

REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison,

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE, SUPERVISOR, INSPECTORS,
CLERK, KEEPER, MORAL INSTRUCTOR
AND PHYSICIAN,

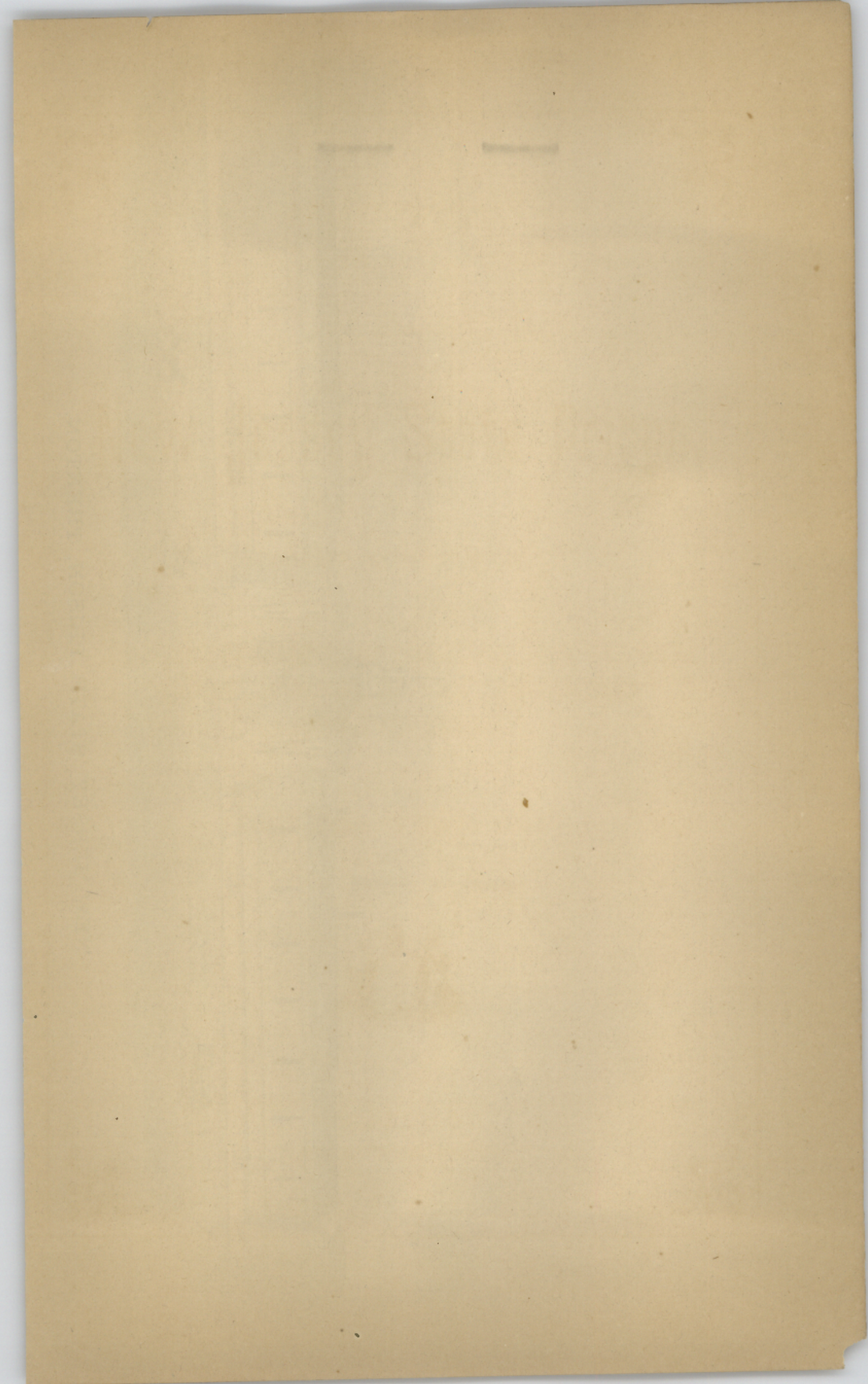
FOR THE YEAR 1881.

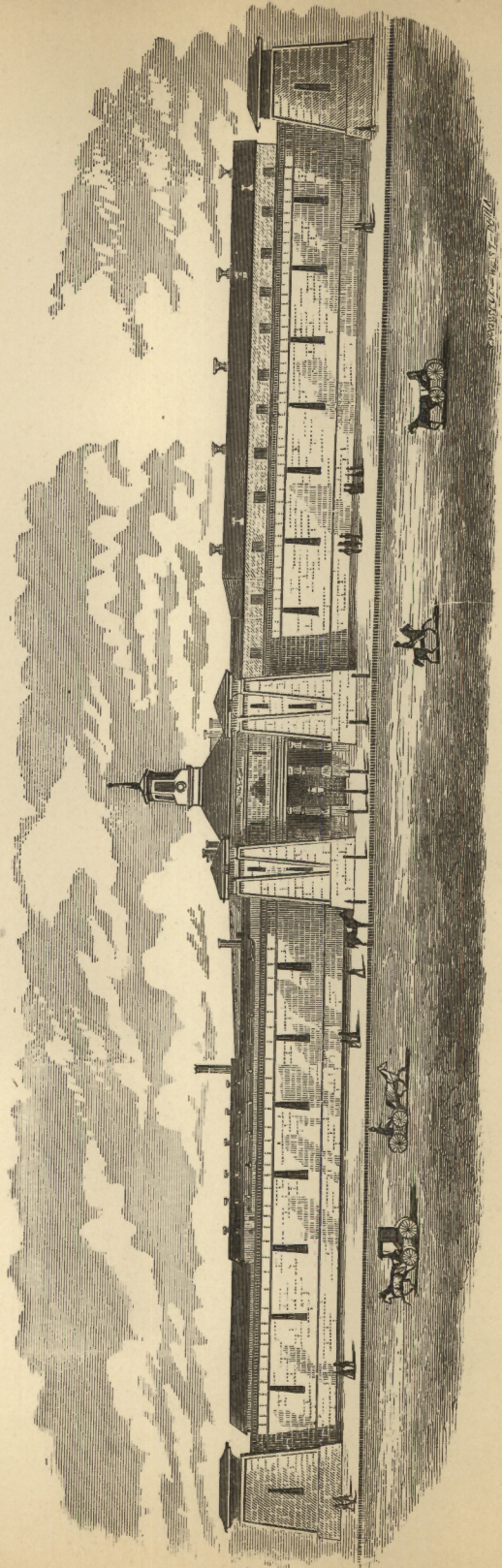
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1881.

New Jersey State Prison





NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, TRENTON.

REPORT

OF THE

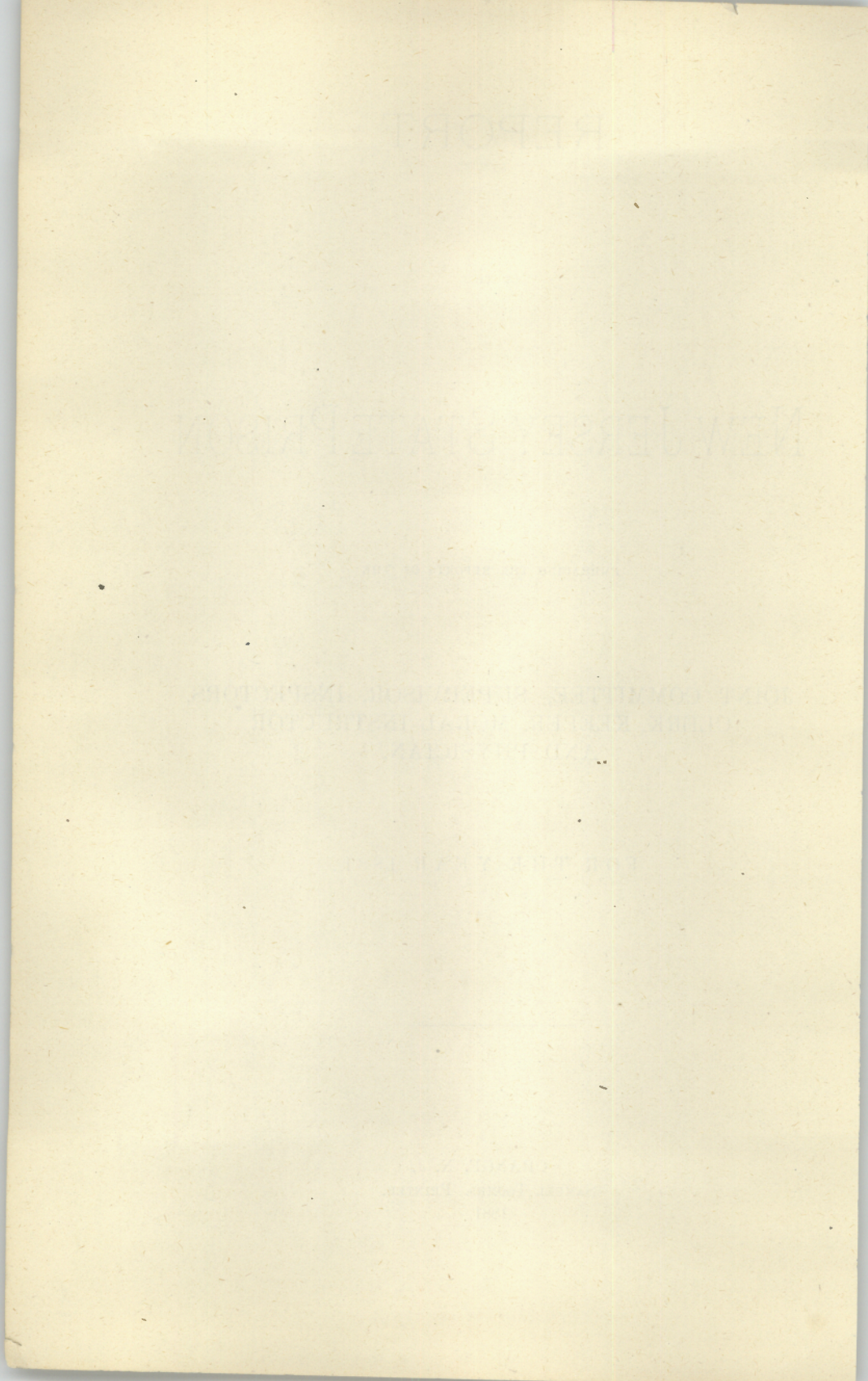
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE, SUPERVISOR, INSPECTORS,
CLERK, KEEPER, MORAL INSTRUCTOR
AND PHYSICIAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1881.

ORANGE, N. J.
SAMUEL TOOMBS, PRINTER,
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REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

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

That as required by law, we have visited the institution and examined its general condition. It appears to your Committee that the accounts of the Prison have been Audited monthly by the Comptroller and State Treasurer. From the balance sheet exhibited, your Committee find as follows:

First.—The total amount received from Convict Labor for the year commencing November 1, 1880, and ending October 31, 1881, was \$50,702.71, being a decrease of \$17,869.76 from the preceding year. This decrease is partly due to the fire on September 8, 1879, but chiefly as the result of the legislation of last winter, when, in the prosecution or conduct of any special branch of industry, trade or business, or making or manufacturing goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind whatsoever, no more than one hundred persons in number were allowed to be employed.

Second.—The cost of maintenance, salaries, repairs and amount paid convicts on their discharge was \$119,590.68, being an increase over the preceding year of \$3,637.91.

Third.—The net loss to the State, as shown by the decreased earnings (\$17,869.76) and the increased cost of maintenance (\$1,227.76), amounts for the past year to the sum of \$19,097.52.

Your Committee find the institution to be much overcrowded, and earnestly recommend an enlargement of the Prison in some way, so as to give suitable accommodation to its convicts, and obviate the difficulty of its management.

In conclusion your Committee find that the institution has been well managed, and do also commend the economical and efficient manner in which the present Keeper has performed the arduous and responsible duties of his position.

JOHN F. BODINE,
PETER CRAMER,
ISAAC WORTENDYKE,
Senate Committee.

JOHN F. POST,
GEORGE CRAFT,
OSCAR LINDSLEY,
THOS. W. LANGSTROTH,
House Committee.

Dated Nov. 23, A.D. 1881.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, }
New Jersey State Prison. }

*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 31, 1881, together with statements A, B, C and D, which show, in a condensed form, the results of the labor of the convicts, and the cost of keeping them for the year just closed.

The maintenance cost.....	\$51,362 90
The income from convict labor.....	50,702 74
Loss.....	\$660 16

This statement, in comparison with last year, shows a loss of \$17,867.76 in the earnings of the convicts. This is attributed to three causes; the first was the stoppage of the charge to the State, at the beginning of this year, for the mechanical labor of convicts, which amounted last year to \$4,860; the same was charged to our repair account, which shows a decrease this year of \$5,662.09. The second was the fire on the 8th day of September, 1880, causing the destruction of four shops, and throwing out of employment 280 convicts contracted with Downs & Finch, John Dibert and A. C. Dibert. The Board of Inspectors did not feel authorized to go on and make the necessary repairs without the opinion of the Attorney-General, which was given early in October, in favor of such power. Then to make the contracts and time to rebuild caused those men to be out of employment until December 1. At that time I received a notice from John Dibert, asking that his contract for eighty

men be discontinued after three months' time, as his contract gave him that privilege. The third was the bill passed by the legislature last winter, not allowing more than one hundred convicts to be employed at any one branch of industry. After annulling the contract of John Dibert, there were three hundred men employed at shoe-making, which contract expired on the 30th day of June, 1881. With the advisement of the Board of Inspectors, I caused advertisements to be inserted in newspapers published in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Paterson and Trenton, that I would receive proposals for the hire of convicts until the 15th of June, when there were let to Downs & Finch, two hundred men, and to W. McKnight, one hundred men; as it required time for the old contractors to close up their business, and the new branches of industry which Downs & Finch were to introduce caused a loss of two months' time, as we had to make some alterations in the shops to give them more light, and they were delayed in getting their machinery. The law as passed caused a reduction of one hundred and seventy men on contract. On the 15th day of September, I made a contract with the Wells Whip Company, for the hire of forty convicts to make whips. They did not get to work in time for the State to receive but little benefit in this report for the earnings on said contracts. The balance-sheet exhibits the state of our books of account. Statement A shows the items of current expenses. Statement B contrasts with previous years the earnings, expenses and balance of profit and loss. Statement C the entire cost, including maintenance of convicts, salaries of officers, and all repairs to buildings and machinery. Statement D gives the number of prisoners, the 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 \$56,147.52, for which I hold his receipt, countersigned by the Comptroller.) Statement C shows the entire loss to the State on prison account, including the rebuilding of the shops at a cost of \$7,550, to be \$68,887.94, being \$21,527.67 in excess of last year. This is caused by loss in earnings, and repairs caused by fire. The contracts now in force are as follows.

Wm. McKnight, Shoes.....	100	men	at	60	cents	per	day.
Downs & Finch, Laundry....	80	"		50	"	"	"
" " Making Shirts....	80	"		50	"	"	"
" " " Collars....	20	"		50	"	"	"
" " " Boxes....	20	"		50	"	"	"
Wells Whip Company, Whips.....	40	"		50	"	"	"

These contracts are all made to expire on the 30th day of June, 1885. There is one room unoccupied, for which we could let to a contractor for fifty men, to some new branch of industry. If I can let that, then we have made all the contracts we have room, leaving us two hundred men idle or not contracted for. As some of our contractors are working at this their busy season, more men than their contracts call for, I have received pay for a daily average of 419 men in October, the last month of the year. Whether the State Prison shall be self supporting in the near future or not, must depend upon the action the legislature will take in regard to it. To make it so, it is necessary that all its available force shall be steadily employed at the highest rates which can be obtained for convict labor. The expenses of the prison, taking into account the necessary repairs of the buildings and machinery, cannot fall much, if any, below \$120,000 for the coming year. The number of convicts, after deducting those required for the necessary duties of the prison, the sick and disabled, will not much exceed six hundred. To meet the expenses of the prison from the proceeds of the labor of these, each able-bodied convict must earn \$200 per year, or 65 cents per day. This under present circumstances is impossible; the law passed last winter limiting the number of convicts to be employed in any one industry to one hundred has driven away from us the large contractors for prison labor, who would pay the best price for the labor, and obliges us to accept the proposals of those who operate on a smaller scale. The loss to the prison from this source alone may be estimated from the fact that a proposal was made to me to employ all the able-bodied men in the prison, on the expiration of the contract in June last, at prices which would have made their labor net \$110,000 for the ensuing year. Cut off from accepting this proposition by the passage of the law I have mentioned, I was obliged to entertain applicants at rates which, if all the able-bodied men could have been employed, would have produced only \$90,000. But even this could not be done, from the fact that on subdividing the convicts among so many different contractors, each requiring separate rooms, for storage of raw material, manufactured goods and shipping facilities, the entire space available in the prison will be taken up by contractors with contracts for less than five hundred men. A very desirable application for the labor of one hundred men to be employed in casting and manufacturing of stoves was rejected for the sole reason that there was no room in the prison suitable for the business. If the plan of excluding the large contractors from the prison is to be maintained, it seems imperatively necessary that the Arsenal ground and

buildings should be given up to the prison and fitted for its use, thus enabling us to introduce other industries and employ all our available men. This would require an appropriation of \$40,000 to extend a wall similar to the one now around the prison, around the Arsenal grounds. That would give the prison ample ground-room and shops for the working of the convicts for many years to come. If the prison increases in the same ratio in the next five years as it has in the last five years, there will be one thousand convicts in 1885, to be provided for. It seems to me safe in predicting that if the legislature should pass the appropriation suggested, the same would be returned to the State within two years after the completion of the necessary work involved in building, by the increased number of convicts employed.

Respectfully submitted,

C. B. MOORE,
Supervisor.

STATEMENT A.

GAINS.		LOSSES.	
Convict labor.....	\$50,612 35	Subsistence.....	\$26,399 50
Live Stock.....	90 39	Furniture.....	1,827 15
Loss.....	660 16	Clothing.....	5,083 73
		Fuel.....	8,040 69
	\$51,362 90	Bedding.....	266 33
		Discharged convicts' clothing	1,343 69
		Stationery.....	148 29
		Convict stationery.....	38 55
		Tobacco.....	1,383 82
		Water.....	1,703 26
		Hospital.....	2,662 59
		Forage.....	905 52
		Light.....	1,449 46
		Miscellaneous.....	110 32
			\$51,362 90

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 68	55,977 30	-----
1869, to Mar. 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	52,414 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 50	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	-----

STATEMENT C.

Showing the aggregate expenses and receipts, also the losses to the State during the year ending October 31, 1881.

Maintenance of convicts.....	\$51,362 90
Repairs.....	3,785 45
New repairs, caused by fire.....	7,550 30
Amount given discharged convicts.....	1,339 50
Salaries of deputy keepers.....	46,345 19
Salaries of officers and inspectors.....	9,207 34
	<hr/>
	\$119,590 68
Credit by amount of earnings.....	\$50,702 74
	<hr/>
Total loss to State.....	\$68,887 94

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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 1880.

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, Nov. 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	203 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 93	3 14	7 96	\$11 38	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	150 62	63 86	86 76	

BALANCE SHEET.

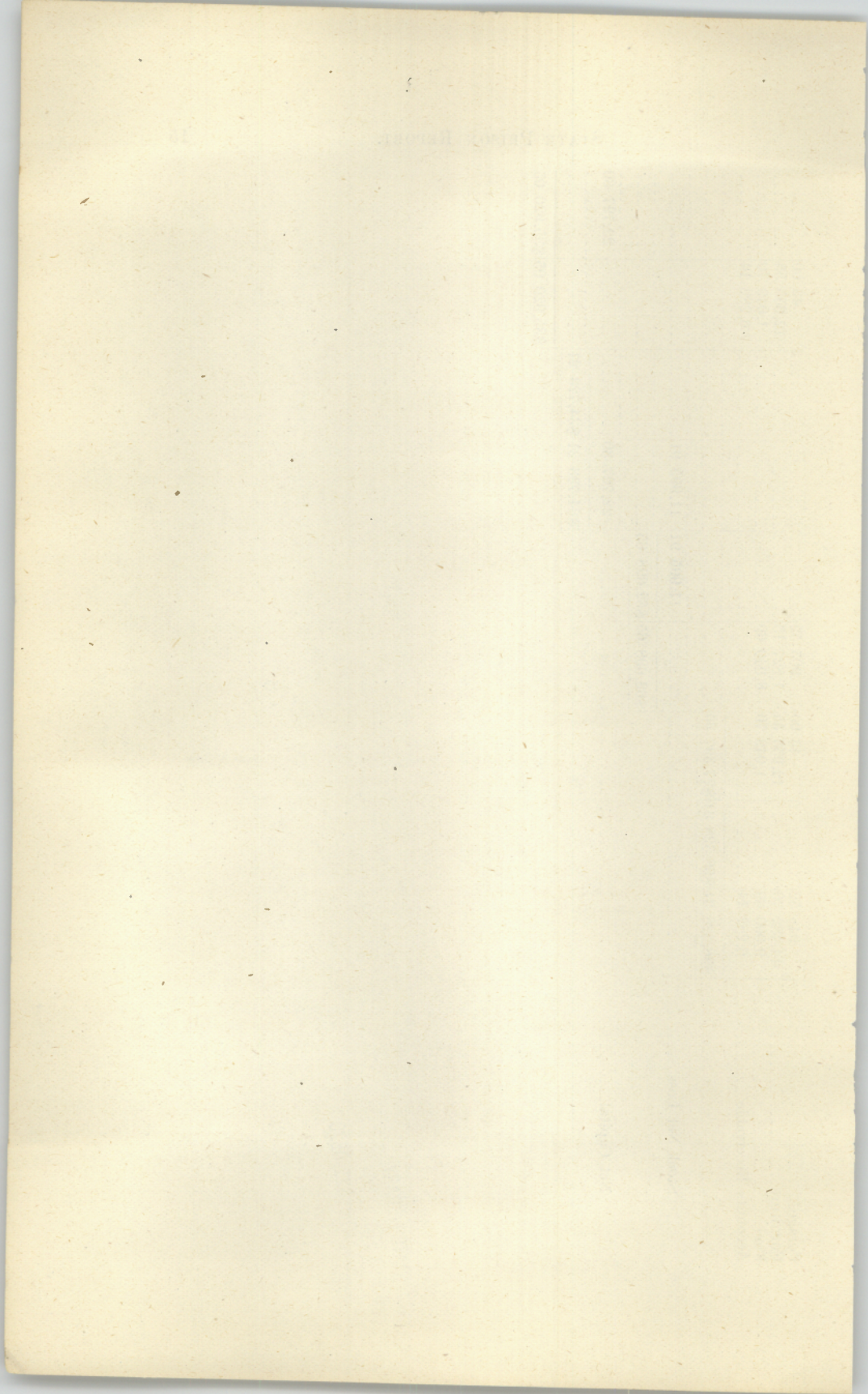
BALANCE SHEET FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1880, TO OCTOBER 31, 1881.

LEDGER TITLES.	TRIAL BALANCE.		INVENTORY.	PROFIT AND LOSS.		STOCK.		REAL.	
	DR.	CR.		DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.
Stock		\$34,723 21					\$34,723 21		
Convict Stationery	\$42 10		\$3 55	\$38 55				\$3 55	
Tobacco	1,598 32		214 50	1,383 82				214 50	
Bills Rec'ble (sec. by bond and m't'ge)	1,546 80							1,546 80	
U. S. of America	693 75							693 75	
Bedding	5,308 22		5,086 89	266 33				5,086 89	
Live stock	724 61		815 00		\$90 39			815 00	
Stationery	176 29		28 00	148 29				28 00	
Discharged Convicts' Clothing	2,426 54		1,082 85	1,343 69				1,082 85	
Light	1,597 56		148 10	1,449 46				148 10	
Water	1,703 26			1,703 26					
Subsistence	27,154 89		755 39	26,399 50				755 39	
State of New Jersey		13,192 75							\$13,192 75
Convict Labor		50,612 35			50,612 35				
Miscellaneous	10 32			10 32					
Extraordinary Rep'rs (caused by fire)	7,550 30			7,550 30					
Repairs	3,785 45			3,785 45					
Extra Services	100 00			100 00					
Clothing	10,098 56		5,014 83	5,083 73				5,014 83	
Hospital	3,212 59		550 00	2,662 59				550 00	

Forage.....	948 52		43 00	905 52			43 00
Furniture.....	14,482 70		12,655 55	1,827 15			12,655 55
Fuel.....	9,090 39		1,049 70	8,040 69			1,049 70
Accounts Receivable.....	6,282 14						6,282 14
	<u>\$98,528 31</u>	<u>\$98,528 31</u>	<u>\$27,397 36</u>				
Stock Net Loss.....				11,995 91	11,995 91		
				<u>\$62,698 65</u>	<u>\$62,698 65</u>		
Net Capital.....					22,727 30		22,727 30
					<u>\$34,728 21</u>	<u>\$34,728 21</u>	
							<u>\$35,920 05</u>
							<u>\$35,920 05</u>

STATE PRISON REPORT.

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INSPECTORS' REPORT.

INSPECTORS' ROOM,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
October 31, 1881. }

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

SIR—We hereby respectfully submit our report of the operations of the New Jersey State Prison, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1881, and at the same time take the liberty of calling the attention of your Excellency to the working, and some of the results attained under the new law, passed during the session of 1881, in regard to the employment of convicts in the New Jersey State Prison.

In our last report, while congratulating ourselves upon the improved financial results over those of the previous year, we also expressed a hope that the current year would show a still further material gain, and a less amount drawn for the support of the prison from the State Treasury.

The act of the Legislature regulating the number to be employed in any one branch of industry, and the time necessarily consumed in adjusting the prison labor to the new order of things, deprived us of the men's earnings for a considerable period, and thus prevented us from making so good a showing for the present fiscal year as we had flattered ourselves we should be able to do.

In accordance with the new act, bids were solicited in the newspapers of the large manufacturing cities of our own and neighboring States, for the employment of the prison labor, the greatest possible publicity being given to the advertisement, which contained the conditions and requirements of the new law.

Numerous responses were received, and from the number were selected those which were deemed most advantageous to the State, and the Supervisor was accordingly authorized to enter into contracts with the following gentlemen for the numbers and industries as specified below.

Wm. McKnight.....	100	men, shoes, 60 cents per diem.
Downs & Finch.....	80	“ laundry, 50 cents “
“ “	80	“ shirts, 50 cents “
“ “	20	“ collars, 50 cents “
“ “	20	“ paper boxes, 50 cents “

These contracts were awarded for a period of four years, or to the 30th of June, 1885. On the 15th day of September, additional work was found for forty (40) men, at whip making, under a contract entered into with the Wells Whip Company, to terminate at the same time as the others. Thus employment has been found for 340 men in all, which, during the busy season, has been increased until 475 men are engaged in the several industries. This increase, of course, will only be temporary, as the contractors will, during the dull months, fall back again to their original contracts. Another industry, that of cigar-making, in some of its branches, it is hoped, will soon be added, to further diversify our already varied manufactures.

Other bids for prison labor were submitted, which the Board was compelled to reject, in consequence of a supposed violation of the law by their acceptance. As, for instance, the offer for men to manufacture gaiters. The opinion of the Attorney-General was that this was shoe-making, and as a contract had already been entered into for the full complement of men allowed by law for that business, any further contract for the employment of men in that industry would be illegal. By this decision we have been deprived of some branches of the shoe industry which might have been successfully introduced.

There are still quite a number of available men for whom some kind of employment is very desirable, but it is very questionable, even if such employment were found, if any other new branch of industry could be accommodated within the walls of the prison. This arises from the fact that, with so many varied industries, the several contractors require so much more room for storage and packing purposes that they trespass upon our shop room, and, consequently, curtail our accommodations for manufacturing. Under one contractor this loss of room was not so much felt, since all of

his operations in packing and storing were confined to one apartment. Even were we successful in finding both room and constant employment for the 600 available convicts confined within the walls, the prison could not, under existing prices for prison labor, ever be made entirely self-sustaining. At the best, the 600 men could earn but \$90,000 per annum, while the expenses, under the most economical management, cannot be reduced much below \$120,000 for the same period.

This statement may seem strange in view of the fact that some prisons in other States appear to be not only self-supporting, but profitable. Apply the New Jersey system of book-keeping to them, and we venture to assert that these profits will not only disappear, but a deficit will be exhibited not pleasant to contemplate. By the New Jersey method, every dollar expended in or for the maintenance of the State Prison is charged against it. Repairs, maintenance, clothing, medicines, &c. Deputy Keepers' salaries; salaries of Supervisor, Keeper and Inspectors, and even the money given discharged convicts, are included in making up the cost of maintaining the institution. This, we are informed, is not the general practice. In most States, salaries and repairs are paid directly from the State Treasury, and not charged as an expense of maintaining the prisons.

We have dwelt upon this subject at somewhat unusual length, from the fact that many of our citizens cannot understand why our prison cannot be made self-supporting, as well as those of other States. It is all in the book-keeping.

The total amount of bills audited and passed by the Board of Inspectors during the fiscal year just completed, amounted to \$114,489 62

Of which amount was charged			
to maintenance-----	\$58,004	52	
Less increase of inventory---	1,195	84	
			\$56,808 68
Repairs-----	\$3,785	37	
Repairs, extraordinary-----	7,550	38	
			11,335 75
Salaries, Prison-----			46,345 19
			\$114,489 62
Add salaries of Supervisor, Keeper and five Inspectors,			
paid directly from State Treasury-----			9,207 34
Total-----			\$123,696 96
To which add amount paid discharged convicts-----			1,339 50
Grand total-----			\$125,036 46

CR.

By cash received from Supervisor.....	\$56,147 52
Net loss to the State.....	\$68,888 94

This is an increase in the loss account of \$21,528.66, over that of the previous year, occasioned to some extent, by the change of the law and consequent loss of time of convicts during its adjustment, the smaller number of men at work, and the relinquishment of all charges for convict labor for prison purposes, which amounts were formerly included in earnings.

Under the head of repairs, will be noticed a portion of the expense charged as "repairs extraordinary." This amount (\$7,550.38) of expenditures was incurred by the rebuilding of the work-shops burned September, 1880, and which, in our report of a year ago was estimated to cost about \$8,000.

Our receipts from earnings were also diminished by the sum of \$1,500, which amount was paid to A. C. Dibert, contractor (upon the advice of the Attorney-General), as a compromise of a proposed suit brought against the State by Dibert, for loss of time and business by the burning of the shops.

The burned shops were rebuilt and reoccupied shortly after the beginning of the new year. They are in every way superior to the old, in point of light, comfort, convenience and safety.

The daily average of prisoners is rather less in number this year than last, the average being 794, against 850, although increasing again to 803 at the end of the fiscal year.

The deaths numbered 23, almost exclusively from consumption and kindred constitutional troubles, malaria, that bane of civilization, being almost unknown within the prison walls.

Of the sanitary condition of the prison we can only speak in the highest terms. Every care, attention and precaution, that skill and experience can devise is employed for the protection of the health of the inmates. To judge from the paucity of the punishments recorded, it would seem as if the moral tone also had been elevated.

There have been no escapes during the year.

To the Keeper, Mr. Laverty, we are under many obligations, not only for his uniform courtesy and kindness, but also for his many valuable suggestions and assistance in the performance of our duties.

We also desire to make our acknowledgments to Mr.

Moore, the Supervisor, for advice and counsel, and to congratulate him upon his able administration of his department of the prison.

To Mr. Bonney, the Clerk, we are always in debt, and recognize in him a very faithful and efficient officer.

For details and statistical information, we respectfully beg to refer your Excellency to the very full and accurate reports of the Supervisor, Keeper, Physician and Clerk.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY L. BUTLER,

Secy. Board of Inspectors.

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STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
 October 31, 1881. }

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith please find statistical tables, compiled from the records of this institution, for the year ending October 31, 1881.

ROBERT B. BONNEY,
Clerk of Prison.

STATISTICS.

Number in confinement October 31, 1880.....	836
Received during the year.....	428
	1,264

There have been discharged as follows:

By remittance of time (act April 2, 1869).....	381
By order of U. S. Commissioner.....	20
On payment of fine (sentence having expired).....	1
Pardoned by President of United States.....	1
Pardoned by Court of Pardons.....	24
Fine remitted by Court of Pardons.....	3
Sent to asylum.....	6
Granted new trial.....	1
Habeas corpus.....	1
Died.....	23
	461

Number in confinement October 31, 1881.....	803
---	-----

TERMS OF SENTENCES.

Natural life.....	6
Forty years.....	1
Thirty years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	2

Twenty-one years.....	1
Twenty years.....	21
Eighteen years.....	1
Seventeen years.....	3
Fifteen years.....	20
Fourteen years.....	1
Thirteen years.....	1
Twelve years.....	8
Ten years.....	74
Nine years.....	3
Eight years.....	12
Seven years and six months.....	1
Seven years.....	31
Six years and six months.....	1
Six years.....	17
Five years and three months.....	1
Five years.....	122
Four years and nine months.....	1
Four years and six months.....	2
Four years.....	48
Three years and six months.....	6
Three years.....	93
Two years and nine months.....	1
Two years and six months.....	10
Two years.....	140
One year and six months.....	32
One year.....	110
Nine months.....	4
Six months.....	28
	<hr/>
	803

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic.....	11
Bergen.....	34
Burlington.....	27
Camden.....	29
Cape May.....	7
Cumberland.....	14
Essex.....	202
Gloucester.....	13
Hudson.....	135
Hunterdon.....	19
Mercer.....	34
Monmouth.....	24
Middlesex.....	32
Morris.....	21
Ocean.....	3
Passaic.....	64
Salem.....	8
Somerset.....	21

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Austria.....	1
English Channel.....	1
Bermuda.....	1
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AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Fourteen years.....	1
From fifteen to twenty years.....	95
“ twenty to twenty-five years.....	221
“ twenty-five to thirty years.....	146
“ thirty to forty years.....	188
“ forty to fifty years.....	99
“ fifty to sixty years.....	38
“ sixty to seventy years.....	11
“ seventy to eighty years.....	4
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NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First commitment.....	642
Second “.....	117
Third “.....	32
Fourth “.....	11
Fifth “.....	1
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Can read and write.....	643
Cannot read or write.....	119
Can read only.....	41
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COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	669
White females.....	22
Colored males.....	106
Colored females.....	6
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DAILY AVERAGE.

Males.....	767
Females.....	27
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Average whole number.....	794

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey.....	305
New York.....	120
Pennsylvania.....	50
Maryland.....	5
Ohio.....	5
Tennessee.....	2
South Carolina.....	2
North Carolina.....	2
Delaware.....	9
Connecticut.....	8
Massachusetts.....	11
Virginia.....	14
Missouri.....	1
Rhode Island.....	3
Iowa.....	1
Maine.....	3
New Hampshire.....	1
Georgia.....	1
Michigan.....	2
Wisconsin.....	2
Texas.....	3
West Virginia.....	1
Kentucky.....	1
District of Columbia.....	2
Minnesota.....	1
Florida.....	2
Vermont.....	2
Illinois.....	3
Louisiana.....	1
Alabama.....	1
Mid-ocean.....	1
Germany.....	75
Ireland.....	85
Prussia.....	5
England.....	33
Italy.....	4
France.....	10
Scotland.....	5
Canada.....	6
Spain.....	1
Belgium.....	1
Denmark.....	2
Switzerland.....	4
Hayti.....	1
Jamaica.....	1
Bavaria.....	1
Holland.....	1

KEEPER'S REPORT.

KEEPER'S OFFICE, NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
TRENTON, October 31, 1881. }

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

In pursuance of a custom adhered to by my predecessors, I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency the subjoined report of the conduct of this institution up to November 1, 1881.

Your Excellency is aware of the fact that, heretofore, or previous to the passage of the act of last winter, it was in the power of the prison officers to employ all the able-bodied convicts at any contract most profitable to the State. Thus the State was enabled to employ an unlimited number of convicts on the shoe contract, at which the many experienced hands readily broke in those who were new at the trade. But the Legislature of last winter thought it best, in the interest of the mechanics of the State, to place some restriction upon the industries carried on in this institution, so that convict labor might not enter into competition therewith. The act in question provides that "not more than one hundred convicts shall be employed in the prosecution or contract of any special branch of industry, trade or business, or making or manufacturing goods, wares or merchandise of any kind whatsoever.

It has been the earnest endeavor of all the prison authori-

ties to fully carry out the intent of the Legislature as expressed in that act, but at the same time also, to save the State from as little loss as possible. As under the law it is not permitted to employ more than one hundred convicts at any one branch of industry, every effort has been made to introduce new branches of labor in the prison. It affords me great pleasure to inform your Excellency that at this writing about five hundred convicts are employed under contract in several branches of industry, as appears by reference to the reports of the Supervisor and the Board of Inspectors.

Alterations and repairs to the shops became necessary for the accommodation of the new industries, involving a considerable outlay of money, which, however, was mostly for the material, the labor being performed by the convicts. It is already apparent that further shop facilities will be urgently needed in a very short time, and I most respectfully draw the attention of your Excellency to this matter. Had we more available shop facilities at present, contracts, I am of the opinion, could be made on which we could employ many of those of the convicts who are unfitted to work at those trades now carried on at the prison. The increase of the shop accommodation would, in my judgment, result in an increase of the earnings of the institution for the ensuing year.

Notwithstanding the necessary interruptions in the work of the convicts, by reason of the change under the new law, and by reason of the delay in repairing the shops injured by the fire, the results will compare favorably with operations of former years.

I would, furthermore, draw the attention of your Excellency to the fact that on my entering upon the duties of my office, it was found to be absolutely necessary to make a large number of repairs in the institution, and also to refurnish, in part, the apartments provided for the keeper and his family, which are expenses that will not find a place in the outlay of next year. The greater part of the labor was performed by the convicts, and the expense incurred was solely for material necessary to carry out the work. I believe I am fully justified in saying that for a comparatively small outlay, a decided improvement in the appearance of the institution has been accomplished, one that will surely meet with the approval of your Excellency.

In his report to Governor McClellan last year, my predecessor called his attention to the urgent necessity of replacing what is known as the west wing with a structure in keeping with the modern sections of the prison. I have substantially the same recommendation to make, and would

earnestly and respectfully urge it. The old wing in question is entirely inadequate to the present demands, and it is impossible to properly provide for prisoners there. The wing was built many years ago, and in it no system of drainage has been provided for. In that department of our prison we are still compelled to make use of the buckets, thereby greatly injuring its sanitary condition and filling the entire prison with the disagreeable odors arising from that place. The constantly increasing demands made upon this institution make it necessary to provide for additional accommodation. This can very readily be done by replacing this old wing with one similar to that known as the North Hall. The building now used as a cook, bake and wash-house, is also entirely inadequate to the present requirements. It was built at a time when this institution contained barely one-quarter as many inmates as it does now, and should be replaced by one of sufficient size to meet the present demand.

On November 1, 1880, there were 836 convicts confined in this institution. During the year there have been 438 convicts received; 461 have been discharged, and there are 803 confined here at this date.

The maximum number of convicts, namely, 844, confined in this institution during the last year was reached on November 17, 1880, and the minimum on September 29, 1881, when only 763 convicts were confined here.

Last year the daily average was 830, while this year it is only 794, an average decrease of 36.

It has cost the State for the maintenance of the convicts per capita, 9 cents and 1 mill per day; per annum \$33.25; cost of maintenance, including clothing, per day, 17 cents and 7 mills; per annum, \$64.69. The total cost to the State for each convict per capita, per day, was 41 cents and 3 mills, or \$150.62 per annum. This includes officers' salaries, necessary repairs and amounts paid to convicts when discharged.

The increase for the maintenance of the convicts over last year (3 mills per day) is accounted for by the fact that we are now compelled to pay higher prices for all articles of subsistence, clothing and other material used in the conduct of this institution.

The earnings per capita during the year were \$63.86, against \$82.62 of the year preceding. The reasons for this falling off I have already enumerated to your Excellency in another portion of this report.

The 775 male convicts in this institution at this date are accounted for as follows:

On laundry contract.....	100	Locksmith.....	1
On shirt contract.....	100	Bookbinder.....	1
On collar ".....	100	Painters.....	2
On box ".....	50	Carpenters.....	3
On whip ".....	45	Cooper.....	1
On shoe ".....	100	Plumber.....	1
Runners.....	35	Bucket-men.....	3
Bake-house.....	7	Lamp-man.....	1
Cook-house.....	7	Gatemen.....	2
Wash-house.....	6	Gardener.....	1
Barbers.....	4	Gas-man.....	1
Tailors.....	2	Yardmen.....	12
Shoemakers.....	3	Old, infirm and crippled....	89
Engineer.....	3	Unemployed.....	63
Fireman.....	1	Sick in hospital.....	10
Blacksmith.....	1	Hospital attendants.....	2
Blacksmith's helper.....	1	Sick in cells.....	13
Masons.....	2		
Tinsmiths.....	2	Total.....	775

The 28 female convicts have been employed in making the following articles:

Striped shirts.....	1,279	Chemises.....	73
Woolen ".....	1,184	Towels.....	919
White ".....	258	Aprons for males.....	452
Over ".....	60	" " females.....	76
Sheets.....	435	Dresses.....	34
Bed-ticks.....	38	Petticoats.....	57
Drawers.....	12		

They have also repaired the following articles:

Striped shirts.....	6,492	Mattress covers.....	575
Hickory ".....	845	Sheets.....	615
Woolen ".....	1,772	Dresses.....	268
Bed-ticks.....	67	Underclothing for females	360

For a more detailed showing of the affairs of this institution, I would respectfully call the attention of your Excellency to the reports of the Supervisor, Board of Inspectors, Physician, and Moral Instructor.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. LAVERTY,
Keeper.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

STATE PRISON, TRENTON, N. J., }
December 1, 1881. }

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

SIR—In making this my annual report, I am conscious that there is but little that is new to be mentioned in my round of duties and experiences. Nevertheless, I am more and more convinced that the moral and religious influences that are brought to bear upon those confined in this institution are not without visible result, whether we regard their deportment here or their conduct after they leave us. My own labors are general in their nature, and entirely catholic, but when special or denominational instruction or consolation is sought for, increased facilities have been given to gratify these natural and profitable desires. In addition to former advantages, the visits of those familiar with the German language have been sought and enjoyed, both in the way of private religious instruction and public address. We have also invited and encouraged the visits of church choirs, and others who could instruct and at the same time cheer with sacred music. These arrangements (in which I have been earnestly seconded by the Keeper) have been highly appreciated by the prisoners.

We are (as you know) yet without a chapel. The advantages that would be enjoyed if we could have some sort of assembling room have been repeatedly stated in former reports, and are indeed obvious. It is enough to say that we should be satisfied and delighted, if in any way even a small one could be provided; one in which the inmates of a single ward could be accommodated at one time would involve but little expense, and at the same time meet the objection often

made to a large building, that it would require the services of a larger number of officers than are now kept on duty on the Sabbath.

As Librarian I desire to return thanks on behalf of the institution to yourself and the other members of the State Library Commission for the grant of a number of books, furnished for our use from that collection. With the addition of these, and with a few purchased with a remnant of the appropriation made a number of years since, and by diligently repairing our old books, we will manage the circulation for another year without asking for a further appropriation.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. ROGERS,
Moral Instructor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

STATE PRISON, TRENTON, N. J., }
November 1, 1881. }

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:

I beg leave to submit the following report for the year beginning November 1, 1880.

The death-rate in the prison has not been excessive, considering the amount of sickness that has prevailed.

Twenty-three deaths have occurred from various diseases, the chief cause being consumption, as will be observed; 13 died from phthisis, acute, chronic and tubercular; 1 from valvular disease of heart; 1 from pneumonia; 1 cancer of liver; 1 degeneration of liver; 1 hepatitis; 2 emphysema of lungs; 1 senile debility; 1 chronic bronchitis, and 1 hemoptysis. Of these, there were twenty-two males and one female. Six were transferred to the Insane Asylum—five males and one female.

The general health of the prisoners at the present time is very good.

The prevailing diseases throughout the year have been mostly of a pulmonary nature, phthisis seeming to develop from confinement wherever there was a predisposition. As much out-door exercise as is possible is allowed debilitated prisoners in fair weather.

The diet is good and clothing sufficient; cleanliness is enforced, the entire prison being disinfected frequently.

The drainage and ventilation is good, except in the west wing, where there are no waste-pipes. The prisoners are obliged to make use of buckets entirely; necessarily it

vitiates the air, and is detrimental to health. This system should be rectified as soon as practicable.

I deemed it necessary to vaccinate all of the prisoners in February, on account of a slight epidemic of small pox existing outside.

Some malaria has prevailed throughout the year, but comparatively to a small extent.

Respectfully,

WM. A. NEWELL, JR.,
Physician.

