislature itself.

The following statements and report are respectfully presented in compliance with that act :

The last annual report was made to November 30th, 1868, in which there appears a net capital of \$27,056.33. On the 31st of March the books were closed, and balance-sheet No. 1 annexed exhibits the financial operations of the Prison for the preceding four months.

It will be seen that at the latter date the liabilities amounted to \$29,026.18, and the assets to \$25,003.01, leaving a net deficiency of \$4,023.17. Since that time however, other claims have been presented and paid, which were contracted prior to March 31st, but not known at the time of closing, amounting to \$2,501.53; showing the liabilities to exceed the assets \$6,524.70. (See Statement A.)

The earnings of the Prison prior to March 31st, and which have been collected since that date, amount to \$10,636.39. This sum, together with the balance of the appropriation for 1868, of \$1,000, received from the Treasurer of the State, amounts to \$11,636.39. The debts remaining unpaid at closing as shown in Statement A, amounted to \$31,527.71, from which deduct the above sum of \$11,636.39, and the debts remaining unpaid amount to \$19,891.32. (See statement B.)

As stated above, the net capital on November 30, 1868, was \$27,056.33. Between that date and March 31, 1869, there was drawn

from the State Treasurer of the appropriation for 1868, the sum of \$30,000. Add to these two sums the liabilities as shown in statement A, amounting to \$31,527.71, and then deduct the assets, and also the sum of \$11,190.45 of personal accounts, closed into profit and loss as worthless, but which had been included in the above stated capital of \$27,056.33, and it appears that the net loss during the four months subsequent to November 30th, 1868, amounted to \$52,390.58. (See statement C.)

This latter sum will not be understood as debts unpaid at March 31st, but as showing that the net capital with which the books were opened December 1, 1868, (\$27,056.33), and the amount of appropriation drawn from the State Treasury (\$30,000) had been absorbed, and that the assets at March 31st, (\$25,003.01) were insufficient to pay the liabilities, (\$31,527.71.) The deficiency (\$6,524.70) passed into the new books opened April 1st, and has been paid out of the income since that date.

Balance sheet No. 2, exhibits the business of the Prison from March 31 to December 31, 1869, under the present management.

It will be seen that the assets amount to \$37,316.88, and the liabilities to \$7,301.81, showing a net capital of \$30,015.07. Add to this latter sum the deficit at March 31st as seen in statement A, amounting to \$6,524.70, and which has been paid out of the income since that date, and the sum realized from prison industries is \$36,539.77.

The cost of maintaining the institution during these nine months is \$49,317.89, and is in excess of the receipts, \$12,778.12.

With the prospect of increased earnings as soon as the new shop is occupied, it is safe to say, that no further appropriation will be needed for the current year.

It is proper to state that there are no outstanding debts or liabilities other than those shown in the last balance sheet, \$7,301.81.

CONTRACTS.

In the last annual report, reference is made to the contract for convict labor with Messrs. Gilman and Coffin, and also to an unsettled claim against Mr. W. W. Gilman, growing out of, or in some way, resulting from that contract. It appears that on the 31st day of May, 1867, Peter P. Robinson, Esq., Keeper, entered into a contract with Alfred Gilman and Charles H. Coffin, to furnish them with the labor of two hundred and fifty convicts, with the privilege of increasing the number to three hundred. This contract was to run for the term of four years if the parties thereto faithfully fulfilled its obligations. The party of the second part stipulated to pay for the labor of each convict employed by them, at the rate of forty cents per day, except during the three winter months in which the price was fixed at thirty cents per day. They also agreed to make payment

monthly, and keep on hand in the shops of the prison, machinery, stock and materials, which at no time should be less in value than forty thousand dollars, all of which was pledged to the State for the faithful performance of their agreement. At the end of five months these contractors turned over, or otherwise disposed of their business to the above mentioned W. W. Gilman, who continued to use the labor of convicts until May 31, 1869. During the last two months of 1868 and the first three of 1869, no payment was made, Mr. Gilman refused then, and still refuses to pay for the labor during these five months for reasons set forth in an affidavit, printed on page six of the report of last year. This claim, with the interest, amounted on the 31st day of March last to \$10,915.05.

Believing the rights under the contract to have been forfeited, the Board of Supervisors notified Mr. Gilman that from and after May 31, no more convict labor would be furnished to him, except under a new agreement. The above sum of \$10,915.05, together with a subsequent claim for labor, amounting to \$4,222.03 remains unpaid, and has been referred to the Attorney General for settlement.

NEW CONTRACT.

On the twentieth day of May last, under the authority conferred upon him by law, the Supervisor entered into a contract to take effect on the first day of July then following, with Messrs. C. D. Bigelow and Levi B. Howe, for the labor of three hundred convicts, with the right to increase the number to four hundred, at the price of sixty cents per day. This contract is to run for the term of four years, having received the approval of the Governor as required by law.

During the time that these contractors were engaged in preparing the shops and setting up new machinery, a large number of convicts were necessarily idle, thereby materially lessening the amount which would otherwise have been earned. The number now at work under this contract is three hundred and fourteen. This number will be increased as soon as there is sufficient shop room in which to employ them.

An average of fifty-five are engaged in caning chair-seats, and fifty under the direction of the Keeper, in the various duties and labors required about the prison, such as carpenters, painters, cooks, runners, nurses and laborers. The sick list, as returned to this office weekly by the physician, contains an average of eighteen, and about fifty others who are incapacitated for labor, making sixty-eight who do not contribute any thing towards their support. The female convicts number thirty-three, and are mainly employed in making clothing, bedding, &c., for themselves and the male prisoners.

NEW SHOP.

Soon after the execution of the contract with Messrs. Bigelow & Howe, it was discovered that its full advantages could not be realized without more ample and convenient shop room. The deficiency in this respect had long been felt, but now increased accommodations became imperative.

By virtue of the powers conferred upon the Board of Supervisors by law, it was deemed expedient, and so determined, to erect a shop outside of, and adjoining the outer wall of the prison, of sufficient capacity to employ from five hundred to six hundred prisoners, and of sufficient strength to prevent escape. Accordingly plans and specifications, prepared by Mr. Robert P. Galager, architect, were adopted and proposals invited by advertisement in all the daily newspapers of the State, for the materials and labor for the several parts of the building.

The following were accepted, being the lowest in each case, and contracts made with the persons named, each of whom gave bond with ample security for the faithful performance of his agreement, viz:

- John C. Grant, Trenton, brown stone.
- John C. Grant, cut stone.
- John C. Grant, blue stone.
- John C. Grant, brick for interior walls.
- John C. Grant, laying stone including lime, sand and cement.
- Samuel T. Forman, laying bricks, including lime and sand.
- Lindsay and Johnston, carpenter work and materials.
- N. D. Thompson & Co., and Charles Carr, iron work.
- Samuel Ellis, slating with peach bottom slate.

It is believed that when this building shall be completed, it will not be inferior to any prison work shop in the United States, either in design or construction.

The principal object in locating the shop outside of the walls, was in order to make room within by removing the brick buildings now used as shops, for the erection of the additional wing authorized by the last Legislature.

Much as the financial interests of the prison require more and better shop room, its government, sanitary condition and moral improvement, demand more urgently a large increase of cells. There are now in confinement six hundred and nine prisoners, while the number of cells is only three hundred and fifty. It is scarcely necessary to occupy your time in setting out in detail the evils which must result from placing two or three convicts in one cell.

DISCIPLINE.

From what is known of the government and discipline in similar

institutions elsewhere, it is believed that with the enlargement mentioned above, together with the improved workshop now nearly completed, the order, government and consequent moral elevation of this prison will not suffer in comparison with the best.

The opinion that criminals cannot be reclaimed and made better under humane treatment and rigid and exact discipline, has not been verified by well tried and persevering efforts to that end, and is happily yielding to the force of admitted facts to the contrary. That the law is only vindictive and punitive, and does not contemplate, and ought not provide for the reformation of the offender, is a theory whose advocates are gradually diminishing. It is hoped that the time is not remote when penal institutions, instead of being fountains which send out only pestilential streams, will give back to society men and women, fitted by wise government, and inclined by the influence of good motives, to promote and share in its welfare.

PUNISHMENTS.

The infliction of punishment is comparatively rare; and when it does become necessary, the less severe forms are usually sufficient. Unfortunately there is a belief amongst the convicts here, that the power to compel obedience by adequate punishment has been taken away from the prison authorities. A few experiments, however, by some of the more reckless and defiant, dispelled the delusion, and the effect has been most salutary.

This bad impression has been produced in the minds of the prisoners by mistaken commiseration for the offender, or by ill-concealed opposition to all forms of punishment. But whatever be the cause, the effect has been insubordination and the consequent infliction of punishment. The fear of certain suffering for wrong-doing is in itself a wholesome restraining power which should not be removed from the minds of men, whether inside of prison walls or outside.

It should not be forgotten that the incarcerated criminal bears the same relation to the laws of the prison as he did to the laws of the State under which he was sentenced; and as the severity of his sentence is in proportion to the magnitude of his offence against the latter, so should his punishment be for a breach of the former.

This opinion is not a plea for excessive and cruel punishment, but only for the power to enforce necessary and wholesome regulations. If this power is denied or too much restricted—if prisoners cannot be induced to do right and may not be punished for doing wrong—then there is no distinction between the well disposed and the incorrigible, and hope and fear become unmeaning terms. But while on the one hand the officer having charge of convicts should possess sufficient authority to maintain discipline by the infliction of needful punishments, he should, on the other, be held accountable for its misuse or abuse.

A wise rule for the government and management of prisoners is to treat them as well as they will bear to be treated, consistent with law and the requirements of their sentences, and to punish only as a necessity and as a terror to evil-doers. Every proper inducement to good behavior and moral reformation ought to be held out, and every successful effort in that direction be rewarded; but when these fail to produce their intended result, and the criminal deliberately chooses to do wrong, he also chooses and invites the penalty of his wrong doing.

Among the means most relied upon to lessen the necessity of punishment, and to promote industry and good behavior, are the following:—

First—The uniform kindness of the Keeper, and his personal and prompt attention to the interests of all the convicts, whether it be in promoting their physical well-being or in protecting them from oppression and injustice on the part of others. His dislike of inflicting punishment is well known among the prisoners, but that knowledge is seldom used to put his forbearance to the test. In almost every instance where more than the lighter degree of punishment has been administered, its justice has been admitted by the sufferer, and no vindictive feelings manifested on account of it.

Second—The rations are abundant and of the best quality, and in much greater variety than soldiers'. Probably nowhere else are convicts so well fed and clothed.

Third—The prospect of shortening the term of sentence under the provisions of that wise and beneficent law approved April 2d, 1869. This law is accomplishing much, and, perhaps, all that its friends expected; and

Fourth—The reforming and elevating power and influence of the Christian religion. Here, after all, is the true solution of the problem so often propounded: "How shall criminals be reformed?" These unfortunate men and women, after having paid the penalty of their transgressions, may return to society, physically, and, perhaps, to some extent, intellectually improved; but if the teachings of the Bible and the principles and precepts of the Gospel have failed to reach their hearts, so as to influence their lives, the hope that they will become honest and good citizens is by no means great. If, therefore, this instrumentality be neglected or underrated what other will be more effective? It is gratifying to those who desire the reformation of criminals that the Legislature has not been unmindful of their moral and religious culture. In 1848 a law was passed authorizing the appointment of a "Moral Instructor," and in 1865, by another act, his salary was increased, so that he might "devote his whole time to the better and more efficient discharge of the duties of his said office." It is, however, a source of profound regret that much of the benefit which might result from the labors of a Chaplain is lost, first, because a large part of his time is occupied in the mere duties of Librarian; and second, because there is no means of collecting together any por-

tion of the prisoners for instruction or religious worship. It is true some fragments of time are given to the primary studies, in the cells, and there are religious services held on the Sabbath, but the latter is performed under circumstances so unfavorable as to render them of little value. During these services the prisoners are in their cells, and, of course, out of sight of the Minister, and many of them are either unable to hear or indisposed to give attention. While conducting these exercises the Chaplain occupies a place at the entrance of the hall, and repeats the same service in each hall separately. These duties, which, it is to be feared, are almost useless as now conducted, would doubtless be productive of good if the prisoners could be gathered into one apartment and seated in an orderly manner, where they could see as well as hear the preacher, and where their deportment would be subject to the scrutiny of the officers.

CONTRACT SYSTEM.

The wisdom of that plan by which the labor of convicts is hired to persons whose only interest in them is to obtain the largest amount of work, is open to grave doubts. The arguments in favor of that mode of employing them have been earnestly and ably controverted. Close observers of Prison management, and of the influences inimical to the financial interests of the State and the reformation of the criminal, place the contract system among the worst. They classify the bad effects as follows:—

“*First*—The power of the contractor to exact a low rate of wages, or other favorable conditions in the contract.

“*Second*—Reclamations for real or exaggerated claims for damages, occasioned through alleged action of the State.

“*Third*—Bad debts and cancellation of contracts.

“*Fourth*—Corruption of officers.

“*Fifth*—Sale to the State, at a high price, of his property or rights under a contract.

“*Sixth*—Over-work.

“*Seventh*—The want of classification among criminals.

“*Eighth*—The exacting demands on the labor of convicts.

“*Ninth*—The unfitness of many of their instructors or overseers.

“*Tenth*—The failure to impart mechanical skill to the convict; only a fraction of a trade or occupation being taught him.”

These, and others that might be mentioned, have everywhere proved subversive of discipline, and, of course, materially hinder or altogether prevent moral improvement in the criminal. I would be glad to say, if I could, that this Institution has experienced none of these evils. The only practical way to avoid them is for the State to control and direct its own Prison employment and labor; but to do this successfully would require several antecedent conditions which do not now exist. It only remains for those whose duty it is to prevent, or, at

least, lessen as far as possible, the evils which appear to be incident to the system.

By virtue of the exclusive powers conferred upon them by law, the Board of Inspectors have introduced into the Prison yard the water from the Works belonging to the city, and have also made important alterations in the mode of heating one of the wings. The details and cost of these works I am not able to state, but respectfully refer you to the report of that Board.

Before closing I desire to say a word in relation to those with whom I am associated in the management of this Institution.

The law under which we act does not separate and define duties with entire clearness in all cases, but as both Boards, as well as the executive officers, have been actuated by an earnest desire to carry out the intention of the Legislature, no conflict has ensued. Whilst differences of opinion have been freely expressed, yet, in the main, official and personal intercourse have not been interrupted. But, while I make these general acknowledgments, I should fail in a very essential duty if I did not make special mention of Mr. D. D. Hennion, the Keeper. I have already adverted briefly to him in connection with the discipline of the Prison, and of the good effects of his personal intercourse with the convicts, thereby making himself acquainted with the character and past history of each. I might very properly have enlarged on that branch of his duties, but the improved condition of the Prison and its inmates is the best evidence on that subject. What I wish to say here is, that if the cost of maintaining the Prison during the past nine months has been reduced, it is largely due to his excellent judgment and management.

To Mrs. Hennion, the Matron, and Miss Pennington, her assistant, the Institution is indebted for very valuable services.

I wish, also, to speak in terms of commendation of Mr. C. F. Salkeld, the competent and diligent Clerk. His duties are of the highest importance to the Institution, and have been performed very satisfactorily.

I am greatly indebted to the State Comptroller and Treasurer, my colleagues in the Board of Supervisors, for wise counsel and aid in the discharge of my duties.

Accompanying this are the reports of the Moral Instructor and Physician. Both of these gentlemen have been assiduous and unremitting in the performance of their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted.

W. R. MURPHY, *Supervisor.*

BALANCE SHEET NO. 1,

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, from November 30th, 1868, to March 31st, 1869.

LEDGER HEADINGS.	LEDGER BALANCES.		INVENTORY.	PROFIT AND LOSS.		STOCK.		BALANCE.	
	Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Stock,		\$57,051 51					\$57,051 51		
Fuel,	\$5,742 50		\$675 00	\$5,067 50				\$675 00	
Hospital,	1,058 49		380 00	678 49				380 00	
Cordwaining,	187 33			187 33					
Weaving,	584 13		793 85		209 72			793 85	
Profit and Loss,	15,110 06			15,110 06					
Library,	50 80			50 80					
Cash,	546 90							546 90	
Chair Making,	2,726 80		1,337 93	1,388 87				1,337 93	
Tobacco,	1,313 53			1,313 53					
Provisions,	30,102 92		716 00	29,386 92				716 00	
Furniture,	26,994 30		12,325 60	14,668 70				12,325 60	
Convict Labor,		6,567 80			6,567 80				
Bills Payable,		28,893 32							\$28,893 32
Convicts Deposit,		132 86							132 86
Personal Accounts,	8,227 73							8,227 73	
	\$92,645 49	\$92,645 49							
	To stock for net loss,				61,074 68	61,074 68			
				\$67,852 20	\$67,852 20				
				Net loss,			4,023 17		
						\$61,074 68	\$61,074 68		
				Total resources and liabilities,				25,003 01	29,026 18
				Net insolvency as per stock,				4,023 17	
								\$29,026 18	\$29,026 18

800 000 12 550 050 12
 1 050 11
 2 000 01 55 050 12

100 000 00 100 000 00
 200 000 00 200 000 00

200 000 00 200 000 00

200 000 00

200 000 00 200 000 00

200 000 00 200 000 00

200 000 00 200 000 00

200 000 00 200 000 00

Баланс Акционер
 Баланс Дебет
 Баланс Кредит
 Баланс Счет

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 200 000 00
 200 000 00

200 000 00
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АКЦИОНЕРНО-ОБЩЕСТВО

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STATEMENT A.

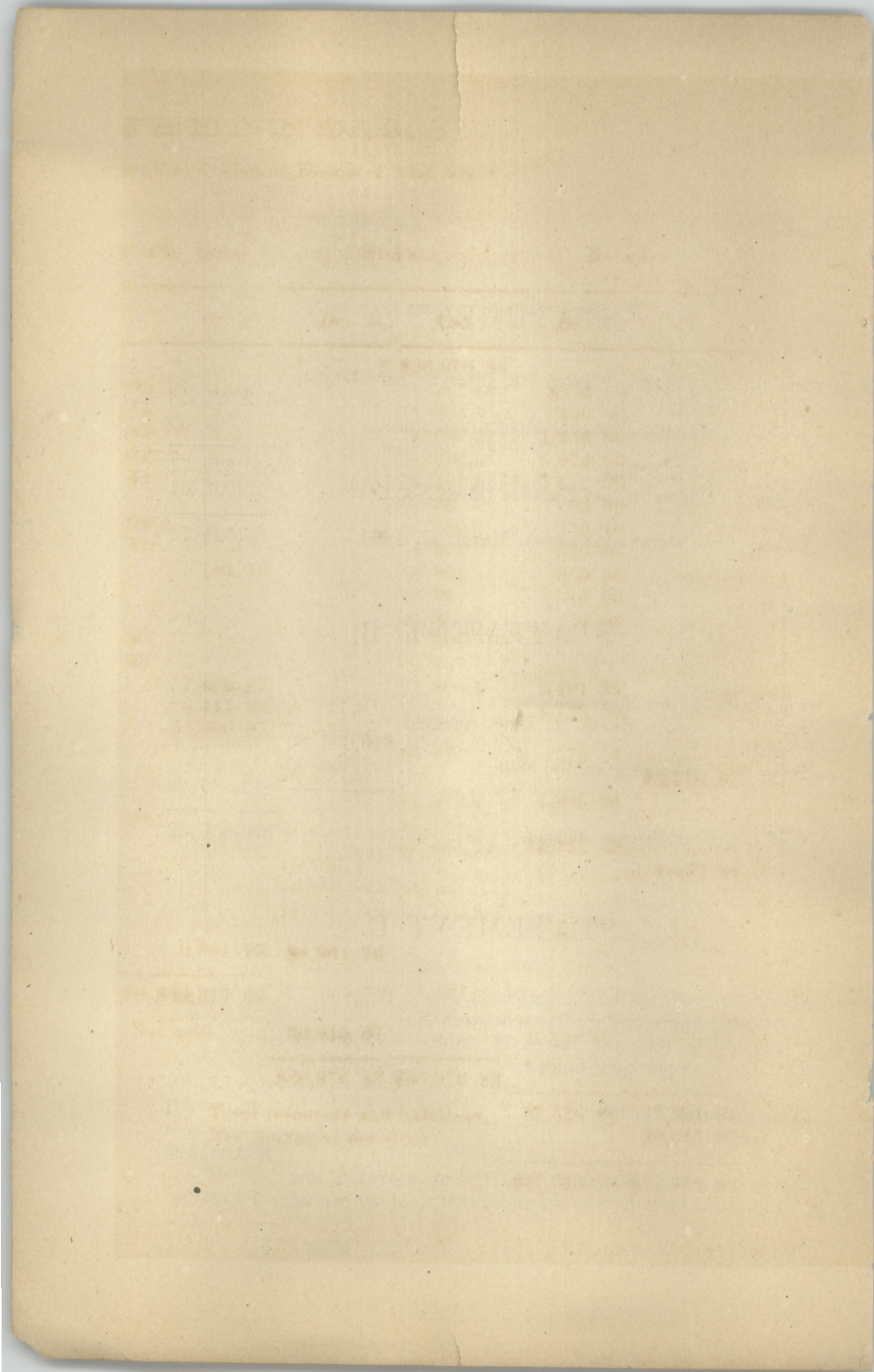
Liabilities at closing, March 31, 1869, as per Balance Sheet No. 1,	\$29,026 18
Liabilities to same date, but ascertained since,	2,501 53
	<u> </u>
Total liabilities,	\$31,527 71
Assets at closing, as per Balance Sheet No. 1,	25,003 01
	<u> </u>
Excess of liabilities over assets, March 31, 1869,	\$6,524 70

STATEMENT B.

Liabilities, as per Statement A,	\$31,527 71
Earnings prior to March 31, 1869, received since,	\$10,636 39
Balance of appropriation for 1868,	1,000 00
	<u> </u>
	11,636 39
	<u> </u>
Paid out of subsequent income,	\$19,891 32

STATEMENT C.

Amount of net capital, November 30, 1868, \$27,056 33	
Amount of appropriation drawn between November 30, 1868 and March 31, 1869, 30,000 00	
Liabilities, as per Statement A,	31,527 71
	<u> </u>
Assets, March 31, 1869,	25,003 01
	<u> </u>
	\$63,581 03
Accounts closed into profit and loss as worthless, but which had been included in the above stated net capital, 11,190 45	11,190 45
	<u> </u>
Net loss from November 30, 1868 to March 31, 1869,	\$52,390 58



BALANCE SHEET NO. 2,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, from March 31st to December 31st, 1869.

LEDGER HEADINGS.	LEDGER BALANCES.		INVENTORY.	PROFIT AND LOSS.		STOCK.		BALANCE.	
	Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Stock,		\$36,976 83					\$36,976 83		
Fuel,	\$4,736 45		\$952 50	\$3,783 95				\$952 50	
Hospital,	1,320 11		400 00	920 11				400 00	
Subsistence,	32,906 47		1,253 80	31,652 67				1,253 80	
Clothing,	12,569 55		5,974 63	6,594 92				5,974 63	
Furniture,	8,491 03		7,612 59	878 44				7,612 59	
Stationery,	93 00							93 00	
Tobacco,	2,092 14		170 10	1,922 04				170 10	
Weaving,	753 17		526 00	227 17				526 00	
Live Stock,	168 84		950 00		781 16			950 00	
Forage,	46 00							46 00	
Incidentals,	50 00							50 00	
Interest,	146 40			146 40					
Disch'd Convicts' Clothing,	704 00			704 00					
Bedding,	1,000 72		2,491 39		1,490 67			2,491 39	
Chair Seats,		4,717 83	1,729 50		6,447 33			1,729 50	
Convict Labor,		33,636 97			33,636 97				
Bills Receivable,	579 54							579 54	
Bills Payable,		2,770 97							\$2,770 97
Cash,	2,306 24							2,306 24	
Profit and Loss,	2,488 19			2,488 19					
Personal Accounts, . . Dr.	12,181 59							12,181 59	
Personal Accounts, . . Cr.		4,530 84							4,530 84
	<u>\$82,633 44</u>	<u>\$82,633 44</u>							
					6,961 76	\$6,961 76			
				<u>\$49,317 89</u>	<u>\$49,317 89</u>				
				Net gain,		30,015 07			
						<u>\$36,976 83</u>	<u>\$36,976 83</u>		
								37,316 88	7,301 81
									30,015 07
								<u>\$37,316 88</u>	<u>\$37,316 88</u>

N.J. STATE LIBRARY
P.O. BOX 520
RENTON, NJ 08625-0520

Total resources and liabilities, 37,316 88
Net capital as per stock, 7,301 81

1910-1911

Total resources and liabilities

800,000 00

7,810 88

807,810 88

800,000 00

800,000 00

800,000 00

1. Total resources

800,000 00

15,181 20

1,300 24

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

2. Total liabilities

800,000 00

15,181 20

1,300 24

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

3. Total assets

800,000 00

15,181 20

1,300 24

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

4. Total equity

800,000 00

15,181 20

1,300 24

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

5. Total debt

800,000 00

15,181 20

1,300 24

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

6. Total cash

800,000 00

15,181 20

1,300 24

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

7. Total investments

800,000 00

15,181 20

1,300 24

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

8. Total reserves

800,000 00

15,181 20

1,300 24

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

816,481 44

ANN. YEARLY STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st December 1910

BY THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

KEEPER'S REPORT.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
TRENTON, Dec. 31, 1869. }

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

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

From the date of the last annual report, November 30th, 1868, to March 31st, 1869, the number of prisoners discharged was one hundred and four; from the latter date to December 31st, 1869, the number discharged was two hundred and seventy-eight. By the act of March 26th, 1869, the Legislature made a special appropriation of two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00) for the use of the Keeper, for the purpose of giving a small sum of money to convicts on their discharge. The amount paid in accordance with this law is one thousand and forty-two dollars, (\$1,042.00). But a small number of convicts come here with clothing of any value. Humanity, as well as a long continued custom, demands that when discharged they should go out with ordinarily comfortable and decent apparel. In addition to the sum in cash above stated, clothing has been furnished to discharged convicts since April 1st, 1869, to the amount of seven hundred and four dollars, (\$704.00).

No appropriation having been made for that purpose, the cost of the clothing has been paid out of the earnings of the prison. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the Legislature authorize that the balance of the annual appropriation mentioned above be expended for the clothing of discharged convicts, or that a sum sufficient for that purpose be appropriated. The act of March 26th, 1869, above referred to, authorized the removal of insane convicts to the State Lunatic Asylum. The earliest opportunity was taken to secure to this doubly unfortunate class of convicts the benefits of this humane provision. After careful medical examination in presence of the Chief Justice and Attorney General, eight prisoners were conveyed to the asylum, and are now under proper treatment in that institution.

I cannot too highly commend the act approved April 2d, 1869. Convicts have already availed themselves of its provision to reduce their terms of confinement, and it is an increasing incentive to good conduct, and, of course, materially aids in raising the standard of discipline. When I entered upon my duties on the first day of April last, I found the government of the institution very unsatisfactory. On the first day a number of the convicts refusing to work, and on the second day a shop of about fifty men revolted. Orders were accordingly given, and instantly carried out, which effectually subdued the rebellious, and no combined resistance to authority has since taken place. There are many persons here who are not hard to govern, and in the main are well disposed, but our location between the great cities of New York and Philadelphia brings to us some of the most hardened criminals, both native and foreign. This is the class most frequently disobeying the rules of the prison and suffering the penalty of insubordination.

Punishment in this institution consists of

First—Deprivation of the ordinary rations, only bread and water given.

Second—Confinement in dark cell.

Third—Confinement in dark cell hand-cuffed.

Fourth—Ball and chain.

Fifth—Fastened to wall in day time to prevent lying down, (but let loose at night).

This last is the most severe which I have been compelled to resort to, and is discontinued the moment the offender yields. In no instance has punishment caused either physical or mental injury.

In contrast with the punishment inflicted here, I find the following statement of punishment in the published report of a prison in a neighboring State, located in a rural district where the worst class of criminals are not usually found, and where the number in confinement is much smaller than in our prison, viz :

First—Head shaved and dark cell.

Second—Bucked.

Third—Iron cap.

Fourth—Ball and chain.

Fifth—Shower bath.

Sixth—Shower bath and iron cap.

Seventh—Shower bath and bucked.

It will be seen by this statement that some of the modes of punishment are not known here, and, in comparison with which, ours are exceedingly mild. I am induced to call attention to this matter because the public mind has recently been excited by reports in a respectable newspaper that the most cruel and inhuman punishments were indulged in, and myself held up to public odium in terms better suited to savage than civilized life.

I have now confined here six hundred and nine (609) convicts, for

which I have cell room to the amount of three hundred and fifty cells. You will instantly perceive that I am compelled to put two and sometimes three in a cell, which has a very bad effect upon the discipline of the institution. I would respectfully suggest that immediate action be taken for the purpose of giving us more cell room.

The amount paid for transportation and costs of conviction of prisoners from November 30th, 1868 to December 31st, 1869 was \$26,769 46.

The following amounts have been paid on drafts approved by Inspectors from November 30th, 1868 to December 31st, 1869, viz:

Salaries of officers,	\$41,561 43
Salaries of Inspectors,	1,355 00
Rewards for escaped prisoners,	400 00
Repairs to prison property,	13,642 16

In addition to these amounts the sum of \$672.00 has been paid to the parties appointed to appraise the prison property.

The sanitary condition of the prison was probably never better than at present. One indication of this is seen in the greatly reduced expenses of the Hospital Department during the last nine months. Much care is taken to preserve cleanliness, both of the building and of the persons of the convicts, as a means of promoting health. For more specific information I refer you to the report of the Physician. I also refer you to the report of the Moral Instructor for information in regard to the duties of his office.

It gives me pleasure to state, in conclusion, that my relations with the Board of Supervisors and Board of Inspectors, have been most cordial and satisfactory. The members of both Boards have aided me at all times with their counsel and advice, and have sustained me in the performance of my official duties. The usual statistical tables will be found accompanying the report of the Board of Inspectors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID D. HENNION,
Keeper New Jersey State Prison.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT

In the course of the year I have had the honor to receive from the various churches and societies of the city a large number of letters and reports, which I have had the pleasure to read and to which I have given the most careful attention. The reports of the churches and societies are all of a very interesting nature, and I have been much pleased to find that the moral instruction of the young people is being so generally and so successfully pursued. I have also had the pleasure to receive from the various schools of the city a large number of reports, which I have had the pleasure to read and to which I have given the most careful attention. The reports of the schools are all of a very interesting nature, and I have been much pleased to find that the moral instruction of the young people is being so generally and so successfully pursued. I have also had the pleasure to receive from the various churches and societies of the city a large number of letters and reports, which I have had the pleasure to read and to which I have given the most careful attention. The reports of the churches and societies are all of a very interesting nature, and I have been much pleased to find that the moral instruction of the young people is being so generally and so successfully pursued.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—By the favor of a kind Providence, the undersigned has been blessed with health during the past year, and the duties assigned him have been attended to without any interruption. Four services have been held on each succeeding Sabbath—one in each of the four halls of the prison, besides special visits to some of the cells, and personal conversation with many of the prisoners. We have an efficient Choir, composed of prisoners, who have performed their duties to the satisfaction of myself, and their services have been duly appreciated by many of the convicts.

Some of the inmates of the prison are quite young, being about sixteen or seventeen years of age. A considerable portion of them are not yet twenty-one years old, while others have seen thirty or forty years, and there are those whose heads are white by age, having seen three-score and ten years.

A considerable number of these men have had no religious instruction—are almost entirely ignorant of the moral law. A young man, of ordinary intelligence, told me that he did not remember having heard that law read till he heard it in the prison, where it is read on each succeeding Sabbath in the several halls. There are some who have been connected with Sabbath schools in early childhood, and who have occasionally attended a place of worship, but they have not been benefited by so doing. Some few have made a profession of religion, but have renounced their vows, while a few, a very few, still cleave to their hope in Christ, and re-affirm their determination and obligation to love and serve the Saviour.

In connection with the natural wickedness of the human heart, I find that the use of intoxicating drinks has, directly or indirectly, been the exciting cause to the commission of the various crimes. About eight out of every ten convicts have been brought to this prison through the influence of liquor. Some of them have manifested the

greatest degree of human depravity—the recital of their history renders their wickedness almost incredible.

Considering the moral state of most of these convicts, it would appear almost hopeless to effect their renovation—they are like the dry bones in the valley of vision, and the question may well be asked, “Can these dry bones live?” With God, all things are possible. The command is, “preach the gospel to every creature.” If the gospel is to be preached to every creature, then surely it is to be preached to these convicts, however deeply some of them may have sunk into the depths of iniquity. The gospel is “the power of God unto salvation.” It is so only when accompanied by the spirit of God. If it shall please God, the spirit, to accompany the preaching of the gospel with his Divine influence, then these dry bones will live. Our only hope is in the promise of God, for it is written, “my word shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.” Many hardened sinners have been subdued by the sovereign grace of God, and why may not that grace be exercised towards many of these poor, degraded creatures?

There are those who profess to have been benefited by the moral and religious instruction imparted to them, and several have expressed the hope that their sins are pardoned, and that they are at peace with God. In a few of the cells, (the inmates so inform me,) the scriptures are read and prayer is offered every night; there are others who say they offer daily prayer in a private manner. I find it necessary, however, to be very cautious in receiving such statements on account of the many instances where deception has been practiced in order to effect some sinister object.

Very many of the convicts manifest a commendable desire for mental culture, and have increased their knowledge by reading, and the diligent study of history, biography, and some of the sciences.

Some who, when they entered the Prison, could neither read nor write, have acquired the power to do both, and others have made considerable progress in the use of figures.

In this connection, I would most respectfully suggest that the Legislature, at its approaching session, be requested to make an appropriation for the further increase of the Prison Library, the appropriation of last winter not having been sufficient to effect the desired object. About seven hundred books have been added to the catalogue, making about eighteen hundred volumes, yet not adequate to the wants of the inmates of the Prison. An appropriation of five hundred dollars (\$500), judiciously expended, would be money well laid out, and doubtless would be a benefit to the State at large, by the intellectual and moral improvement of the discharged convicts.

The law allowing a deduction from the term for which the convict was sentenced, conditioned on his good behavior and mental improvement, has produced a very happy effect on very many of them.

There are those who can neither be bought nor coaxed, nor terrified, who go on in a reckless manner, regardless of consequences, who have to be punished, and consequently receive no remission of time, while the great majority strive to be circumspect in their conduct, to comply with all the rules of the Prison, and are careful lest they give offence; thus they seek to secure the benefit of the "commutation law."

There is evidently a marked improvement in the conduct of the convicts in general, effected, in part, by the law just referred to, and in part by the judicious management of the present efficient Keeper of the Prison, David D. Hennion, Esq., who, while he is firm and impartial in the exercise of discipline, yet manifests much of the milk of human kindness in his dealings with the disorderly.

During the past year the following donations have been received, viz:

1. From the Hudson County Bible Society, one dozen German Bibles and thirty German Testaments.
2. From the American Tract Society, located in New York, ten thousand pages of assorted tracts.
3. From the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, three dozen copies of the Book of Common Prayer.
4. From the Society of Friends, one set of "Friends' Library," consisting of fourteen large octavo volumes, and a number of other valuable books.
5. From sundry individuals, a large number of weekly religious papers, such as the New York Observer, Episcopalian, Churchman, Presbyterian, &c., which are very acceptable to many of the inmates of the institution.

We have a monthly distribution of the American Messenger, published by the American Tract Society, part of which are in the German language; every cell is supplied with at least one copy thereof, and they are very thankfully received by very many of the convicts.

Religious tracts are distributed occasionally, and in many instances are selected and given with a view to the particular case of the individual to whom given, accompanied with a word of reproof, of admonition, or of encouragement, as the case may require.

I have generally been well received by the convicts, and treated with respect by them.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER H. WARNER,
Moral Instructor.

Trenton, 30th December, 1869.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—Since entering upon my duties, in April last, there has been very little acute disease in the Prison.

In the early part of May one prisoner, a white man, had measles. He communicated the disease to a colored man in the adjoining cell. No other cases occurred.

On the 3d of May eight insane convicts (seven male, one female) were removed to the State Lunatic Asylum, in pursuance of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature. No case of insanity has originated in the Prison during the year. Six deaths have occurred:

1. Rachel Green (colored), on May 10th, of paralysis, accompanied by bed sores.
2. Frank Wilson (white), on May 22d, from a scrofulous abscess.
3. Perry Sawyer (colored), on May 25th, scrofula.
4. Samuel Clayton (colored), on August 2d, scrofula.
5. W. H. Cowpland (colored), on October 1st, scrofula.
6. Albanus Darius (colored), on October 3d, scrofula.

After the date of the last report, and before I entered upon my duties, two deaths took place, Maria Engelhardt, on February 24th, and George T. Allen, on March 4th.

A number of cases of slight injury, cuts and bruises, have occurred among the men working in the shops. One prisoner had the first phalanx of the thumb of the right hand badly lacerated in one of the pegging machines, used in manufacturing shoes. Another prisoner received a severe flesh wound of his thigh, from the breaking down of the scaffolding used in the erection of the new work-shop.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, the depressing influence of confinement being compensated by the absence of exposure, and the regular habits involved in Prison life.

Great attention has been given by the officers of the Prison to the

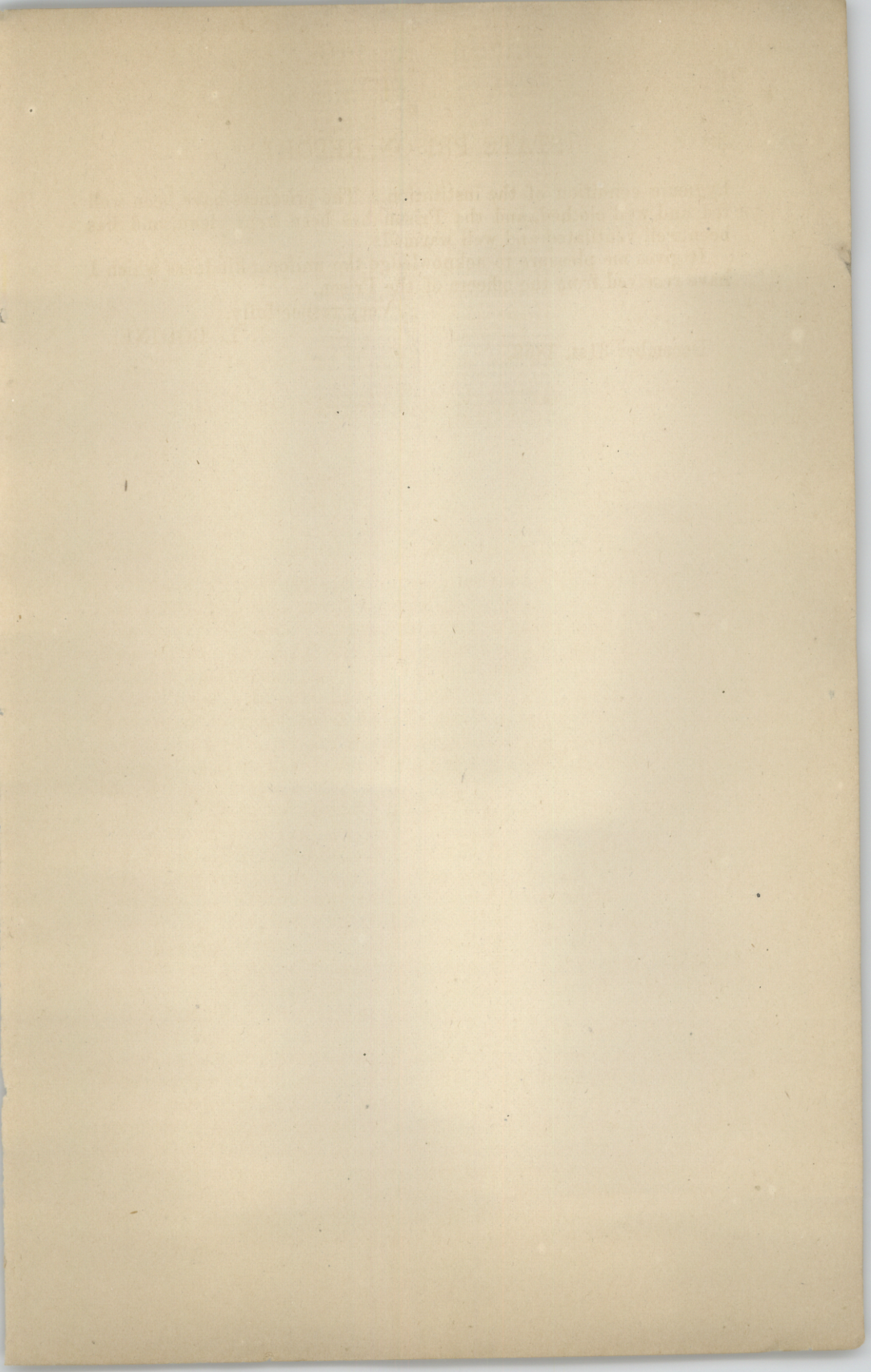
hygienic condition of the institution. The prisoners have been well fed and well clothed, and the Prison has been kept clean, and has been well ventilated and well warmed.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the uniform kindness which I have received from the officers of the Prison.

Very respectfully,

J. L. BODINE.

December 31st, 1869.



JOINT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature on the State Prison, respectfully report—

That they visited the Institution in the discharge of their official duties, and were much gratified by the cleanliness, good order, and proper discipline that were apparent. They also made a thorough and careful examination of the financial accounts of the prison, which are clearly and admirably kept, and for the full inspection of which every facility was afforded.

Your Committee desire to draw special attention to the fact, that now, for the first time, has there been a clear and candid exhibit of the whole liabilities and debts of the Prison. In former statements much has been left to conjecture in regard to outstanding indebtedness in the form of unrepresented bills and notes given by the keeper not yet matured and due, a system not in accordance with any form of correct bookkeeping, and creating false and erroneous impressions as to the true financial condition of the Institution. By reference to Balance sheet No. 2 appended to the report of the Supervisor, it will be seen, that all debts and liabilities yet due and outstanding are embraced therein, amounting on December 31st, 1869, the close of the fiscal year to seven thousand three hundred and one, eighty one one hundredths dollars, (\$7301.81).

Your Committee were favorably impressed with the economical and salutary operation of the law for the government and regulation of the State Prison passed last year, and believe that the division and better classification of the various duties and responsibilities inseparable from the control and management of so large an institution, have been wise and judicious, have induced and made possible a greatly needed reformation, and in every respect promoted that financial economy and proper discipline so evident to the Committee, and to which it affords them great pleasure to testify.

To Col. W. R. Murphy, Supervisor, the State Treasurer and Comptroller, who together form the Board of Supervisors, to whom is en-

trusted the financial management and control of the Institution, is largely owing the gratifying exhibit made in the report of the Supervisor to the Legislature, and which is more fully set forth in detail in Balance sheet No. 2. Your Committee are unanimous in their endorsement of the integrity, thorough business tact and executive ability of the Supervisor, and believe that the wisdom of his selection to that responsible position has been amply vindicated.

In pursuance of the power granted by law, the Board of Supervisors have erected outside of the present walls but communicating with the enclosure of the prison-yard, a large and substantial stone workshop, for the better accommodation of the convict labor. Facilities are afforded for the employment of nearly six hundred men, and when in full operation, will enable all the available industry of the prison to be advantageously and profitably employed, thereby largely increasing the revenues of the Institution. It will be ready for occupancy about May 1st.

By reference to the Supervisor's report it will also be seen that a contract has been effected with responsible parties for the labor of four hundred convicts at a much more just and advantageous rate than formerly. The increased earnings consequent thereupon, together with its present economical management and reduced expenditures, will, at no very distant day, render the Institution self-supporting as it should be, and reflect credit upon its wise and honest administration.

The number of convicts within the walls of the Prison at the date of this report is six hundred and nine, while the number of cells is only three hundred and fifty. To the evil effects of the want of proper accommodation, the impossibility thereby of a thorough and reformatory discipline, and the sanitary risk involved in such overcrowding as is now unavoidable, concurrent allusion is made by Supervisors, Inspectors and Keepers.

Your Committee would again urge, such prompt legislative aid and appropriation as may be necessary to remedy so great and radical an evil.

The cleanliness, good order, and unusual health of the Prison, the results of a careful system of sanitary inspection, and a government, resolute but kind, are subjects of special commendation.

The attention of the Legislature is also invited to the beneficent operation of the law passed April 2d, 1869. By its provisions, the terms of confinement of the convicts were reduced for good behaviour and subordination to discipline, and a direct and powerful incentive thus given to proper conduct and attempts at self-reformation.

Many of the difficulties incident to prison government have been lessened, order more readily maintained, and the general operation of the law has been wise and salutary.

In accordance with the law of last year, eight (8) insane convicts have been removed, after proper examination, to the State Lunatic

Asylum. Under the care and medical treatment of that institution, the condition of these truly unfortunates has been greatly ameliorated, and their restoration to mental health made possible. Attention is, however, called to the fact that an unjust discrimination exists in the price of board charged for them to the State, not warranted by any known circumstances, and not made in the case of other inmates who are sent at State or County expense. It is improper, and without excuse, and should be speedily abated.

Your Committee desire to testify to the faithful performance by the Officers of the Institution, of the varied and responsible duties of their several positions as Keeper, Moral Instructor, and Physician.

To the ability, honesty, the mild, yet firm, discipline and efficient management of the Keeper, Mr. David D. Hennion, there is a special and unanimous testimony.

It is but justice to add, that to the correct and systematic book-keeping of Mr. Charles F. Salkeld, the present Clerk of the Prison, the Committee are indebted for the quick despatch of business, which only accounts so kept render possible.

For a more full and detailed exhibit of the operation and expenditures of the Prison, reference is made to the annual reports of the Supervisor, Inspectors and Keeper.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES J. BRINKERHOFF,
EDWARD BETTLE,

Senate Committee.

ANDREW BROWN,
SAM'L WARTHMAN,
H. HOBBS,
HERMANN D. BUSCH,
LEONARD F. HARDING,

General Assembly Committee.

