REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison,

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE, INSPECTORS, SUPERVISOR, CLERK, KEEPER AND MORAL INSTRUCTORS.

For the Year 1888.

TRENTON, N. J.
J. A. CRESSE & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.
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REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

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

That we have visited the institution and examined its general condition.

From the balance sheet your Committee find as follows:

First, Total amount received from the earnings of the convicts, $57,287.13, for the year commencing November 1st, 1887, and ending October 31st, 1888. This is a decrease of $8,330.03 of the previous year, largely due to the closing of the shops during a case of small pox

Second, The cost of maintenance, salaries, repairs, and amount paid convicts on their discharge, was $151,048,81, being a decrease of $11,809.83, which shows a loss, in operating the Prison, of $93,761.68, against a loss of $97,241.48, of the previous year.

The Keeper is to be commended for the success attending the night school, and the Moral Instructors deserve great credit for their labors in behalf of the moral and spiritual interests of the convicts, yet we find that their work is very much hindered for want of suitable accommodations; we therefore recommend an appropriation for the erection of a hospital entirely separate from the Prison building, and the conversion of the present hospital into a chapel for religious and school purposes.

While your Committee find the Prison much overcrowded, we commend the Keeper on its good management, and also commend the Supervisor for the able and efficient manner in which he performs the duties of his office.

We desire to return thanks to Keeper Patterson, Supervisor Butler, and other officers of the Prison, for courtesies extended to the Committee.

WILLIAM H. CARTER,
JOHN D. RUE,
DANIEL C. CHASE,
LYMAN LEAVITT.

INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

INSPECTOR'S ROOM, NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
Trenton, N. J., October 31st, 1888.

To Robert S. Green, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR:—According to the requirements of the law, the Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison present herewith their annual report of the operations and conditions of the Prison for the fiscal year ending Ootober 31st, 1888.

The bills audited and passed by the Board for the year, are in amount		$145,530 82
Being for maintenance	$71,713 29	
Being for repairs and completing steam heating	9,493 97	
Salaries of Deputies	64,323 56	
	$145,530 82	
Add salaries of Supervisor, Keeper and five Inspectors	9,000 00	
Paid discharged convicts	1,344 00	
	155,874 82	
Less amount received from labor of convicts &c., paid by Supervisor into State Treasury	57,148 55	
	98,726 37	

During the year the steam heating improvement, commenced during the previous year, was completed and the Prison is now in a perfect condition so far as pertains to this long needed and necessary improvement.

The repairs during the year have been only those that were necessary to keep the buildings in proper condition.

Attention is again called to the fact that the accommodations for the confinement of the convicts, according to the requirements of law, are inadequate. There being at the close of the year 881 convicts with only cells for about 700. The law requiring each convict to be confined in a separate cell should either be repealed or additional cell room should be provided.

During the coming fiscal year the contracts under the "piece-price system" will all expire. The Board has pointed out in previous reports that the working of this system has not been for the benefit of the State, neither has it decreased the competition with outside labor. By refering to the report of the Supervisor will be found the comparison between the contract system and that of the "piece price" during the past three years.

The Legislature at its last session passed an Act for the appointment of an additional moral instructor. The Board, in view of the

fact that about fifty per cent. of the inmates of the institution were of the Catholic faith, appointed Rev. Father Fidelis M. Voight to that position, and his report in regard to the condition of the unfortunates under his care will be found appended to this report.

To the report of the Physician of the Prison, Dr. R. C. Hutchinson, especial attention is called. It seems almost incredible that in a changing population of nearly one thousand people, that the deaths should only be five for the year, two of which only were from natural causes, the others being from suicide, so that the death rate for the year is only two, unparalleled in the history of any institution of this or any other country, and speaks well for the watchful care of both Dr. Hutchinson, the regular physician, and Dr. Phillips, the consulting physician. During the year one case of small-pox occurred. Prompt measures were taken to stamp it out, and it was confined to the original case.

The Inspectors cannot too highly commend the management of the Prison under the administration of Mr. John H. Patterson. Strict discipline is maintained, at the same time very few punishments are made, and the cleanliness of the Prison has become proverbial, so much so that our Prison has come to be looked upon as a model penal institution. Your attention is called to the statistical tables of the Prison compiled by the Clerk of the Prison, Robert B. Bonney, and herewith annexed.

The management of the female wing, under Mrs. John H. Patterson and her able assistants, is such as to deserve only the highest praise from this Board.

Respectfully submitted for the Board of Inspectors,

GEORGE WRIGHT,

Secretary.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

To Hon. Robert S. Green, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—The annual report of the New Jersey State Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1888, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The accompanying tables show that on the thirty-first day of October, 1887

The number of prisoners remaining in prison was	877
Received during the year	428
Total	1305

And that the number discharged

By remittance of time (Act April 2d, 1869) was	358	
By order of U. S. Commissioner	8	
Pardoned by Court of Pardons of New Jersey	46	
" by President of United States	1	
Fine remitted	2	
Died	5	
Sent to Asylum	4	
		424
Leaving in confinement at the date of this report		881

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 874, of whom 835 were males and 39 females, the total being 19 less than the average for the preceding year.

The balance sheet and accompanying statements, designated A, B, C, D and E, show, both in detail and in the aggregate, the expenses and earnings for the present, as well as those of previous years, whereby comparison may be readily made.

The total earnings for the year amounted to $57,287.13, a decrease of $8,330.03 over the year 1887.

The total expenses (exclusive of salaries) $67,000.76, a decrease over last year of $2,339.70.

The total cost, including all charges, $151,048,81, leaving a deficit for the year of $93,761.68, as against $97,241.48 for the year ending October 31st, 1887, a difference of $3,479.80 in favor of the current year.

SUBSISTENCE.

The cost of subsistence was $33,333.48.
Earnings in excess of subsistence, $23,953.65.
Average cost per capita, per diem, $0.10.42.
Average cost per capita, per annum, $38.14.

MAINTENANCE

(Including subsistence, clothing and necessary supplies) amounted to $67,000.76.
Maintenance in excess of earnings, $9,713.63.
Average cost per capita, per diem, $0.20.95.
Average cost per capita, per annum, $76.66.

GENERAL EXPENSES

(Including maintenance, repairs, salaries of officers and deputies) and every expense incident to the management and support of the prison, aggregated $151,048.81.
Average expense per capita, per diem, $0 47.35.
Average expense per capita, per annum, $172.82.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.

Maintenance		$67,000 76	
Repairs	$6,741 55		
Steam Heating	2,908 94		
		9,380 49	
Amount paid discharged convicts		1,344 00	
Deputies' salaries		64,323 56	
Salaries of Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors,		9,000 00	
			$151,048 81

CR.

Total earnings	$57,287 13
Deficit	$93,761 68

In the above report it will be noted that while the cost of subsistence was increased four-hundredths of a cent per capita per diem, that of maintenance (subsistence, clothing and necessary supplies) was diminished thirty-two hundredths of a cent, the latter amount representing the actual daily saving in the expense of that department for the current year.

The charge of $6,471.55 to repairs, is less by $450.82, than the amount charged to the same account for the year 1887.

During the year $2,908.94 was expended in the completion of the new steam heating system. These two sums, aggregating $9,380.49, represent the total amount debited to repairs general. In making comparison with the amount expended on same account for the year 1887 ($19,045.82), it must be borne in mind that it was during the latter year that almost all the expense was incurred in the introduction of the new system of steam heating and construction of a practically new cook house.

The earnings for the year were $57,287.13, being a loss of $8.330.03, in comparison with the year previous. The most of this difference is accounted for in consequence of suspension of manufacturing during the month of August, owing to the breaking out of small pox in the Prison. Had this not occurred, in all probability, the earnings of the two years would not have materially differed. The Prison authorities deemed it prudent to close the shops for the month, as the ingress and egress of fifty or sixty instructors daily might possibly have carried contagion outside the walls of the Prison. The want of sufficient cell accommodation still exists, as has been referred to frequently in former reports. Two hundred cells are absolutely needed to enable the Keeper to obey the law regarding solitary confinement. The demoralization consequent upon the grouping of two or more prisoners in a cell has been so often commented on as to make further mention seem reiteration. Seven hundred cells can not possibly be made to hold nine hundred prisoners without duplicating somewhere, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will take some action to remedy the evil, and that Your Excellency will be sufficiently impressed with the importance of the subject to suggest proper legislation.

With this report closes the third year of working the Prison on the "piece-price" plan. An examination of the appended table will demonstrate that, under pending contracts, its earning ability has about been reached, there being but slight variations in the per capita daily earnings for the three years in comparison:

Years.	Number of men at work.	Earnings per man per diem.	Total earnings.	Earnings under contract system at 60c. per diem.	Difference.
1886	163,797	39.98c.	$65,485 96	$81,898 50	$16,412 54
1887	157,128	40.49	63,634 64	78,564 00	14,929 36
1888	142,623	39.81	56,786 69	71,311 50	14,524 81
Total	463,548	40.11c.	$185,907 29	$231,774 00	$45,866 71

Forty cents per diem seem to be the possible limit of earnings. The table also shows the relative earning capacity of the two systems —"piece price" and contract, but does not show—what is more important—their relative influence in competition with honest labor. The want of accurate statistics of production, under the contract system prevents such contrast, but if the admission of contractors working the prisoners under both systems be reliable, there is an advantage of at least twenty-five per cent. in production to the contractor in working under the "piece price" plan. The reason for this difference is readily intelligible to those having charge of Prison work. Under the contract system the State had no responsibility for quantity

of product and but little for quality, while under "piece price" the State is compelled to force production, having at the same time regard to quality, in order to make the unavoidable annual deficit as small as possible. As pending contracts terminate during the summer of 1889, any change in existing law that may be contemplated, must be enacted by the incoming Legislature.

The annexed table gives the names of the contractors, industries, quantities of the several kinds of goods manufactured, per diem, quantities per man, average cost, number of days worked, number of men at work, average number at work per diem, total amount realized from product, with average earnings per man per diem.

"PIECE PRICE" SCHEDULE, FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1888.

Names of contractors and Branches of Industry.	Production.	Average Production per diem per man	Cost.	Number of days worked.	Number of men at work.	Average number of men at work per diem.	Earnings.	Average earnings per diem per man.
DOWNS & FINCH, Contractors.								
Shirts made	16,764 6-12 dozen.	1 17-100 dozen.	40.01c per dozen.	288	14,370¼	50	$6,708 15	46.61c.
Shirts laundried	26 710 "	1 31-100 "	22 64c "	257	20,323½	79	6,046 80	29.75
Collars, partial made	119 205 7-12 "	9 39-100 "	.03 90c "	288	12 693½	44	4,650 52	36.64
Collars, button-holed	45 065 4-12 "	34 2-100 "	.01.10c "	288	1,324½	4	495 72	37.43
Cuffs, button-holed	17,133 2 12 "	14 31-100 "	.02 93c doz. pairs.	288	1,197¼	4	502 03	41.93
Cuffs, manufactured	45,157 9 12 "	7 35-100 "	.05.80c. "	287	6,143	21	2,619 22	42.64
Totals					56,052		$21,022 24	37.50
JOHN B. IREDELL, contractor.								
Turn shoes	8,810 7-12 dozen.							
Heel turn shoes	2,583 6-12 "							
Turn uppers	1,160 "	.09 86-100 dozen.	54.34c per dozen.	288	12,733½	44	6,821 09	53.57c
POWELL & BRO., contractors.								
Hosiery	64 567 "	3 35-100 dozen.	12½c per dozen.	288	19,276	67	8,085 97	41.95c
WM. MCKNIGHT, contractor.								
Boots	298 pairs.							
Shoes	32,814 "	2 67-100 pairs.	16.37c per pair.	265	12,333½	47	5,420 28	43.73c
JOHN TOBIN & CO., contractors.								
Shirts	15,758 dozen.	1 31-100 dozen.	30c per dozen.	287	12,010½	42	4,727 40	39.36c
Pants	6,264 "	.06 29-100 "	84c "	287	9,959	34	5,261 76	52.83c
PICKERING & COLESCOTT, contr's.								
Brushes	3,331 gross.	29-144 gross.	$1.29 per gross.	281	16,790	60	4,379 79	26.09c
CONSOLIDATED BRUSH BLOCK CO., contractors.								
Sawing Blocks, Backs, etc.	10,704¼ gross.	3 20-144 gross.	.09.97c per gross.	277	3,408½	12	1,067 56	31.32c
Totals					142 623		$56 786 69	39.81c

In the last report reference was made to the experiment of establishing a night school in the Prison (instituted by the keepers), for the instruction of those convicts who chose to avail themselves of the privilege. Since the State makes no provision for the support of a school, it was certainly laudable on the part of the Keeper, to be willing to assume the care and responsibility of establishing one. The school has been in operation, now, more than a year, with an enrollment of 130, and with results more than encouraging. A number of the convicts, who, when consigned to Prison, were utterly illiterate, not even knowing the alphabet, can now both read and write, while a few are able to conduct their own correspondence. Others, of duller comprehension, show a persistence to acquire knowledge which is commendable, and all are grateful for the opportunity. The chief obstacle which confronts the Keeper in carrying out his beneficent scheme, is the want of proper school room accommodation. But one room in the prison is available for the purpose, and that limited in capacity, so limited that but one class can be taught at a time. As there are four classes, this lack of room, practically reduces the instruction of each class to weekly instead of daily sessions. Under such disadvantages rapid progress on the part of the pupil could hardly be expected. It is, nevertheless, surprising how much has been accomplished with the limited means at command. As the possession of knowledge, even though limited in degree, can not fail to exert some moral influence in its possession, the State should lend its aid in furthering the worthy effort now being made by the Keeper to impart instruction to the ignorant and unfortunate class, temporarily under his charge, in the hope that such instruction may elevate and ultimately lead to reformation. Probably, the State of New Jersey, is the only one among the older States that has so far failed to furnish chapel accommodation for its convicts for the proper conduct of public worship. Religious services are now held on Sundays in the corridor of one of the wings of the Prison, where of necessity, suitable facilities are wanting for their proper and decorous observance. Interruptions and annoyances caused by prisoners in adjacent cells rather tend to detract from their solemnity, and as it is at all times almost impossible to detect the culprit, such annoyances must be submitted to or public worship abandoned altogether. Were a proper chapel provided, these interruptions could be avoided, as then the convicts would be directly under the eye of the deputies, and any violation of decorum immediately detected.

It has been suggested by the Keeper, that the large room directly over the centre, and now used as a hospital, could be advantageously used for the purpose, and also serve as a school room for the nightly instruction of the classes.

To appropriate this apartment to such purposes would necessitate other provisions to be made for the hospital.

A new building erected in the Prison yard, specially adapted for a hospital, would seem to be the most desirable plan.

Last summer's experience in caring for a single case of contagious disease has convinced the Prison authorities of the necessity of having the hospital, separate and apart from the Prison proper.

Had such an arrangement been available at the time of the outbreak, there would have been no need of closing the shops for a month, whereby the State suffered a pecuniary loss, of from $5,000 to $6,000. An appropriation for the construction of such a building is therefore respectfully recommended. The health of the prisoners during the year was simply phenomenal, there having occurred but five deaths in all, three of which were from suicide, leaving but two ascribable to natural causes.

There has been but little serious sickness, and notwithstanding the irruption of contagious disease, so prompt and effective were the measures resorted to by those in authority, that the attack was confined to its first and only subject, and its further spread prevented. These facts speak well not only for the sanitary condition of the Prison, but also afford commendatory testimony to the skill of its medical direction.

Punishments have been infrequent, and the few inflicted light in character.

Severe punishment is never resorted to save in extremely desperate cases, the present administration relying more upon argument and reason, than severe remedies for the enforcement of discipline.

Before closing this report it is but proper that official recognition should be given to the arduous and faithful labor of the Matron, Mrs. Patterson, in caring for the wants of the female convicts.

As no communication whatever is permitted to the Prison proper with the woman's wing, that department comes under her sole jurisdiction. Constantly busy, and ever ready in resource to interest and occupy, complaint seldom proceeds from that quarter, as there are no idle hands to make mischief.

Religious services are conducted weekly by the ladies connected with the several churches of the city under the supervision of the Matron, who herself is deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of her wards, and much of whose time is occupied in promoting their moral improvements; such faithfulness deserves commendation.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY L. BUTLER,

Supervisor.

Supervisor's Office, New Jersey State Prison, October 31st, 1888.

BALANCE SHEET

AND

Statements A, B, C, D and E,

OF

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1888.

BALANCE SHEET FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1887 TO OCTOBER 31st, 1888.

LEDGER TITLES.	TRIAL BALANCE.		INVENTORY.	PROFIT AND LOSS		STOCK.		REAL.	
	DR.	CR.		DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.
Stock		$30,161 61					$30,161 61		
Bedding	$4,898 81		$3,280 48	$1,618 33				$3,280 48	
Discharged Convicts' Clothing	2,387 04		1,432 59	954 45				1,432 59	
Tobacco	1,212 31		61 37	1,150 94				61 37	
Hospital	3,849 32		300 00	3,549 32				300 00	
Forage	741 98		56 00	685 88				56 10	
Furniture	12.187 83		10,947 52	1,240 31				10,947 52	
Live Stock	800 00		800 00					800 00	
Stationery	187 09		23 00	164 09				23 00	
Fuel	11,704 49		124 20	11,580 29				124 20	
Convict Stationery	42 50		4 50	38 00				4 50	
Subsistence	33 806 32		472 84	33,333 48				472 84	
Light	1.969 46		126 12	1,843 34				126 12	
Clothing	13,928 61		7,991 44	5,937 17				7,991 44	
Piece Price System		56,786 69			56,786 69				
Convict Labor		495 51			495 51				
State of New Jersey		24,058 71							$24,058 71
Miscellaneous	2,432 78			2,432 78					
Repairs	6,471 55			6,471 55					
Steam Heating	2,908 94			2,908 94					
Water	2,472 38			2,472 38					
Officers Uniforms	64 14		69 07		4 93			69 07	
Accounts Receivable	9,436 97							9,436 97	
	$111,502 52	$111,502 22	$25.689 23						
Stock net loss					19,094 12	19,094 12			
				$76,381 25	$76.381 25				
Net capital						$11,067 49			
						$30,161 61	$30,161 61		
Total resources and liabilities								$35,126 20	$24.058 71
Net capital as per stock									11,067 49
								$35,126 20	$35,126 20

STATEMENT A.

Gains.	Amount.	Losses.	Amount.
Piece-price System..	$56,786 69	Subsistence.....	$33,333 48
Convict Labor.....	495 51	Furniture.....	1,240 31
Officers Uniforms...	4 93	Clothing.....	5,937 17
		Fuel.....	11,580 29
		Bedding.....	1,618 33
		Discharged Convict Clothing..	954 45
		Stationery.....	164 09
		Convict Stationery.....	38 00
		Tobacco.....	1,150 94
		Water.....	2,472 38
		Hospital.....	3,549 32
		Forage.....	685 88
		Light.....	1,843 34
Loss.....	9,713 63	Miscellaneous.....	2,432 78
	$67.000 76		$67,000 76

Subsistence.

Cost per capita per diem, $0.10.42.
Cost per capita per annum, $38.14.

STATEMENT B.—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 1885.

Year.	Number.	Subsistence.	Clothing and bedding.	Fuel.	Hospital.	Clothing given to discharged convicts	Miscellaneous.	Repairs and money given discharged convicts.	Salaries.	Total.	Earnings.	Deficit.	REMARKS.
1865	393	$65 92	$17 94	$19 04	$5 01	$1 39	$3 75	.....	$68 21	$182 14	$77 37	$106 82	.....
1866	522	93 71	23 86	16 88	7 32	1 49	4 63	.....	76 88	224 60	50 14	174 46	.....
1867	528	106 90	32 40	9 24	11 51	2 78	3 53	.....	69 12	235 48	60 09	175 39	.....
1868	555	101 11	47 57	9 10	7 43	1 98	5 35	.....	72 16	244 70	70 98	173 72	.....
....	585	50 23	25 08	8 66	1 16	.....	5 02	.....	21 17	111 32	11 60	99 72	Four months, November 30th to March 31st
1869	585	54 11	11 28	6 47	1 57	1 78	21 40	.....	59 00	136 35	72 40	63 95	.....
1870	570	62 35	16 07	6 97	2 95	1 84	18 13	.....	71 68	180 00	102 33	77 67	.....
1871	526	68 24	16 33	11 78	3 86	2 65	9 90	.....	95 59	208 35	139 69	68 66	.....
1872	527	56 65	15 01	14 58	4 11	1 77	8 34	.....	107 57	207 97	151 50	54 47	.....
1873	545	66 70	13 05	13 21	3 66	1 99	17 82	.....	105 15	221 58	165 84	55 74	.....
1874	615	56 61	12 65	9 37	4 18	1 71	12 76	.....	89 68	186 96	169 17	17 79	.....
1875	656	52 17	10 63	9 36	3 55	1 75	12 63	.....	83 50	173 58	124 54	49 05	.....
1876	766	40 87	8 60	9 18	3 14	1 50	10 35	.....	64 58	138 49	40 49	98 00	.....
1877	816	43 89	9 73	6 50	3 32	1 02	13 08	.....	67 65	145 19	92 66	52 53	.....
1878	825	35 84	8 34	6 24	3 41	1 61	11 83	.....	66 25	133 52	76 86	56 66	.....
1879	802	30 39	7 08	5 57	3 39	1 62	8 35	.....	64 87	121 27	58 15	63 12	.....
1880	830	32 23	9 19	6 58	2 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	.....
1882	831	42 84	9 19	8 96	3 09	1 87	9 25	8 66	72 29	156 15	82 55	73 60	.....
1883	817	40 80	9 00	10 22	3 13	1 61	11 69	7 10	79 82	163 37	88 99	74 38	.....
1884	815	36 50	9 81	8 75	3 23	1 26	13 15	8 83	80 95	162 47	75 88	86 59	.....
1885	863	20 31	5 33	6 33	1 88	1 14	1 45	4 07	45 36	91 20	41 27	49 93	.....
....	863	15 63	2 08	1 85	1 13	26	1 01	4 86	31 73	63 10	11 24	51 86	Five months, May 31st to October 31st.....

N. B.—Taken from published report of 1885, marked as "D."

STATEMENT C.—Showing the number of convicts, cost of maintenance and earnings during each year, from the beginning of the fiscal year 1886, to the close of the fiscal year 1888.

Year.	Number.	Subsistence.	Clothing, Bedding and Discharged Convict Clothing.	Fuel.	Hospital.	Money given discharged convicts.	Repairs, new cook house and steam heating.	Furniture, Water, Light, Tobacco, Forage and Sundries.	Salaries.	Total.	Earnings.	Deficit.
1886	892	$35 24	$9 78	$9 24	$3 03	$1 44	$17 53	$12 84	$80 24	$169 34	$74 45	$94 89
1887	893	37 89	10 59	10 24	3 71	1 70	21 33	15 21	81 70	182 37	73 49	108 88
1888	874	38 14	9 74	13 25	4 06	1 54	10 73	11 47	83 89	172 82	65 54	107 28

STATEMENT D.

Maintenance	$67,000 76
Repairs	6,471 55
Steam Heating	2,908 94
Amounts given discharged convicts	1,344 00
Salaries of Deputies	64,323 56
Salaries of Officers and Inspectors	9,000 00
Total	$151,048 81
Credit by amount of earnings	57,287 13
Net loss	$93,761 68

Cost per capita per diem, $0,47.35.
Cost per capita per annum, $172.82.

STATEMENT E.—Showing the earnings, expenses, losses and gains, from November, 1865, to the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1888. Compiled from official reports.

Reports.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Losses.	Gains.
1866, November 30th	$26,172 78	$77,156 59	$50,983 81	.....
1867, November 30th	31,733 42	87,839 32	56,105 90	.....
1868, November 30th	39,392 38	95,369 68	55,977 30	.....
1869 to March 31st	6,777 52	67,852 20	61,074 68	.....
1869 to December 31st	42,356 13	49,317 89	6,961 76	.....
1870 to October 31st	58,331 76	61,742 51	3,410 75	.....
1871 to October 31st	100,723 27	60,113 47	.....	$40,609 80
1872 to October 31st	80,892 99	52,414 52	.....	28,478 47
1873 to October 31st	90,386 56	62,353 18	.....	28,033 38
1874 to October 31st	104,041 98	58,807 05	.....	45,234 93
1875 to October 31st	81,596 30	57,941 69	.....	23,654 61
1876 to October 81st	30,919 67	55,226 79	24,307 12	.....
1877 to October 31st	75,611 70	63,276 69	.....	12,335 01
1878 to October 31st	63,412 99	54,331 91	.....	9,081 08
1879 to May 31st	25,196 00	27,942 46	2,746 46	.....
1879 to October 31st	21,443 50	17,749 48	.....	3,694 02
1880 to October 31st	68,572 50	50,135 14	.....	18,437 36
1881 to October 31st	50,702 74	51,362 90	660 16	.....
1882 to October 31st	68,599 67	62,502 82	.....	6,096 87
1883 to October 31st	72,706 88	62,462 83	.....	10,244 05
1884 to October 31st	61,846 21	59,248 71	.....	2,597 50
1885 to May 31st	35,616 42	36,049 17	432 75	.....
1885 to October 31st	9,703 13	22,877 83	13,174 70	.....
1886 to October 31st	66,411 03	62.552 83	.....	3,858 21
1887 to October 31st	65,617 16	69,340 46	3,723 30	.....
1888 to October 31st	57,287 13	67,000 76	9,713 63	.....
Totals	$1,436,051 82	$1,492,968 85	$289,272 32	$232,355 29

STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1888.

To the Honorable the Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith please find statistical tables, compiled from the records of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1888.

ROBERT B. BONNEY,
Clerk of Prison.

Number of convicts November 1st, 1887	877
Received during the year (from Nov. 1, 1887, to Oct. 31, 1888, inclusive)	428
	1,305

There have been discharged as follows:

By remittance of time (Act April 2d, 1869)	358	
By order of U. S. Commissioner	8	
Pardoned by Court of Pardons	46	
Pardoned by President U. S	1	
Sent to Asylum	4	
Died	5	
Fine remitted	2	
		424
Remaining October 31st, 1888		881

TERMS OF SENTENCES.

Natural life	7
Thirty years	3
Twenty-one years	1
Twenty years	22
Eighteen years	2
Fifteen years	21
Thirteen years	1
Twelve years	4
Ten years	93
Nine years and ten months	1
Nine years and six months	1
Nine years	3
Eight years	14
Seven years and six months	1
Seven years	32

Six years and eight months	1
Six years and six months	1
Six years	25
Five years	154
Four years and six months	5
Four years	23
Three years and six months	15
Three years	123
Two years and six months	37
Two years and five months	1
Two years	140
One year and six months	42
One year and five months	2
One year and three months	6
One year	84
Nine months	5
Eight months	1
Seven months	1
Six months	7

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic	19
Bergen	35
Burlington	24
Camden	87
Cape May	4
Cumberland	20
Essex	141
Gloucester	15
Hudson	194
Hunterdon	3
Mercer	39
Monmouth	43
Middlesex	46
Morris	23
Ocean	7
Passaic	68
Saiem	11
Somerset	15
Sussex	10
Union	48
Warren	10
U. S. District	17
Supreme Court	2
	881

CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Assault and battery	81
Assault and battery and robbery	4
Assault and battery and rape	1
Assault and battery on an officer	11
Assault and battery with intent	11
Assault and battery, larceny from person	1
Assault and battery, breaking and entering, etc., attempt to escape	1
Assault and battery, unlawfully taking horse, etc.	1
Assault and battery and larceny	2
Assault and battery, abusing child	1

Assault and battery, indecent assault	2
Atrocious assault and battery	49
Assault with intent to kill	14
Assault with intent to commit rape	15
Atrocious assault	2
Aggravated assault	1
Assault and receiving	1
Assault with intent to ravish, carnal abuse of an infant under 10 years	1
Assault and rape	1
Assault and battery and breaking	14
Atrocious assault and battery, resisting an officer	2
Assault	1
Arson	6
Attempt to commit rape	1
Attempt at larceny from the person	4
Arson, breaking and entering with intent	1
Attempt at robbery	2
Attempt to escape	1
Attempt to commit larceny from the person	1
Adultery	2
Attempt to break prison	1
Bigamy	6
Burning	6
Breaking with intent	20
Burning barn	1
Breaking	33
Breaking and entering	27
Burglary	7
Breaking and entering railroad car, etc.	3
Breaking and entering with intent	10
Breaking and entering and breaking jail	1
Breaking, entering and larceny	116
Breaking, entering and grand larceny	3
Breaking, entering, assault and battery and escape	1
Breaking prison	1
Burglary and grand larceny	1
Breaking, assault and battery with intent to kill	2
Breaking, entering and attempt at larceny	1
Bigamy, misdemeanor and breaking jail	1
Breaking and entering by night and robbery	1
Breaking, with intent and larceny	2
Breaking, entering and larceny, assault and battery and grand larceny	1
Breaking and entering, assault with intent to commit rape	1
Breaking, entering and larceny from person	1
Breaking, entering, grand larceny and petit larceny	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, burning barn	1
Breaking, entering and resisting officer	1
Breaking, entering and robbery, assault and battery, breaking jail	1
Breaking, entering and larceny and breaking jail	2
Breaking, entering and larceny, and receiving	2
Breaking and larceny	5
Breaking and entering post office	4
Carrying burglars tools with intent, receiving stolen goods	2
Causing or producing a miscarriage	1
Conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretence	1
Disorderly house	8
Escape	5
Entering and larceny	16
Entering, &c	5
Embezzlement	6
Entering and larceny, larceny from person	2

Entering, escape	1
Escape, larceny from person, atrocious assault and battery with pistol	1
Entering with intent to kill	2
Forgery	10
False pretences and forgery	5
Felonious assault and battery	1
Forgery and embezzlement	1
Fraudulent use of mail	2
False pretences and grand larceny	1
Grand larceny	59
Grand larceny, petit larceny and receiving	2
Grand larceny, and assault and battery	1
Grand and petit larceny	3
Having burglars tools on his person, &c	4
Highway robbery	4
High misdemeanor	2
Horse stealing	1
Indecent exposure of person	1
Incest	3
Indecent assault	2
Incest, bigamy and assault and battery	1
Kidnapping	1
Larceny	40
Larceny from the person	29
Larceny and receiving	18
Larceny as bailee	1
Larceny and escape	2
Larceny from the person and receiving, assault with intent to rape	1
Murder, first and second degree	39
Manslaughter	9
Malicious mischief	3
Malicious mischief, attempt to poisoon horse, assault with intent to kill	1
Malfeasence in office, embezzlement, &c	1
Malicious mischief and assault	2
Obtaining goods under false pretense	1
Obstructing railroad	1
Prison breach	3
Petit larceny and assault and battery	1
Publishing false statement, embezzlement, &c	1
Perjury	1
Passing counterfeit money	2
Passing counterfeit coin	8
Petit larceny	1
Petit larceny from person	1
Passing counterfeit obligations	2
Polygamy	1
Poisoning with intent to kill	1
Receiving stolen goods	5
Riotous assault and battery	5
Robbery	10
Resisting an officer	1
Rape and abuse of infant	2
Rape	19
Resisting an officer, assault and battery	1
Resisting officer, breaking prison	1
Riot	2
Robbery from the person	2
Robbery and larceny	1
Receiving	1
Sodomy	3

Seduction	2
Sending obscene matter by mail	1
Subornation of perjury	1
Setting fire with intent	1
Uttering forged checks	1
	881

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey	319
New York	144
Pennsylvania	66
Virginia	20
North Carolina	2
South Carolina	3
Louisiana	4
Maryland	9
Delaware	18
Ohio	4
Tennessee	2
Georgia	1
Vermont	1
Connecticut	6
Kentucky	1
Massachusetts	11
Rhode Island	2
Florida	2
Kansas	2
Michigan	1
Illinois	2
Wisconsin	1
California	2
Minnesota	1
Maine	1
District of Columbia	3
Cuba	1
Atlantic Ocean, on board ship	1
West Indies	1
Germany	79
Ireland	76
England	32
English Channel	1
Switzerland	3
Scotland	6
France	6
Italy	23
Sweden	8
Canada	3
Hungary	1
Russia	2
Holland	2
Bavaria	1
Denmark	1
Egypt	1
Nova Scotia	1
Spain	1
Belgium	1
Greece	1
Poland	1
	881

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	7
Fifteen to twenty years	111
Twenty to twenty-five years	238
Twenty-five to thirty years	137
Thirty to forty years	213
Forty to fifty years	111
Fifty to sixty years	48
Sixty to seventy years	14
Seventy to eighty years	1
	881

YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1860	1
1867	1
1869	2
1872	1
1878	1
1879	5
1880	2
1881	12
1882	12
1883	25
1884	40
1885	76
1886	118
1887	249
1888	336
	881.

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First commitment	738
Second "	95
Third "	31
Fourth "	10
Fifth "	3
Sixth "	3
Ninth "	1
	881

Can read and write	696
Cannot read or write	133
Read only	47
Can write only	5
	881

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	686
White females	23
Colored males	156
Colored females	16
	831

DAILY AVERAGE.

Males	835
Females	39
Average whole number	874

MORAL INSTRUCTORS' REPORT.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1888

To His Excellency Robert S. Green, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR:—According to custom, as Moral Instructor of the State Prison, I am happy to report that the moral and religious condition of the prisoners, is, to say the least, as good as it has ever been within my knowledge, and if general good order and the infrequency of severe punishments can be taken as a test, it is better. Especially may the female wing of the institution be referred to as a model of good discipline, of efficient and productive management, combined with kind and gentle treatment, and careful religious instruction; the excellent ladies who have charge of it devoting themselves unremittingly to its interest: The system of secular instruction for illiterate prisoners, has been maintained during the year, with excellent, and even surprising results. In addition to the regular services of the Catholic and Protestant chaplains, the prisoners are regularly addressed by ministers of different denominations from without, and enjoy the zealous visitations of pious ladies and ministers under conditions consistent with the discipline and rules of the institution.

As Librarian I would report constant, and needed additions to the book circulation, partly by purchase authorized by the Board of Inspectors, partly from money left by visitors at the door, but on a larger scale, from contributions of periodicals solicited from different congregations in the state and bound in the prison. I have to report, as the great want in connection with our work, of a suitable chapel, which the legislature alone can provide by an appropriation, that will at the same time, either rebuild one of our wings, or give us a new Hospital separate from the body of the main building.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. ROGERS,

Moral Instructor.

To the Honorable Board of Inspectors:

GENTLEMEN:—In my first report since my election to the Chaplaincy of our State Prison I must say that I am well satisfied with the moral condition of the convicts. I have had an average of 385 under my immediate charge, and have preached to them every Sunday, and held the usual service also. I have instructed the ignorant in the principals of morality, and especially their duties toward God and man. My work, outside of Sundays, is in the evening, when I can have access to all, they being free from work at that time.

I attended the National Prison Congress as a delegate from this State, and availed myself of the opportunity to compare our Institution with others, and find that ours has the first rank with regard to discipline and moral instructors, but that we are far behind others therein that we have no chapel in which we can preach to all of our prisoners every Sunday. As it is we can only accommodate about 200, and then we are often disturbed by prisoners, either out of inadvertency or wickedness, who are in the cells in the wing in which we have our service. The only place in our prison where I have any apprehension is about the South Hall, where, I know from experience, and you can readily understand, great danger of immorality exists. I would suggest that something be done to hinder this danger, and if it be impossible to rebuild the South Hall, at least something should be done so that young prisoners would not be put in with those hardened ones.

The present hospital would make a very good chapel. Since a law was passed to build a chapel on our Prison grounds, but no appropriation made, I would suggest that we try and have the chapel attended to.

In closing I wish to thank the Honorable Board of Inspectors for kindness shown me, also the Principal Keeper, Hon. J. H. Patterson, and his officers, for facilities and kindnesses during the past year.

I herewith in all respect remain,

FIDELIS M. VOIGT,
Catholic Chaplain N. J. S. P.

December 31st, 1888.