REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

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

For the Year 1891.

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1891.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

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CHARLES H. MICKLE..... ..Cumberland.
HERMAN SCHALK..... Essex.
GEORGE A. HEANEY..... Hudson.
THOMAS P. CURLEY, *Secretary*..... Camden.

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. The accounts of revenues received from the labor of convicts, and the expense of their maintenance are systematically kept, and are audited monthly by the Comptroller and State Treasurer. The balance-sheet exhibited to your committee shows:

First. That the total amount received from convict labor for the year commencing November 1st, 1890, and ending October 31st, 1891, was $74,371.50, while that of the previous year was but $61,082.64, which shows an increase of earnings of this year over last, of $13,288.86. Had not all but one of the contractors availed themselves of the privilege of closing their shops for one month during the fiscal year just ended, this increase would have been far greater.

Second. That the cost of maintenance, salaries, repairs on buildings and amount paid convicts on their discharge, was $163,482.58, the total cost to the State over receipts being $89,111.08, against a total cost last year of $97,878.75, being a saving to the State this year, as compared with last, of $8,767.67.

For an accurate and detailed account we refer you to the carefully-prepared statement of the Supervisor, Mr. James M. Seymour. From the vouchers presented, signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Comptroller, we find the amount paid into the State Treasury for the fiscal year 1891, to have been $73,775.50, an increase this year over last of $15,103.14.

Reference has been made repeatedly to the crowded condition of the convicts incident upon the constantly-increasing number of commitments. On the 31st of October there were 989 convicts in 700 cells, many of which were occupied by two, three and others by four prisoners. In 1890 the Legislature appropriated $100,000 for an additional wing to the Prison to obviate this difficulty. This amount

has as yet not been available, and we would recommend that as soon as practicable a Commissioner be appointed, and the sum appropriated be expended for the completion of the long-needed improvement, as provided for in said act.

Your committee find the shop-room inadequate for the proper employment of the convicts, and would respectfully recommend the enlargement of the buildings or the erection of such additional buildings as will obviate this difficulty, believing as we do that with additional shop facilities quite a revenue could be secured to the State by the employment of those who are obliged to remain idle for lack of sufficient shop-room.

In concluding this report your committee desire to commend the general management of the institution and to return thanks to Keeper Patterson, Supervisor Seymour and other officers of the Prison for courtesies extended to the committee.

(Signed) HENRY D. WINTON,
MICHAEL T. BARRETT,
JOHN J. BERTRAM,
PATRICK T. BURNS.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

INSPECTORS' ROOM,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1891.

To His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—According to the requirements of law, the Inspectors of the New Jersey State Prison present herewith their annual report of the operations and condition of the Prison for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891.

The total amount of bills audited on account of the New Jersey State Prison on the books of the Comptroller of the Treasury, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891, was		$163,176 64	
To show the amount of bills chargeable to this fiscal year just completed on the books of the Prison and audited by the Board of Inspectors, it will be necessary to deduct therefrom bills of October, 1890, passed in November, 1890, but included in annual report of 1890	$7,233 97		
Deduct amount of expense incurred in removing a woman to her home under the Pregnant act, paid directly from the treasury	9 80		
		7,243 77	
This leaves the amount of bills audited for the fiscal year			$155,932 87
Charged as follows:			
Maintenance		$78,486 08	
Repairs		6,650 50	
Salaries		70,796 29	
			$155,932 87
Salaries of Supervisor, Keeper and five Inspectors, paid directly from State Treasury (the sum of $17.73 drawn by David R. Cartwright, a former Inspector)			9,017 73
Amount paid discharged convicts			1,243 00
Total			$166,193 60
From which deduct increase on bills receivable and stock on hand October 31st, 1891, over 1890			3,307 02
Net cost			$162,886 58

CR.

By amount credited on the books of the Comptroller of the Treasury as cash received from the Supervisor during fiscal year		$79,869 31	
Less cash received in October, 1890, and returned to the Comptroller in November, but included in the previous fiscal year's report of the Board of Inspectors		6,093 81	
			73,775 50
Net loss to the State			$89,111 08
The amount of bills audited and passed by the Board of Inspectors on account of maintenance was		$78,486 08	

DR.

To which add error in extension of subsistence account on inventory of 1890 charged off	$395 52		
Amount charged off from furniture account	200 00		
And charged off from subsistence account	65 30		
Gain on cloth account, as per inventory October 31st, 1890	1 57		
		662 39	
		$79,148 47	

CR.

Cash received from United States authorities on account of board and clothes furnished United States prisoners, sale of cloth to officers, from sale of grease, barrels, &c., and credited to their respective accounts	$2,701 27		
Increase of stock on hand between fiscal year 1890 and 1891	565 69		
		3,266 96	
Net cost of maintenance			$75,881 51

REPAIRS.

Amount of bills audited by Board	$6,650 50
Credit by cash for old iron sold	106 45
Net cost of repairs	$6,544 05

The earnings from convict labor during fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891, amount to	$74,371 50
The previous year	61,082 64
Increase this year	$13,288 86

Which speaks in commendation of the business-like manner in which the affairs of the Prison have been managed by your Board of Inspectors, Supervisor and Keeper. This could only be done by frequent meetings of the Board of Inspectors and Board of Employ, composed of the Inspectors and above-named officers, and exacting a watchful care over the product of the various industries of the Prison.

The amount paid into the State Treasury during the fiscal year was	$73,775 50
Paid last year	58,672 36
Making an increase this year over last	$15,103 14
Deficiency last year	$97,878 75
Deficiency this year	89,111 08
Leaving a gain this year compared with last	$8,767 67

The reason why this gain has not been increased is explained in the Supervisor's Report more fully, but which I allude to on account of the increase of the subsistence and salary accounts—over $3,000 each.

The total number of prisoners at the date of this report is 989, an increase of 67 prisoners. This large number of prisoners is an argument in itself for the speedy erection of an additional wing to the institution for the purpose of relieving the overcrowded condition of the Prison. The reports of the other officers are all worded with the same appeal, which should certainly have an effect on the Legislature, when they take into consideration that we have cell-room for 700, and forced to accommodate 989.

The Moral Instructors, Rev. Father Fidelis M. Voight and Rev. John M. Rogers, have submitted their annual reports, which will be found annexed hereto. They ask for a chapel where religious services can be held without annoyance from the other prisoners.

The Physician's Report, by Dr. Cornelius M. Shepherd, is very explicit this year, and is fully set forth in this report. He reports thirteen deaths during this year, an increase of one over last year. The physical condition of the Prison is excellent, and receives words of praise from medical visitors, who state that the percentage of deaths does not amount to one-half the number compared with other penal institutions in this country.

The report of Keeper John H. Patterson is contained in this report. His conduct of affairs in the Prison, aided by the efforts of Matron Mrs. John H. Patterson, is very highly sanctioned by the Board.

The report of the Supervisor, James M. Seymour, sets forth, with a completeness of detail that is commendable, the full workings of the piece-price plan and the financial details of the Prison.

The careful statistical table compiled by Clerk William J. O'Donnell is hereto annexed.

Respectfully submitted, for the Board of Inspectors.

THOMAS P. CURLEY,
Secretary.

KEEPER'S REPORT.

KEEPER'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, October 31st, 1891.

To His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

SIR—I have the honor to herewith submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891.

The amount debited State Prison account on the books of the Comptroller of the Treasury, October 31st, was as follows:

Maintenance	$85,170 51	
Repairs	7,209 84	
Salaries of Deputy Keepers and other employes	70,796 29	
Salaries of the Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors	9,017 73	
Amount paid convicts on discharge	1,243 00	
		$173,437 73

In order to show the amount of expenditures and receipts of the Prison account, as on the books of the Supervisor, it will be necessary to make the following debits and credits:

DR.

Amount of bills for month of October ordered paid by the Board of Inspectors, November 3d, 1890, and included in Supervisor's annual report of 1890, on account of maintenance	$6,674 63		
On account of repairs	559 34		
		$7,233 97	
Amount paid direct from the State Treasury for removing a woman from State Prison to her home at Englewood, under the Pregnant act		9 80	
Amount of increase on accounts receivable and stock on hand October 31st, 1891, over 1890		3,307 02	
			10,550 79
This leaves the actual amount, inclusive of salaries and repairs, expended for the fiscal year, according to the books of the Prison, to be			$162,886 58

CR.

By cash paid as per books of the Comptroller of the Treasury	$79,869 31	
From which deduct amount of cash returned in November, 1890, as receipts for month of October, 1890, included in annual report of Supervisor for that year	6,093 81	
		73,775 50
Making the amount of net deficiency for the fiscal year 1891, to be borne by the State Treasury		$89,111 08

The amount of bills ordered paid by the Board of Inspectors for Prison, fiscal year 1891, on account of maintenance, were		$78,486 08
DR.		
To which add error in extension of subsistence account on inventory of 1890, charged off..	$395 52	
Amount charged off from furniture account....	200 00	
Charged off from subsistence account	65 30	
Gain on cloth account, as per inventory October 31st, 1890	1 57	
		662 39
		$79,148 47
CR		
Cash received from United States authorities on account of board and clothes furnished United States prisoners, sale of cloth to officers, from sale of grease, barrels, &c., and credited to their respective accounts...	$2,701 27	
Increase of stock on hand between fiscal years 1890 and 1891	565 69	
		3,266 96
Net cost of maintenance		$75,881 51
REPAIRS.		
Amount of bills audited by Board.....		$6,650 50
Credit by cash from sale of old iron		106 45
Net cost of repairs		$6,544 05

All items of expense, after making proper credits as appear in this report, when subdivided are as follows:

Maintenance	$75,881 51
Repairs	6,544 05
Paid discharged convicts.....	1,243 00
Salaries paid Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors...	9,017 73
Salaries paid Clerk, Deputy Keepers and other employes..	70,796 29
	$163,482 58
CR.	
By total earnings.....	74,371 50
Net loss.....	$89,111 08

For a more detailed report of the same I beg leave to refer you to the report of the Supervisor.

POPULATION.

The population has increased since the close of the last fiscal year. There were at that time in confinement 912. At the date of this

report there were 989; an increase of 77 inmates over the number at the end of the fiscal year 1890.

The number of convicts in the State Prison November 1st, 1890, was 875 males and 37 females, making in all 912.

Number of convicts received since November 1st, 1890, to date, 480 males, 18 females. Number discharged during the year, by remittance of time (Act April 2d, 1869), was 323 males, 19 females; by remittance of time (Act April 2d, 1869), United States prisoners, by order of United States Commissioner, 5 males; by order of the Supreme Court, 1 male; by Court of Pardons of New Jersey, 39; paroled, under provisions of Chapter 231 of the Laws of 1891, approved April 16th, 1891, 17; by order of Chief Justice, transferred to Insane Asylum, 3 males and 1 female; by Prison Physician, transferred to Bergen county, under Pregnant act, passed March 26th, 1889, 1; by death, 11 males and 2 females. Number of prisoners in State Prison at the date of this report, 960 males and 29 females; average number of convicts during the year, 951. During the year 1 male was returned from the Insane Asylum as cured, leaving the net number transferred and remaining, during the year, 2 males and 1 female.

HOW EMPLOYED.

The 960 male convicts at this date are accounted for as follows:

On hosiery contract	94
On shoe contract	100
On mats and matting contract	80
On brush contract	99
On shirt contract	86
On pants contract	96
On block contract	19
Shop runners	26
Hall runners, whitewashers and cleaners	44
Bakers	11
Cook-house	15
Wash-house	11
Barbers	5
Tailors	4
Shoemakers	7
Engineer	1
Firemen	6
Firemen's helpers	6
Blacksmiths	2
Blacksmiths' helpers	2
Machinists	2
Masons	2

Masons' helpers	2
Tinsmith	1
Locksmith	1
Bookbinder	1
Librarians	2
Painters	3
Carpenters	3
Plumbers	2
Steamfitter	1
Bucket men	4
Gatemen	2
Gardeners and yardmen	5
Shop-hall runner	1
Shop-hall scrubbers	2
Shop-hall truckmen	3
Shop-hall whitewashers and cleaners	3
Slug heater	1
Wood-chopper	1
Tower-runners	3
Lamp man	1
Old, infirm and unemployed	159
Sick in cells	24
Sick in hospital	15
Hospital attendants	2
Total males	960

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Its condition and conduct as referred to in report of last year, are again presented as in its fullest sense applicable at the present time.

The amount of work cheerfully performed in this department is surprising; the women scrub and whitewash their own hall, do their laundrying and make all new over and undershirts, towels, sheets, bed-ticks, and do all the mending necessary for the entire Prison. The female convicts have made the following articles, viz.:

FOR MALES.

Shirts	2,950
Sheets	1,181
Bed-ticks	585
Pillow-ticks	150
Pillow-slips	1,218
Blouses	203
Aprons	300
Towels	1,180

FOR FEMALES.

Chemise	80
Drawers	75
Dresses	90
Petticoats	56
Aprons	87

Also repaired the following articles:

Shirts of all kinds	7,314
Sheets, &c., &c	940

In addition to this they received from V. Henry Rothschild & Co., contractors, large numbers of shirts that they button, averaging 40,000 per month, requiring the constant daily labor of an average of twelve women, which nets the State for their labor a per diem per woman earning of 47½ cents, which sum is included in the earnings of the piece-price system.

Of the 342 prisoners who have been discharged under the Commutation act, approved April 5th, 1869, 263 of them earned the full allowance for good conduct, the other 79 having forfeited from five to seventy days of their allowance for violations.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There have been several changes and some improvements made during the year, which I think will have a healthful influence, namely, the wash-house, which was in the same building with the cook-house, has been moved to the building formerly used as a bath-house. This change I deemed very necessary, as the washing and cooking were in too close proximity for comfort and health. A bath-room has been fitted up under No. 2 shop, which is, I think, the most complete arrangement for bathing convicts of any I have seen in the United States. Twenty-four men can be bathed at one time, and each one privately. The room can be heated by steam, so that the temperature can be regulated at all times. An iron fence has been constructed on Third street, in front of the prison, protecting the lawn and making the front attractive by planting flowers and shrubs. All the out-buildings have been repaired; a tight board fence has been placed on the opposite side of the Prison lot, next to the canal.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the Prison has been pronounced as excellent by all visitors and the Inspectors. As attestation of this fact, it

is proper to state that no contagious or other disease, or diseases, produced by sanitary defects, have occurred during the year. For a more detailed statement I refer to the Prison Physician's Report.

LIBRARY.

The appropriation made by the last Legislature has enabled us to make a good selection of books, which, when completed, will add very much to our long-neglected library, and as much more could be very judiciously used.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The night school has been a great success; prisoners who did not know the alphabet can read and write with great facility; in fact, I have been astonished at the rapid progress they have made.

The school is divided in classes and taught by educated prisoners, under the supervision of an officer. It is a source of pleasure to the authorities to know how proud the prisoners are in knowing how to read and write when they go out in the world, and it is also a great factor in promoting good discipline.

PAROLE.

I believe the parole law, as being executed in New Jersey, the best parole system anywhere in the United States, and if its faithful operation can be continued it will prove a valuable factor in the reduction of crime; but should its execution fall under illegitimate influences it would then prove a law dangerous to the good order of society.

Of the whole number paroled under this law none have been returned to this institution.

Regular employment being absolutely essential to the granting of a parole, I would suggest as wise that some organized agency be adopted as a means of securing that employment previous to the egress of the criminal.

A parole should be possible only after the prisoner has had a positive experience of the rigor of the law, and been compelled to appreciate the certainty of punishment as consequent on the infraction of that law; it should be dependent also on good standing acquired by the prisoner whilst in prison; it should be admissible only on the certain assurance of the steady occupation of the prisoner after his exit from the Prison; it should be granted only on a satisfactory assurance of its being acceptable to the general sentiment of the reputable citizens of that community from which the prisoner was received; it should not be applicable in any case of second conviction for crime.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The increase of crime in the United States is certainly a cause for alarm. Owing to the Federal system of government it is almost impossible to estimate accurately how much is spent in the prevention and punishment of crime in this country, but Mr. Worms calculates, on fair premises, that this cost amounts to fifteen millions of dollars annually.

In Great Britain the cost of criminal justice and its administration is constantly on the increase, and it never was as high as at the present time; the ulterior cost of criminal proceedings added to these makes a total expenditure in the United Kingdom of seven and one-half millions pounds sterling. Apart from the accompanying danger to the community these figures afford ample food for most serious reflection. Already in the United States, to say nothing about the maintenance of prisons, penitentiaries and reformatories, the support of the police force alone involves an amount equal to one-tenth of the national expenditure.

England, with her industrial schools, has no doubt done much towards limiting crime, but notwithstanding the beneficent effects of these, the criminal classes still keep pace with the annual growth of her population.

In our own land, when we take into consideration the vast immigration from all climes and countries under the sun, and most of this from the lowest strata of society, as an addition to our own criminal classes, it is not surprising that leading penologists have sounded an alarm; they make the lamentable admission that crime is not only increasing in our midst, but increasing faster in proportion than the growth of population; nearly all statisticians tell the same story; such increase is more to be dreaded than war—war has become a transitory incident, but crime is far from being a passing incident; there appears to be not the faintest prospect of its coming to an end. While not affecting so seriously those who have passed the meridian of life, it must inevitably constitute conditions baneful to the prosperity of generations to come after us. When in a hundred years from now, excepting the casualties of war, our population will have become as dense as that of India, and farms reduced to one or two acres, these conditions will have become so exaggerated as to constitute a state of society absolutely appalling. What could possibly be done with such a vast army of criminals, produced through hereditary viciousness, parental neglect, diseased organism, with the host of accompanying deleterious environments?

It is impossible to discuss here the subject of the causation of crime. We can but glance at some of the reasons for its increase. Such increase is no doubt in some degree attributable to the unhealthy

concentration of population in our large cities, where the inducements to crime, the opportunities for crime, the facilities for instruction in crime and for concealing the same are greater than elsewhere.

A prominent divine but lately observed, in a public oration, that the problem of the age was the reaching of the people through religious and moral influences; that this in the large cities—festering sores on the body politic of the nation—was not being accomplished by the pulpit; that the means and appliances for effecting this purpose were not co-ordinate with the relative increase of population and crime.

Let us consider the influences of legislation on crime. Its present tendency seems bound to produce more crime. All law by its nature is coercive, but so long as the coercion is confined to a limited space and operates only at rare intervals, it has very little effect on the volume of crime; but when a law affects every member of a community every day of his life, such a law is certain to increase the population of gaols. The present legislative tendency seems to be towards the increasing passage of such laws, and so long as this is the case, the annual amount of crime will increase and a corresponding taint be cast on a larger body of the population so made candidates or recruits for the large army of criminals.

A crime, as it concerns us, is defined as that act which the law declares to be a crime and for which the State recognizes punishment. In the annals of history crime has been declared to exist in telling the truth, in exercising the body, and even in eating, except under certain restrictions; there is, in fact, no conduct which may not be criminal if the dominant power in any country enacts a law to punish it. On the other hand, the transgressor of the law, who, by his transgression, becomes a criminal, may be, according to his own ideas, entirely innocent, both in intention and action; the law may be even most extreme. At one time, in England, a man would hang for sweating a penny or snaring a hare.

Legal efforts to correct and punish crime may, accordingly, be unwittingly injurious by the excessive multiplication of penal statutes, seeming necessary because of the over-magnifying of the infraction of moral rules and by sweeping into one capacious and over-finely meshed net too great a variety of minor offenses elevated into crimes and too extended and remote grades of criminals.

A man goes to prison, for instance, for disobeying some municipal law; he comes out of prison the friend and associate of habitual criminals; he is transformed from a comparatively harmless member of society into a dangerous thief or a house-breaker. One person of this character is a greater menace to the community than a hundred offenders against municipal regulations. The present system of law-making undoubtedly tends to multiply this class of men.

The subject of criminal classification is much discussed. In my experience, the most dangerous class of criminals are under thirty-

five years, and the greatest amount of crime is committed by those between twenty and forty years. The older criminals, who have passed the meridian of life almost constantly in one prison or another, have become comparatively physically disqualified for bold enterprises, and by being shut up have lost their knowledge of persons and places; though feeling as strangers to the community, they are, nevertheless, so well remembered by the police that for the slightest offense they are again incarcerated. On the other hand, the young offender is familiar with all the tricks of the trade, and is competent to teach even the old offender.

PUNISHMENT AS A CORRECTION OF CRIME.

A criminal is one who has committed a crime, as defined by the law, and by the same, pronounced as deserving of punishment, but being at the same time morally diseased. The prison is the remedy intended to effect a cure, and chiefly through the means of judicious punishment. Punishment, then, has a true object; punishment which ceases to be, or is imperfectly punitive, is little less than a farce; no false philanthropy or maudlin sentimentalism should be allowed to thwart its real purpose; that purpose is not solely founded on the "Lex Talionis" (an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth), nor, in justice to the criminal, could it be inflicted only for the protection of society, nor simply to deter others from similar crimes.

In every sense is it as true and vital to-day as it was nearly two hundred years ago, that motto inscribed over the first separate-cell penitentiary (that of San Michele), built by Fontana, the architect of Clement XII., at Rome, in the year 1703—"Parvum est coercere improbos nisi probos efficias disciplina," *i. e.* it is of little use to restrain the wicked by punishment unless you make them virtuous by discipline.

Punishment is an expiatory discipline necessary to the preservation of the organic and fundamental order of society; at the same time the most effectual way to protect society is to reform the criminal; any means used effectually outside may be legitimate inside, but not necessarily politic or admissible. Under no circumstances in accord with the satisfaction of justice should a punitive receptacle for criminals be converted into a play-house.

Punishment should be inflicted with such a just positiveness that the criminal shall be impressed with the fact that it is a certain and necessary consequence of crime, and yet he should be made to understand that he is the object of a kindly sympathy which would legitimately assist in making him a better man.

The determinal sentence as recommended in the report of last year, for reasons therein stated, is again approved, and for an additional reason, which would seem conclusive in its favor. Heredity must be

accepted as one of the powerful agents in the reproduction and continuance of crime; the personality of individuals as comprised in their physical, mental and moral characteristics, fixed in their constitution by strong and continued habit, is certainly to be found impressed on their progeny. This source of the propagation of crime through lineal descent is undeniably preventable by the continued seclusion of the habitual criminal from society; as through prison confinement, as also by the absolute separation of the sexes in all prisons, almshouses and asylums used as receptacles for criminals, or those physically or mentally prostrated or depraved.

In the conduct of a prison at which punishment and reformation are equally the object, there is a continuous need of sagacious and conscientious officials.

The head of the Danish Prison Department at the Stockholm Prison Congress is represented as saying, "Give me the best possible regulations and bad directors, and there will be no success, but give me good directors, even with mediocre regulations, and I will answer for it that everything will go marvelously well."

Capable and reliable officials, while insisting with inflexible firmness on the enforcement of discipline, are able at the same time by tact and kindliness to diffuse around them a moralizing and helpful atmosphere.

If so fortunate as to have a corps of such officials trained to regard their duties from an honorable and elevated standpoint, a Warden, through the personal confidence established between the prisoner and such officials, can accomplish a power of good by discerning the private character, habits and capabilities of the prisoner, and in the direction of such personal discipline or indulgence as would best promote the true objects of punishment and the reform of the prisoner.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I reiterate the recommendation made last year, that the convicts be paid for over-work, and their earnings placed to their credit, so that they could help their dependent families during the term of imprisonment, and to assist them to live honestly when they return to society, until they can procure employment. Many leave the Prison with good intentions, but because of the great prejudice to overcome and lack of funds they become discouraged and drift back to their old associates and old habits. The State will gain by this arrangement, for the reason every prisoner will have an incentive in doing his task in order to earn something for himself, and thereby avoiding the constant reprimanding, and forcing the prisoner to do a fair day's work will be avoided and better discipline secured in the shops.

In view of the impossibility, in the present inadequate condition of the Prison space, of carrying out the requirements of the law as to

solitary confinement, I would urge an increase of accommodations, as provided for in the appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, made three years ago, for the erection of an additional wing, a hospital and a chapel. This increased accommodation is, in addition to a necessity for the execution of the law, further appealed for on the following grounds, viz.:

As a necessity to the preservation of the individuality of the criminal, without which reformatory efforts might readily be misdirected; also, because isolated cell life is more positively expressive of the individual loss of liberty, in itself a powerful factor in the infliction of punishment; also, as a preventive of mutual contamination, or, at least, of the opportunity of education from a lower to a higher grade of vice; lastly, as a preservative of good order and discipline in the prevention of the tyranny of brute force, as in the stronger occupant of the cell compelling the servility of the weaker.

As to the recognized necessity for increased accommodations for a hospital and chapel, the respective reports of Physician and Moral Instructors are referred to.

CONCLUSION.

I herein express my appreciation of the services rendered me by Your Excellency, for the uniform courtesies and advice you have given me in the performance of my duties, also to the Board of Inspectors, the Supervisor and all public officials and subordinates, who have advised and assisted me in discerning and executing the duties of my position.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. PATTERSON,
Keeper.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

To His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—In accordance with law and custom, I have the honor to present you herewith my annual report of the affairs and condition of the New Jersey State Prison, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891, whose Supervisor I became by your courteous appointment. Prior to such appointment—during the first five months of said fiscal year—the duties were performed by my predecessor, Mr. Henry L. Butler.

By examining the balance-sheet it will be seen that the inventory amounts to $26,142.79.

This inventory was made by impartial and disinterested business men, and with my injunction that no fictitious value or overestimate should be placed upon any item of property. The inventory is annexed in detail.

It will also be observed that the stock account reported of last year has been reduced $395.52. This is accounted for by the fact that the appraisers made an error in extending last year's subsistence account—288 pounds of beans inventoried at $1.50 per bushel, were extended as such a number of bushels instead of pounds, thereby increasing the stock on hand erroneously by the above amount.

The illness of the former Supervisor at the time of opening bids for supplies, necessitated my qualifying in the middle of the month of April, 1891; it was therefore impossible at that time to have an inventory of stock taken, consequently I am unable to state as definitely (as if inventory had been taken) what the actual cost to the State was of running the Prison during each of the administrations aforementioned.

By reference to the annual report of 1885, where two such exact periods occurred and where the amount of stock on hand at the close of each term varied but a few hundred dollars, in order to arrive at an estimate of said cost, it would seem fair to presume that now as then, with exception of accounts receivable, amounting March 31st, 1891, to $9,055.61; at close, October 31st, 1891, to $12,015.07; difference in favor of the latter period of $2,959.46 (which certainly gives my predecessor the most favorable proposition), that the inventory at the close of each period to be the same, a fair basis may be arrived at by which the cost can be shown.

Therefore, to present a clear and intelligible statement, the two terms of five and seven months each (these being the respective terms of the two administrations) are separately set forth in the accompanying exhibits, as well as those showing the entire expenditures of the year.

The current expenses for the year just closed, briefly stated, are as follows:

	November 30th, 1890, to March 31st, 1891.	April 1st, 1891, to October 31st, 1891.	Total.
Subsistence	$17,877 30	$26,488 69	$44,365 99
Number of days	151	214	365
Average daily number of men	942	958	951
Maintenance	33,665 52	42,215 89	75,881 51
Repairs	1,619 03	4,925 02	6,544 05
Money given to discharged convicts	479 50	745 50	1,243 00
Deputies' salaries	28,740 52	42,055 77	70,796 29
Salary of Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors	3,750 00	5,267 73	9,017 73
Total expenses	$68,272 67	$95,209 91	$163,482 58
SUBSISTENCE.			
Average cost per capita per diem	$0 12.57	$0 12.92	$0 12.78
Average cost per capita per annum	18 98	27 65	46 65
MAINTENANCE.			
Average cost per capita per diem	$0 23.66	$0 20.59	$0 21.86
Average cost per capita per annum	35 73	44 06	79 79
GENERAL EXPENSES.			
Average cost per capita per diem	$0 47.99	$0 46.44	$0 47.10
Average cost per capita per annum	72 47	99 38	171 91

The New Jersey State Prison stands debited on the books of the Comptroller October 31st, 1891, the sum of	$173,437 37
And credited as follows, by cash paid	79,869 31
Leaving a difference between receipts and expenditures of	$93,568 06

In order to make the two accounts agree, and show the exact position in which the New Jersey State Prison stands financially with the State of New Jersey for the fiscal year 1891, it will be necessary to make the following debits and credits.

The amount debited State Prison account was October 31st, 1891, as follows:

Maintenance	$85,170 51	
Repairs	7,209 84	
Salaries of Deputy Keepers	70,796 29	
Salaries of Supervisor, Keeper and Board of Inspectors, paid directly from the State Treasury	9,017 73	
Money given discharged convicts	1,243 00	
		$173,437 37

Less amount of bills incurred for expenses October, 1890, ordered paid November, 1890, but included in Supervisor's annual report of 1890, on account of maintenance ...	$6,674 63	
On account of repairs	559 34	
Amount of expenses incurred in removing woman under Pregnant act to her home, at Englewood, paid directly from the treasury	9 80	
Amount of increase on accounts receivable and stock on hand October 31st, 1891, over 1890	3,307 02	
		$10,550 79
This leaves the actual amount, inclusive of salaries of Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors, expended for the fiscal year, according to the books of the Supervisor, to be		$162,886 58

CONTRA.

Credit by cash paid	$79,869 81	
From which should also be deducted amount of cash returned to Comptroller of Treasury, but included in Supervisor's report of receipts for fiscal year 1890, it being the cash for month of October, though not returned until November, 1890	6,093 81	
		73,775 50
Making the amount of net deficiency, as reported by the Supervisor		$89,111 08
The amount of deficiency last year to be paid by the treasury was		$97,878 75
Deficiency this year		89,111 08
Leaving a gain this year as compared with last of		$8,767 67

While the amount charged on the books of the Comptroller of the Treasury shows the actual amount of receipts and expenditures of the Prison, and the difference there shown of expenditures over receipts to have been $93,568.06, such sum cannot properly be said to be the amount of deficiency for the year, as in that sum no credit is given for accounts receivable due from contractors, earnings of prisoners for month of October, 1891, that cannot be collected by law before the 10th of the month succeeding the close of the fiscal year, and stock purchased but not used, available for the following year, for the reason in making up the necessary amount to be appropriated for the current year, such amount could be very properly considered as cash on hand, thereby lessening by just so much the expenditure for the next fiscal year. Observing in your annual message for the fiscal year 1890 that Your Excellency called attention to the fact that the amounts of receipts and expenditures of the State Prison, as reported by the Comptroller of the Treasury, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors, varied, I made inquiry as to said cause and

found it was occasioned by the Supervisor and Board of Inspectors including in their report cash returned and bills ordered paid on the first Wednesday in November (they being for expenses incurred and cash received in October), while the Comptroller of the Treasury, not having received the cash or paid bills in October, properly excluded them from his report. Believing that there should not be such a difference between the various offices as regards the same account, I consulted with the Comptroller and Board of Inspectors and a conclusion was reached whereby instead of holding a meeting on the first Wednesday of November, to close up the accounts of the fiscal year, a meeting was held on the last of October, thereby enabling the Comptroller to receive the cash returned by the Supervisor and pay the bills ordered paid by the Board of Inspectors in his fiscal year. The accounts will not agree this year, owing to the fact of the Comptroller including in this fiscal year $0,093.81 cash received and $7,233.97 bills paid that were included in the Board of Inspectors' and Supervisor's reports of 1890; but in the next fiscal year's report the Comptroller's and the Board of Inspectors' reports will agree, and the Supervisor's so far as cash received, but so far as maintenance and general expenses of the Prison, they will not agree, as the Comptroller charges the State Prison with amount of bills paid less cash received, giving no credit for accounts receivable and stock on hand October 31st. As stock on hand and accounts receivable for the various State institutions at the close of the year, though in separate institutions and separate managements, are still the personal property of the State, and as the accounts receivable when paid are to be paid to the Treasurer, and the stock on hand lessens the expenditures the following year, or if sold, the revenue therefrom would be payable to the State Treasurer, it would seem to me that at the close of each year the Supervisor of the State Prison should present to the Comptroller of the Treasury a sworn certificate of the personal assets of that institution, and that the State Prison account should be credited with such amount, which, if done, would not only in the future regulate any apparent discrepancy, but make uniformity in all reports relative to the receipts and expenditures of the institution, which unless done, can never be other than as at present.

The earnings from convict labor during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891, amounted to	$74,371 50
While those of the previous year were but	61,082 64
Showing an increase of this year over last of	$13,288 86

The amounts paid into the State Treasury for the fiscal year 1891, and for which I hold the Treasurer's receipts, countersigned by the Comptroller of the Treasury, are as follows:

December 3d, 1890, to April 1st, 1891, amount returned by Henry L. Butler		$29,777 93
May 6th to October 30th, 1891, returned by myself		43,997 57
Total receipts for the year		$73,775 50
The amount paid into the Treasury for the fiscal year 1890 was		58,672 36
Showing an increase of cash received this year over last of		$15,103 14

The following statement shows the appropriate subdivision of expense account:

SUBSISTENCE.

Total cost of subsistence	$44,365 99	
Earnings in excess	30,005 51	
		$74,371 50
Average cost per capita per diem	$0.12.78	
Average cost per capita per annum	46.65	

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence, clothing and all necessary supplies	75,881 51	
Maintenance in excess of earnings	1,510 01	
		$74,371 50
Average cost per capita per diem	$0.21.86	
Average cost per capita per annum	79.79	

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Including maintenance, repairs, salaries of officers and Deputies, and all charges incident to the management and support of the Prison		$163,482 58
Average cost per capita per diem	$0.47.10	
Average cost per capita per annum	171.91	

BALANCE-SHEET.

Dr.

Maintenance	$75,881 51	
Repairs	6,544 05	
Amount paid discharged convicts	1,243 00	
Deputies' salaries	70,796 29	
Salaries of Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors	9,017 73	
		$163,482 58

Cr.

By total earnings	74,371 50
Deficit	$89,111 08

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 of buildings and machinery. Statement D shows the number of convicts, annual cost of subsistence and maintenance separately; also total cost, including all expenses, per man, with amount of earnings and net loss to the

State for fiscal years 1880 to 1891, inclusive. Statement E gives the number of prisoners, the earnings and the several items of expense, showing the per capita cost of maintenance during each year from the beginning of the fiscal year 1880 to the close of the fiscal year 1891.

By comparison with the report of 1890 it will be observed that the annual cost of maintaining a convict this year has been increased $8.54 per capita over the year 1890. This increase per capita is occasioned by advanced cost of supplies (principally subsistence) of $2.59; repairs 52 cents and salaries $5.43. The per capita per diem cost of subsistence for this year was $0.12.78, against $0.11.40 for the year 1890, an increase of one and thirty-eight hundredths of a cent, while that of maintenance, which includes subsistence, was only increased eighty-two hundredths of a cent. This clearly shows the increase per capita of $2.59 is attributable solely to the advanced cost of articles of subsistence. While the per annum per capita cost of subsistence this year shows an increase over last year of $5.03, it is but fair to state that this year the prisoners have been given a breakfast for five days in the week and a supper of mush and milk one day a week, the entire year, as against half that period last year, such arrangements having only been started May 1st, 1890. Prior to that time the men received simply bread and coffee for breakfast and supper, meat and vegetables being given them for dinner. I consider this change to have been eminently proper, for the men are required to work hard and are in need of good, plain and substantial food, and if taken from a purely business standpoint, it would be false economy to give them any less than at present and expect them to produce a fair day's labor and corresponding revenue. When it is considered that in order to furnish such meal that it requires the purchasing weekly of 1,750 pounds of shoulders, 40 bushels of potatoes, 160 pounds of oatmeal and 340 quarts of milk, and also to the same is added the advanced cost of supplies, it cannot but fail to show that, as compared with last year, all things being equal, in that department by careful management the expenses were less. It might be well to here state that the law requires, so far as practicable, all supplies to be purchased under contract, bids being solicited by advertisements and awards being made semi-annually, quantities to be furnished being specified. The appended table shows the articles bid for and price paid for such articles coming under the head of Subsistence Account. They embrace nearly all the articles chargeable to that account (except such as are purchased in open market during the summer months, such as tomatoes, cabbage, turnips, onions, carrots and apples). Assuming that the quantities contracted for are supplied, which is a fair presumption (as estimates are carefully made of quantities to be used when advertisement is made), it will be observed that the actual cost for the same articles in 1891 over 1890 was $1,335.90, and that the increase during all but one month of my administration was $1,510.35:

	November 1st, 1889, to May 1st, 1890.		May 1st, 1890, to November 1st, 1890.	
3,000 Pounds "G" sugar	$0 07¼	$217 50	$0 06¼	$187 50
3,000 Pounds "C" sugar	06¼	187 50	05	150 00
3,000 Gallons molasses	27	810 00	21	630 00
10,000 Pounds coffee	07	700 00	07	700 00
700 Pounds tea	19	133 00	18	126 00
1,500 Pounds rice	04½	67 50	04¼	63 75
6 Barrels hominy	3 40	20 40	3 00	18 00
3,000 Pounds salt codfish	05	150 00	03	90 00
20 Barrels mackerel	19 00	380 00	13 00	260 00
1,000 Pounds barley	03¼	32 50	02¼	22 50
5,000 Pounds soda	01⅛	56 25	01¼	62 50
10,000 Pounds soap	05	500 00	04⅛	412 50
3,500 Pounds tobacco	19	665 00	19	665 00
50 Sacks salt	1 25	62 50	1 20	60 00
300 Pounds pepper	19	57 00	20	60 00
4,000 Pounds currants	04½	180 00	04¾	190 00
2,500 Pounds raisins	06	150 00	07½	187 50
40 Dozen brooms	2 70	108 00	2 00	80 00
1,000 Gallons vinegar	12	120 00	16¾	107 50
100 Bushels peas	1 40	140 00	1 05	105 00
1,500 Pounds Jersey lard	07	105 00	06¾	101 25
13,000 Pounds oatmeal	02¾	357 50	02¾	357 50
400 Bushels beans	1 60	640 00	1 50	640 00
45,000 Pounds corned beef	04	1,800 00	04	1,800 00
87,000 Pounds fresh beef	05⅜	4,676 25	05½	4,785 00
24,000 Pounds salt pork	06¾	1,720 00	06⅞	1,650 00
7,000 Pounds mutton	05	350 00	06	420 00
39,000 Pounds shoulders	06¼	2,437 50	06⅞	2,681 25
350 Barrels flour	4 23	1,480 50	4 40	1,540 00
150,000 Pounds flour	01.63	2,445 00	01.73	2,595 00
100 Tons ice	4 00	400 00	15 00	1,500 00
24,000 Quarts milk	03.85	924 00	03	720 00
		$22,072 90		$22,967 75

	November 1st, 1890, to May 1st, 1891.		May 1st, 1891, to November 1st, 1891.	
3,000 Pounds "G" sugar	$0 06⅞	$206 25	$0 04⅝	$138 75
3,000 Pounds "C" sugar	05¼	157 50	03¾	112 50
3,000 Gallons molasses	21	630 00	14	420 00
10,000 Pounds coffee	07	700 00	07	700 00
700 Pounds tea	19	133 00	19	133 00
1,500 Pounds rice	04½	67 50	04½	67 50
6 Barrels hominy	2 50	15 00	4 00	24 00
3,000 Pounds salt codfish	02½	75 00	02½	75 00
20 Barrels mackerel	8 00	160 00	12 00	240 00
1,000 Pounds barley	02½	25 00	03	30 00
5,000 Pounds soda	01.30	65 00	01¼	62 50
10,000 Pounds soap	05¼	525 00	04⅝	462 50
3,500 Pounds tobacco	19	665 00	19	665 00
50 Sacks salt	1 30	65 00	1 20	60 00
300 Pounds pepper	15	45 00	14	42 00
4,000 Pounds currants	04¼	170 00	04¾	190 00
2,500 Pounds raisins	06¾	168 75	06	150 00
40 Dozen brooms	2 25	90 00	2 00	80 00
1,000 Gallons vinegar	12	120 00	10	100 00
100 Bushels peas	1 25	125 00	1 25	125 00
1,500 Pounds Jersey lard	06	90 00	07	105 00
13,000 Pounds oatmeal	02¾	357 50	03¾	487 50
400 Bushels beans	1 60	640 00	2 00	800 00
45,000 Pounds corned beef	03¾	1,687 50	04	1,800 00
87,000 Pounds fresh beef	04¾	4,132 50	05¾	5,002 50
24,000 Pounds salt pork	06⅞	1,650 00	07⅞	1,890 00
7,000 Pounds mutton	06	420 00	07½	525 00
39,000 Pounds shoulders	06.34	2,472 60	06.93	2,702 70
350 Barrels flour	5 20	1,820 00	5 40	1,890 00
150,000 Pounds flour	02.13	3,195 00	02.33	3,495 00
100 Tons ice	8 00	800 00	6 00	600 00
24,00 Quarts milk	04	960 00	03.20	768 00
		$22,433 10		$23,943 45

Total November 1st, 1890, to November 1st, 1891	$46,376 55
Total November 1st, 1889, to November 1st, 1890	45,040 65
Increase	$1,335 90

While the per capita cost of subsistence and maintenance was increased over last year respectively $0.1.38 and $0.0.82, by a comparison of the two terms of administration it will be readily observed that during the seven months, under my supervision, while subsistence was increased per capita from $0.12.57 to $0.12.92, that of maintenance (which includes subsistence) was decreased per capita from $0.23.66 to $0.20.59, a saving of expense on that account, between the two periods, of three and seven one-hundredths of a cent per capita.

There seems to exist an erroneous impression that the institution should be self-supporting. This is an impossibility. Self-maintenance is all that can reasonably be expected, and that only by having sufficient shop-room to employ all the available men and a careful and economical management in all the branches of the institution. When it is understood that it is only possible to employ out of a population of 989 but an average of 554, and that the earnings for the 554 are at the best but 50 cents per capita, and that the cost of maintaining the entire population is $0.47.10 per capita, that even self-maintenance is almost an impossibility.

Salaries of Deputies form the largest amount of the expenditures of the Prison, and show an increase this year over last of $3,411.49. This amount of increase is occasioned, with the exception of $755.84, by the employment of additional Deputies, the only amount that came under the control of the Supervisor being the $755.84, which became necessary owing to the need of employing additional clerical assistance in the offices of Supervisor and Clerk, such assistance having previously been rendered by prisoners, and it having been determined for the best interests of the State to dispense with such labor in those departments in the future, beyond that sum the number employed and the amount paid them being by law entirely out of the control of the Supervisor. The law places the power of appointment and discharge in the hands of the Keeper, and the compensation to be paid them being fixed by the Board of Inspectors. It has been recommended that the matter of Deputies and their salaries should be fixed by statute, and that the number be limited to one for every twenty convicts, and that a certain civil service examination should be gone through to test their competency. So far as pertains to regulating salaries by law and passing an examination, I concur in said recommendation, but as to placing a limit of Deputies to conform to a decrease or increase of prisoners I believe that it would be a very bad policy, for, with the fluctuating population of a prison, it would necessitate the frequent additions or dismissals of officers. Such constant changes would have a marked tendency to depreciate the necessary efficiency required of an officer. The duties of a Deputy require long hours of service, vigilance and efficiency, and I believe they should receive a fair and reasonable consideration. From my observation and present experience I do not consider that the compensation paid them is excessive. As to whether the number of officers

employed at present is in excess of the needs of the institution, that is a question that does not come under my jurisdiction.

While the amount expended for discharged convict clothing shows an increased per capita cost of 43 cents, that of clothing shows a decrease of $1.13 per capita. The increase on discharged convict clothing is accounted for by the fact that with concurrence of the Board of Inspectors, we have purchased cloth and leather, and now make our clothes and shoes given to our discharged convicts. Upon familiarizing myself with the different branches coming under my supervision, I ascertained that the clothing furnished prisoners on discharge cost the State $3.70 per suit complete, consisting of hat, shoes and clothes. The suits were of a very inferior quality, and entirely unsuited for the purposes intended. The shoes, while from outward appearances indicated a serviceable article, proved, upon examination, to be but a miserable apology, the component parts of the soles being made up largely of paper. The prisoner thus clothed was discharged, and the uniform then given being well known, he was at once the target for all with whom he came in contact, as a discharged prisoner. The prisoners work hard, and the least the State can do is to furnish them a good, plain and substantial suit of clothing. While I believe that every effort should be made to run the institution upon an economical basis, and it is my aim to do so, still I consider that it was not only false economy to furnish them with such suits as heretofore given them, but a discredit to the State of New Jersey to clothe her discharged prisoners in that manner. Now, under the provisions that we have made, the cloth being purchased in the warp and furnished in two or three different patterns, enables us to have a small variety of suits, and leather and bottom stock being purchased, by utilizing the labor of some of the prisoners we are at a small increase per capita able to furnish each prisoner on discharge a plain but substantial suit of clothing. Besides, the prisoners, when discharged, are relieved of the notoriety previously given them by the regulation suit then in vogue.

While the gas-plant we built last year gives us a better light at much less cost than that furnished by the City Gas Company (the exhibits showing that this year, notwithstanding that during the first two months of it we were compelled to use the city gas at an expense of $927.68), the expenses were less on that account this year by $1,621.66. Still it cannot be said that gaslight is sufficient for the needs of an institution of this character. This institution in that particular should be placed upon an equality with like institutions throughout the country, and in my judgment this would be a proper time to have a plant and system of electric light. This system of lighting prisons is almost universally being adopted, and its adoption here would supply a long-needed want, besides a great improvement throughout the whole Prison.

While I have had the material on hand October 31st, 1891, charge-

able to repair account inventoried, I did not include it in the assets of the Prison for the reason that it was never done before, and as undoubtedly a portion of it was purchased last year, I simply append it as a memorandum of stock, not wishing to make any unfair comparison, though I think it should have been previously included in stock account, and I intend in the future to have it placed there. It amounts this year to $3,164.40.

While the amounts expended for repairs this year exceed those of last year $352.34, there have been improvements outside of the ordinary which by far more than increases the extra amount expended. The lawn in front of the entire Prison was re-graded, sodded and laid out with flower-beds, an iron fence erected in front of the Prison, a new smokestack erected, the Keeper's apartments entirely renovated and parlors decorated, a new bath-house erected, the old bath-house altered for a wash-house, the wash-house added to the cook-house, the barn and front fences painted, besides the regular needed repairs that are required from year to year.

The daily average number in confinement during the year was 951, 919 of whom were males and 32 females, the average having been decreased 22 from the previous year. The average from November to March 31st was 942, and from April 1st to October 31st, 958.

Upon entering upon my duties as Supervisor, I found in operation the following contracts:

Lynn & Pettit, manufacturing mats and matting.
Powell & Bro., manufacturing hosiery.
John B. Iredell, manufacturing shoes.
V. Henry Rothschild & Co., manufacturing shirts.
V. Henry Rothschild & Co., manufacturing pants.
John Tobin, manufacturing brushes.
John Tobin, manufacturing blocks.

The following table shows the number of men on contracts at first and last of each month during the fiscal year just ended:

	First of the Month.	Last of the Month.
1890.		
November	538	551
December	550	561
1891.		
January	551	561
February	564	563
March	561	559
April	559	557
May	558	554
June	551	550
July	546	534
August	541	542
September	542	557
October	557	568

Making a daily average of 554¾.

Upon examining the contracts, I found embodied therein the following provision:

That if after three months' experience in working the contracts, the prices named for the work should fail to yield an average per capita earning of at least fifty cents per diem, then the prices should be so re-adjusted as to produce said daily average.

This provision was inserted in these contracts for the reason that under former contracts the State had been unable to realize a fair compensation for the labor of the men, owing to the fact that the prices bid for articles to be manufactured were so low, and the impossibility of the authorities to ascertain from any reliable source the amount of labor that could be performed by the prisoners, so as to fix upon such prices as would return a fair revenue for such labor.

In accordance with said provision, I ascertained that the Supervisor had adjusted the prices of two contractors, the prices bid per piece and guaranteed having failed to yield a sufficient sum. Upon investigation of the amount charged and standing unpaid by the contractors, I ascertained that the reason of its non-payment was that they disputed the right of the Supervisor to make such re-adjustment, notwithstanding they agreed under their contract that such adjustment should be made. I purpose in the near future to bring this question before the Attorney-General for advisement.

The contracts require quantities to be produced eleven months of the year; the other month, if so desired, is available for the fixing of machinery, taking stock, &c. Last year but one contractor availed himself of such opportunity, while this year three contractors availed themselves of the full period, and one a part of this time. Notwithstanding said fact, we are able to report an increased earning over last year of $13,288.86, which is certainly very gratifying, considering the loss of time on account of the unemployed men.

The problem of the employment of convict labor is a serious question, and one that has received a great deal of consideration and many varied opinions as to the system of labor that they shall be employed at, that will in the least affect honest labor and at the same time produce a revenue to the State. The sentence pronounced by the court is that the prisoner shall be placed at hard labor, therefore, with the strong sentiment of opposition against such labor, there necessarily devolves upon the manager of such labor a great responsibility in carrying out the enforcement of such sentence in order to secure for the State, whose representative he becomes, a revenue from such labor as will reduce the expense of maintaining the criminal classes, and at the same time properly protect the interests of the honest laboring classes from any undue competition from the employment of such labor. With a diversified system of labor such as is in operation in this Prison, but changed from the present piece-price to the old contract one, with the present restrictions, I believe that

to a certain extent such results would be accomplished. Beyond the fact that the law is imperative that the prisoner shall be compelled to work at hard labor, I am strongly in favor of employing the criminal classes for many reasons, chief of which are as follows:

First, because it is a necessity that they should be taught that it is essential to labor, and, so far as possible, put them in the way of earning their livelihood, and also to show them the evil consequences of idleness.

Second, because if they were allowed to remain in idleness it would not only result in making imbeciles and lunatics of them, but turn loose upon the community thousands of men to prey upon society who, through their enforced idleness, coupled with their criminal proclivities, did not appreciate the necessity of labor nor respect the law.

Third, and not by any means least, because this class should be made to earn something towards their support, thereby not only saving those who have to pay most towards their support (the laboring classes, from a large yearly expenditure on account of their maintenance), but at the same time benefiting themselves both mentally, morally and physically. While, as I have just stated, I believe that they should be employed, still I am strongly opposed to such labor being employed to the detriment of honest labor. The system in vogue in this State of employing convicts on the piece-price system, while necessitating a variety of industries and intended to come less in competition with honest labor, I believe to be a bad one, for the reason that the very object for which it was intended is defeated, as from my short observation and also from those who have had an opportunity to study its workings, it is estimated that at least 25 per cent. more production is thrown upon the market to the detriment of honest labor and corresponding benefit to the contractors, to say nothing of the loss of revenue to the State. Under the old system of contract labor, the contractor paid so much for the labor required (never less than 50 cents), and the State was relieved of the responsibility of the quantity and quality produced, the working of the convicts under both systems being similar, and the officers of the shop simply required to preserve discipline. Under the present system the contractors pay by the piece, and the officer, besides looking after the discipline of the shop, has to force his men to a certain production, and thus the State, in order to procure the revenue, which is less than under the former system, is forced to increase the amount of production, necessarily throwing more goods upon the market to compete with honest labor, at less expense to the contractor and a corresponding loss to the State.

While no present legislation can affect present contracts, that have two years to run, still in view of the facts as above presented, it would seem to me that the question of labor should receive a careful consideration by the Legislature prior to expiration of the existing contracts, and from my belief, it would seem to be for the best interest

of both the State and honest labor that then the present piece-price be repealed, and that the contract system be substituted in its place with the same restriction as under the present law, that not more than one hundred persons be employed on any industry, and also that all goods manufactured in the State prisons or penitentiaries or reformatories be stamped in a legible and conspicuous manner with the words, "Manufactured in the New Jersey State Prison, Penitentiaries or Reformatories," so that all persons purchasing such goods shall be able to know the character of the goods they are buying; and further, that the responsibility of seeing that the goods are so marked shall devolve upon a managing agent of the institution where such goods are manufactured, and any attempt to remove said stamp to be considered a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment; and further, that a similar law to that of the State of Pennsylvania be passed, providing that all goods manufactured or sold in this State shall be stamped, "Manufactured by Convict Labor." By the necessity of carrying on such a variety of industries in order to so far as possible secure a revenue to the State, and at the same time prevent undue competition with honest labor, it requires a large amount of shop-room. The shop-room is entirely inadequate to the needs of the institution, and additional shop-room has long been a needed commodity. I would, therefore, recommend that the arseual ground and buildings be given up to the Prison, and fitted for its use. This would enable us to introduce other iudustries, thereby increasing our revenue, being able to have sufficient room to properly employ those now at work besides making room to use all other available men. By such a provision it would give the Prison ample ground-room and shops for the employment of convicts for many years to come. The wisdom of such change, I feel, would be satisfactorily demonstrated by the amount of increased revenue, and in my judgment the State would in a few years be more than compensated by such change, to say nothing of the many benefits that would accrue to the management of the Prison. I would also recommend that the appropriation of $2,000 made to the Keeper to enable him to pay the convicts on their discharge, be increased so that the prisoners could be paid something for their labor; such sums to be placed to their credit in the office, so that they might be able to help their dependent families and also to assist them to live honestly. Should such a law be in operation, it would not only be of benefit to the men and their families, but would have a good effect upon the discipline of the institution, besides give the men an incentive to work, which would necessarily increase the revenue and would in all probability more than compensate the State for such expenditure. There is a law at present on the statute-book requiring the Keeper and Acting Inspector to place to the credit of the convict such sums as they may deem just (provided the earning shall exceed the weekly cost of his maintenance), but the law is inoperative for the reason that no provision is made to enable them to be paid after such credits

have been made. I would also recommend that as soon as practicable, the appropriation made in 1888, of $30,000 for water system, in 1890, of $100,000 for an additional wing to the prison, and in 1890, the $500 to purchase the library, be given to the authorities to be used for the purposes designated.

I recognize fully the fact that Your Excellency knows the need the Prison has of additional cell-room accommodations, and it is therefore only necessary to briefly call attention to the necessity of receiving the appropriation in order to commence the building of the additional wing, long needed, which should be done at the earliest possible moment.

For the statistical record of prisoners, sanitary, moral and religious conditions of the convicts, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the Clerk, Board of Inspectors, Physician and Moral Instructors.

While this report embraces the operation of the entire fiscal year, it must be remembered that the last seven months of it only have been under a change of administration, and notwithstanding that the cost per capita of maintaining the institution has been increased over last year, we still have been able to reduce the amount of deficiency from $97,000 to $92,000. The result taken as a whole seems to me to be very satisfactory.

To Your Excellency as well as the Keeper and Board of Inspectors, I feel under a deep sense of obligation for the many courtesies extended to me and cordial co-operation in all measures concerning the management and working of the institution, to which, in a large measure, are due the flattering results attained during the last fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. SEYMOUR,
Supervisor.

INVENTORY

OF THE

PERSONAL PROPERTY

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison,

Taken October 31st, 1891.

INVENTORY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

FURNITURE ACCOUNT.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

1	Large desk	$35 00	
1	Writing desk	25 00	
1	Revolving chair	6 00	
3	Chairs, at $1.50	4 50	
1	Revolving desk chair (broken)	50	
1	Safe	5 00	
1	Letter press	5 00	
1	Water cooler	7 50	
1	Looking glass	50	
2	Spittoons, at 25 cents	50	
1	Iron spittoon	1 00	
2	Office stamps, at $4; 2 old ones, at 25 cents	8 50	
1	Waste basket	15	
2	Maps, at $2.50	5 00	
1	Descriptive measure	3 00	
1	Plan of cemetery	2 00	
1	Platform scale	12 00	
2	Post-office scales, small, $1.50; large, $2	3 50	
1	Carpet, on floor	8 00	
2	Book cases, at $20	40 00	
2	Thermometers, at 10 cents	20	
1	Hat rack	75	
1	Argand burner	5 00	
3	Letter files, at $2 50	7 50	
6	Transfer cases of indices, at 65 cents	3 90	
1	Clock (8-day)	5 00	
			$195 00

ENTRY.

1	Hat rack	$8 00	
1	Step ladder	2 50	
1	Large rope mat at outer door	3 00	
2	Office mats, at $1.50	3 00	
1	Spittoon	50	
1	Umbrella stand	1 50	
2	Chairs in corridor, at $2.50	5 00	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	45 00	
3	Office mats, at 50 cents	1 50	
1	Long-handle brush	1 00	
25	Yards cocoa hall matting, at 25 cents per yard	12 50	
			83 50

OFFICE OF KEEPER AND SUPERVISOR.

1	Library desk	$45 00	
1	Desk, Supervisor	47 00	
1	Desk, Keeper	47 00	

1	Chair, Supervisor	$5 00	
1	Chair, Keeper	6 00	
1	Chair	4 50	
1	Small map of New Jersey	2 00	
1	Walnut book case	50 00	
1	Looking glass	7 00	
2	Waste baskets, at 20 cents	40	
1	Hat rack	75	
2	Chairs, at $1.50	3 00	
1	Carpet, on floor	12 00	
1	Safe, for use of Supervisor	90 00	
1	Safe, for use of Keeper	60 00	
2	Spittoons, at 50 cents	1 00	
1	Case with glass front	5 00	
1	Shoe case	1 50	
1	Spittoon, china, nickel top	75	
1	Water pitcher and glasses and tray	1 00	
2	Ink stands—Keeper and Supervisor's	30	
1	Check punch in case—Supervisor's	19 00	
			$408 20

ARMORY.

2	Walnut bedsteads, at $9	$18 00	
30	Yards carpet, on floor, at 75 cents	22 50	
2	Bed springs, at $2.50	5 00	
3	Chairs, at 50 cents	1 50	
1	Looking glass	25	
1	Stove and pipe	18 00	
1	Broom, 1 coal shovel	50	
	Oil cloth in toilet-room	1 00	
			66 75

RECEPTION-ROOM.

1	Clock (8-day)	$5 00	
8	Walnut chairs, at $1.50	12 00	
1	Painting	3 00	
1	Library desk	35 00	
1	Center table, Italian marble top	12 00	
1	Sofa	12 00	
45	Yards carpet and border, at $1.50	67 50	
3	Rugs, at 75 cents	2 25	
2	Window shades, at 50 cents	1 00	
1	Book stand	3 00	
1	Revolving chair	3 50	
1	Ink stand, mucilage cup, &c.	50	
			156 75

ROOM ANNEX TO RECEPTION-ROOM.

1	Walnut table and drawer	$2 00	
1	Lantern	1 00	
2	Baskets, at 25 cents	50	
4	Brooms	50	
1	Dust brush and pan	50	
1	Shoe cupboard	1 50	
1	Step ladder	50	
1	Looking glass	10	
1	Chair, at 50 cents, 1 stool, at 25 cents	75	
1	Carpet sweeper	2 00	
1	Closet	5 00	
1	American flag	30 00	
1	Large closet	10 00	
			54 35

ROOM OVER CLERK'S OFFICE.

25	Yards carpet on floor, at 75 cents	$18 75	
1	Sideboard, antique	20 00	
11	Dining-room chairs, at $2	22 00	
1	Card table	7 00	
1	Looking glass	2 00	
1	Spittoon	25	
1	Dining extension table	15 00	
1	Lounge	5 00	
1	Water pitcher, 17 goblets, 10 tumblers, 11 small glasses	3 50	
			$93 50

INSPECTORS' ROOM.

	Carpet on floor and rug	$10 00	
1	Committee table	16 00	
1	Marble-top table	8 00	
1	Hat rack	25 00	
1	Tete-a-tete	8 00	
6	Chairs, at $6	36 00	
1	Water pitcher	1 00	
	Plan of prison, large and small	18 00	
1	Spittoon	25	
2	Window shades and 2 lambrequins	6 00	
1	Waste basket	25	
1	Argand burner	10 00	
1	Chest of drawers	4 00	
1	Veranda rocking chair	2 00	
			144 50

CORRIDOR.

1	Parlor suit of furniture, 7 pieces	$170 00	
1	Veranda chair	2 00	
1	Sheepskin rug	3 50	
1	Spittoon	1 00	
	Lambrequin shades and lace curtains	15 00	
2	Pictures, at $6	12 00	
236	Yards carpet and lining (new 1886)	188 80	
1	Table with drawer	4 00	
1	Card table	7 00	
1	Mat	1 50	
			404 80

CENTER.

1	Writing desk	$40 00	
8	Spittoons, at 10 cents	80	
1	Clock	40 00	
1	Arm chair	6 00	
1	Revolving stool	3 00	
1	Large bell	2 00	
1	Striking gong	5 00	
1	Thermometer	10	
1	Water cooler	8 75	
1	Dust brush and pan	35	
	Handcuffs, &c	50 00	
1	Argand burner	5 00	
1	Organ (gift)	.....	
18	Straight jackets (new, at $10)	180 00	
2	Brooms, at 10 cents	20	
1	Large sprinkling pot	1 50	
1	Mat	3 00	
1	Ink stand, mucilage cup, &c	1 50	
			347 20

PARLOR.

92	Yards carpet on floor and border	$180 00	
2	Plush sofas, at $50	100 00	
8	Plush seat chairs, at $6	48 00	
2	Marble-top tables, at $20	40 00	
1	Small stand	1 00	
2	Ottomans, at $3 50	7 00	
1	Plush rocker	9 00	
1	Sleepy Hollow rocker	10 00	
1	Easy chair	20 00	
1	Easy chair, large	45 00	
	Lambrequins and curtains	90 00	
2	Rugs (large, $9; 2 small, at $3)	15 00	
2	Spittoons, at $1	2 00	
	Set of bronze mantel ornaments	50 00	
2	Sheepskin rugs, at $3	6 00	
			$623 00

YARD ADJOINING FEMALE WING, CONTENTS OF.

	Hot-house, plants, tools, &c	$150 00	
	Garden utensils	10 00	
2	Lawn mowers, 1 at $5, 1 at $8	13 00	
100	Feet hose, at 10 cents	10 00	
1	Set of ice tongs	3 00	
5	Coal hods, at 25 cents	1 25	
1	Wheelbarrow	50	
1	Garden seat	10 00	
2	Hatchets, at 25 cents	50	
1	Ice pick	25	
2	Shovels, at 15 cents	30	
8	Water pails, at 10 cents	80	
2	Large pedestal flower pots (terra cotta)	10 00	
70	Feet hose, at 10 cents; 1 reel, $1	8 00	
2	Benches, at $1	2 00	
			219 60

STABLE-ROOM.

3	Chairs	$1 00	
1	Table	1 00	
1	Stove and pipe	6 00	
1	Set of double harness	55 00	
1	Set of single harness	25 00	
2	Blue lap robes (worn)	1 00	
1	Pair horse blankets	3 00	
1	Axe, 1 saw, 1 square	1 50	
2	Brooms, at 10 cents	20	
1	Clock	75	
1	Coal hod	50	
1	Step ladder	50	
1	Whip	50	
1	Bench	50	
			96 45

STABLE PROPER.

1	Two horse coach	$275 00	
1	Saddle	2 50	
1	Two seat carriage	140 00	
1	Double set harness (old)	8 00	
1	Single set harness	5 00	
1	Set of draft harness	12 00	
1	Horse Dutch collar	1 00	

4	Forks and 3 shovels, at 25 cents	$1 75	
1	Cart harness	7 00	
50	Feet rubber hose, at 10 cents	5 00	
1	Hay cutter (N. G.)	1 00	
2	Leather back brushes, at 75 cents	1 50	
1	Currycomb	15	
2	Brooms (old)	10	
1	Wagon jack	1 50	
	Lot of manure	8 00	
1	Express wagon	30 00	
1	Heavy wagon	30 00	
1	New ladder (20-foot)	4 00	
1	Scythe and stone	75	
	Remnant of grain cradle	25	
	Heavy wagon wheels	3 00	
2	Wheelbarrows	3 00	
1	Depot wagon (2 seat)	100 00	
1	Buggy	15 00	
1	Wagon with oil tank on	50 00	
1	New sleigh	170 00	
1	Hose reel	1 50	
1	Plush robe	10 00	
1	New wolf robe, $30; 1 old, $6	36 00	
2	New scythes, at 75 cents	1 50	
4	Horse collars (old)	1 00	
1	Water sprinkler	25	
4	Buckets, at 25 cents	1 00	
2	Milk pails, at 25 cents	50	
2	Wash basins and 2 cups	30	
1	Two wheel cart	20 00	
1	Swill barrel	1 50	
			$949 05

GAS-HOUSE.

2	Ladders	$4 00	
1	Table	50	
1	Bench and vise	12 00	
	Lot of tools under bench	12 00	
1	Scoop, 25 cents; broom, 15 cents; axe, 15 cents	55	
1	Stone wagon	10 00	
2	Wheelbarrows	2 00	
1	Wheelbarrow	1 50	
			42 55

CARPENTER SHOP.

4	Work benches	$12 00	
2	Glue pots	1 00	
6	Trusses, 2 chests and carpenters' tools	75 00	
15	Clamps, at 50 cents	7 50	
4	Closets, at $1.50	6 00	
1	Clock	2 00	
1	Step ladder, at $1; 1 new ladder, $2	3 00	
1	Stool and grindstone	3 00	
1	Tub and 2 pails	1 00	
1	Turning lathe and buzz saw attached	5 00	
			115 50

SCHOOL-ROOM.

31	Wood-bottom stools, at 25 cents	$7 75	
24	Slates, at 6 cents	1 44	
4	Long school desks, at $7	28 00	
1	Desk for teacher	4 50	

1	Blackboard	$1 00	
3	School maps, at $1	3 00	
7	Spittoons, at 10 cents	70	
			$46 39

PAINT-SHOP.

4	Small benches, at 25 cents	$1 00	
	Lot of paint brushes	12 00	
2	Old net frames, at 50 cents	1 00	
4	Tables, at 75 cents	3 00	
1	Arm chair (old)	25	
2	Coffins, at $2.50	5 00	
1	Step ladder	2 50	
1	Pair trusses	50	
4	Fire buckets, at 75 cents	3 00	
6	Water pails, at 20 cents	1 20	
6	Zinc pails, at 75 cents	4 50	
2	Closets, at $4	8 00	
1	Tub	50	
			42 45

BOOK BINDERY.

2	Heavy clamps	$10 00	
1	Paper cutter	2 50	
1	Pasteboard cutter and bench	2 00	
1	Pail	20	
1	Paste bucket	30	
1	Stool and table	75	
			15 75

SHOEMAKERS' SHOP.

	Lot of lasts	$6 00	
4	Shoemaker benches, at $1	4 00	
	Lot shoemakers' tools	20 00	
20	New stools, at 25 cents	5 00	
1	Cupboard	3 00	
2	Trusses, at 25 cents	50	
1	Pail and tub	75	
			39 25

BARBER SHOP.

1	Table	$2 00	
3	Wood-seat chairs, at 40 cents	1 20	
3	Spittoons, at 10 cents	30	
1	Step ladder	50	
1	Dust brush	15	
1	Broom	10	
1	Small looking glass	25	
	Large looking glass, $1; 1 copper boiler, $1	2 00	
	Dust pan, 10 cents; 1 clock, 50 cents	60	
5	Razors, at 50 cents; 1 hone, $1.50; 1 pair scissors, 50 cents	4 50	
1	Pair hair clippers	2 00	
5	Dozen towels, at 60 cents per dozen	3 00	
3	Hair sheets, at 25 cents	75	
1	Comb and brush	35	
1	Neck duster	75	
			18 45

LIBRARY.

	Value of books	$500 00	
			500 00

DRUG OFFICE.

1	Mahogany table	$10 00	
4	Chairs, at $2	8 00	
1	Dentist chair and stand	30 00	
40	Yards carpet, on floor, at $1.25	50 00	
40	Yards linoleum on drug-room floor and adjoining, at 30 cents per yard	12 00	
3	Spittoons, at 25 cents	75	
1	Student lamp	2 00	
1	Looking glass	1 25	
1	Pair drug scales (in case)	15 00	
	Lot of medical books, including U. S. Dispensatory	14 00	
1	Thermometer	50	
	Lot of labeled bottles on shelves	40 00	
2	Wedgewood mortars, at $1.50	3 00	
1	Iron mortar	1 25	
1	Extra large Wedgewood mortar	6 00	
1	Set brass counter scales	10 00	
3	Large graduates, at 75 cents; 2 small ones, at 40 cents	3 05	
	Lot of empty bottles (assorted sizes)	7 00	
	Case of surgical instruments	50 00	
	Case catheters and bougies	30 00	
	Case dissecting tools	20 00	
	Case dental instruments	10 00	
	Galvanic battery	20 00	
	Stomach pump	5 00	
2	Long benches, at $1	2 00	
3	Foot stools, at 20 cents	60	
1	Ink stand and pen rack	1 25	
1	Lounge, leather covered	20 00	
	Machine for gas-making for treating consumptives (not in use)	20 00	
1	Water cooler	3 00	
	Lot of tinware (in use)	1 00	
1	Commode	2 00	
			$398 65

HOSPITAL.

18	Bedsteads, iron, at $4	$72 00	
1	Bedstead, wooden	1 50	
2	Commodes (1 old), at $2	4 00	
4	Closets, at $4	16 00	
4	Tables, at $1.75	7 00	
5	Chairs (3 old), at 50 cents	2 50	
4	Benches, large, at $1	4 00	
17	Benches, small, at 40 cents	6 80	
1	Stretcher	1 00	
18	Stools, at 25 cents	4 50	
1	Lounge (old)	3 00	
1	Writing desk	5 00	
4	Wash stands, at $2	8 00	
1	Ice box	4 00	
1	Screen	1 25	
1	Blackboard	50	
1	Clock	75	
25	Spittoons (14 old), at 10 cents	2 50	
1	Dust brush	10	
5	Brooms, at 10 cents	50	
4	Window shades, at 25 cents	1 00	
6	Water pails, at 25 cents	1 50	
1	Bed pan	75	

4	Urinals, glass, at 35 cents	$1 40	
1	Thermometer	50	
1	Medicine case	1 00	
			$151 05

HOSPITAL ANNEX.

1	Milk strainer	$0 40	
28	Mess pans (1-quart), at 10 cents	2 80	
7	Mess pans (1-pint), at 10 cents	70	
20	Tin plates, at 3 cents	60	
33	Tin cups, at 3 cents	99	
9	Side dishes (China), at 5 cents	45	
9	Butter plates, at 2 cents	18	
30	Tablespoons, at 2 cents	60	
10	Teaspoons, at 2 cents	20	
20	Knives, at 2 cents	40	
29	Forks, at 2 cents	58	
1	Carving knife, 1 carving fork	75	
1	Soup spoon	02	
2	Salt cellars, at 3 cents	06	
2	Pepper boxes, at 2 cents	04	
4	Milk cans (10 quart), at $1	4 00	
3	Half gallon measures, at 15 cents	45	
2	Butter pails, at 30 cents	60	
2	Dust pans, at 10 cents	20	
2	Pint dippers, at 5 cents	10	
2	Frying pans, at 25 cents	50	
4	Wash basins, at 10 cents	40	
1	Dish pan	30	
1	Foot bath	50	
2	Milk shakes, at 3 cents	06	
2	Tumblers, at 5 cents	10	
1	Gallon pail	25	
2	Gas stoves, at $1.50	3 00	
2	Glass graduals, at 40 cents	80	
2	Feeding cups (China), at 30 cents	60	
10	Table cloths, at 5 cents	50	
			21 18

ROOM OVER KEEPER'S OFFICE.

1	Wardrobe	$12 00	
	Carpet on floor (40 yards), at $1.25	50 00	
3	Chairs, at $1.50	4 50	
	Bedstead, wash stand and bureau (marble top)	20 00	
	Chamber set, bowl and pitcher, 2 cups and slop jar	2 00	
	Bed spring	9 00	
			97 50

BED-ROOM NO. 1, SOUTH SIDE.

1	Bed-room suit, viz., bedstead, marble-top dressing case, and marble-top wash stand	$35 00	
1	Picture	5 00	
1	Spring bed bottom	9 00	
	Lace curtain, lambrequin and shades	10 00	
1	Toilet set, E and B and C	2 00	
1	Earthen foot bath (cracked)	50	
3	Red rep chairs, at $2	6 00	
1	Rocker	2 50	
3	Mantel ornaments	3 00	
40	Yards carpet on floor, at 75 cents per yard	30 00	
1	Camp chair	2 00	
			105 00

ROOM NO. 2, SOUTH SIDE.

	Bed-room suit, bedstead, dressing case, wash stands, &c.....	$45 00	
2	Wardrobes, at $20.....	40 00	
1	Looking glass.....	15 00	
1	Arm chair.....	6 00	
1	Camp chair.....	1 00	
	Lace curtains, lambrequin and shades.....	10 00	
1	Spittoon.....	1 00	
5	Red plush chairs, at $3.....	15 00	
1	Rocker.....	2 50	
1	Picture, $5; 1 bed spring bottom, $4.....	9 00	
2	Rugs.....	4 00	
24	Yards carpet on floor, at $1.50 per yard.....	36 00	
21	Yards border on floor, at $1.50 per yard.....	31 50	
			$216 00

BED-ROOM NO. 3, SOUTH SIDE.

24	Yards carpet on floor, at $1.50.....	$36 00	
21	Yards border, at $1.50.....	31 50	
4	Rep-seat chairs, at $2.50.....	10 00	
1	Cane-seat rocker.....	3 00	
1	Toilet set (wash basin, slop jar, &c.).....	5 00	
1	Bed-room suit, viz., bedstead, dressing case, wash stand.....	45 00	
2	Set lace curtains, lambrequin.....	8 00	
1	Camp chair.....	2 00	
1	Looking glass, mantel.....	12 00	
1	Bed spring bottom.....	9 00	
1	Small walnut stand.....	1 50	
1	Picture and frame.....	5 00	
1	Mattress.....	4 00	
3	Rugs, at $1.75, $1.50 and $2.50.....	4 75	
			176 75

NO. 4, GREEN ROOM, NORTH SIDE.

24	Yards carpet on floor, at $1.50.....	$36 00	
24	Yards border on floor, at $1.50.....	36 00	
4	Plush-seat chairs, at $2.50.....	10 00	
2	Vases, at $1, and 2 pairs lace curtains and 2 lambrequins..	14 00	
2	Rugs, at $2 50 each; 1 picture, $3.....	8 00	
1	Toilet set (including slop jar).....	3 00	
1	Rocking chair.....	4 00	
1	Camp chair.....	1 50	
1	Small walnut stand.....	1 25	
1	Foot stool.....	40	
			114 15

BED-ROOM NO. 5, NORTH SIDE.

40	Yards carpet, at 75 cents.....	$30 00	
1	Bed-room suit (walnut bedstead, marble-top dressing case, marble-top washstand.....	45 00	
1	Bed spring (woven wire).....	9 00	
2	Mahogany chairs, at $2 50.....	5 00	
1	Cane-seat chair, rocker.....	4 00	
2	Pairs lace curtains, lambrequin and shades.....	12 00	
1	Picture.....	3 00	
1	Toilet set (including slop jar).....	3 50	
1	Vase.....	25	
1	Old bureau and glass.....	6 00	
			117 75

BATH-ROOM.

8	Yards oilcloth, on floor, at 50 cents	$4 00	
1	Rug	2 00	
1	Looking glass	1 00	
1	Pair steps	1 00	
2	Towel racks, at 40 cents	80	
1	Foot bath	1 00	
1	Carpet sweeper	2 00	
	Broom and dust brush	25	
1	Small rug	1 00	
1	Mat	50	
			$13 55

FEMALE WING.

1	Oak table	$5 00	
1	Small rocker	1 50	
1	Bread chest	3 00	
36	Dining stools, at 40 cents	14 40	
25	Sewing chairs, at 40 cents	10 00	
1½	Dozen scrub brushes, at $1 per dozen	1 50	
36	Brooms, at 5 cents	1 80	
3	Sewing machines, 2 at $12, 1 at $20	44 00	
2	Stools, at 30 cents; 4 small, at 15 cents	1 20	
2	Dust pans, at 20 cents	40	
1	Clock and bracket	3 00	
2	Thermometers, at 25 cents	50	
1	Tin medicine tray	25	
3	Baskets, at 40 cents	1 20	
1	Water cooler	3 50	
1	Small table	2 50	
1	Wardrobe	7 00	
1	Book case	7 00	
7	Cane-seat chairs, at $1	7 00	
3	High-back chairs, cane seat	4 50	
43	Cell benches	12 90	
25	Tables, at 75 cents; folding table, $3	21 75	
	Organ in female wing (a gift)	.....	
			153 90

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

1	Large rocker	$3 00	
2	Small chairs	25	
1	Wardrobe	9 00	
1	Large clothes chest	6 00	
1	Commode	3 00	
1	Small table	1 50	
1	Cupboard	1 50	
3	Iron bedsteads, at $4	12 00	
			36 25

LAUNDRY AND CELLAR ADJOINING FEMALE WING.

2	Large clothes horses, at $2.50	$5 00	
1	Large ironing table	7 00	
1	Pine table, with drawers	3 00	
1	Pine table	1 00	
3	Oak pails, at 30 cents	90	
1	Fluting machine	4 50	
1	Clothes wringer	4 50	
1	Large clothes wringer	6 00	
2	Waiters, at 25 cents	50	
11	Sad irons, at 30 cents	3 30	

3	Polishing irons, at 50 cents	$1 50	
6	Iron stands, at 10 cents	60	
4	Copper-bottom boilers	5 00	
	Lot tinware and mess pans	6 00	
35	Small molasses cups, at 5 cents	1 75	
2	Large coffee boilers, at $1.50	3 00	
1	Water can	25	
	Cradle churn	5 00	
5	Press boards and 4 trusses	3 00	
3	Wash tubs	1 75	
1	Yeast boiler	50	
	Trusses and boards	1 00	
32	Spoons, at 2 cents	64	
32	Sets knives and forks, at 2 cents each	1 28	
28	Pint bowls, at 3 cents	84	
32	White plates, at 3 cents	96	
2	Coal hods, at 25 cents	50	
1	Wood tray, tin lined	1 50	
30	Old tin plates, at 2 cents	60	
45	Tin cell cups, at 4 cents	1 80	
39	Cell pails, at 15 cents	5 85	
			$79 02

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

	Lot of blacksmith tools and furniture, estimated at	$75 00	
			75 00

OLD COOK HOUSE HALL.

	Lot of ladders—1, 25 feet; 2, 30 feet; 1, 20 feet; 2, 16 feet; 1, 10 feet, &c	$30 00	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	45 00	
1	Platform scale	12 00	
6	Cast-iron spittoons, at 75 cents	4 50	
6	New step ladders, at $3	18 00	
9	Old oil barrels	6 75	
12	Wooden trusses, size 22x2x3, at $1	12 00	
1	Old stove	50	
			128 75

TOWERS.

	Contents of 3 east towers, at $4.50	$13 50	
	Contents of 3 west towers, at $4.50	13 50	
	Tower over center	6 00	
			33 00

TIN SHOP.

	Lot of tinsmith tools, estimated	$145 00	
1	Folding machine, new	25 00	
1	Folding machine, in use long time	5 00	
1	Beading machine, in use long time	8 00	
1	Burning machine, in use long time	5 00	
1	Wiring machine, in use long time	3 00	
1	Thick edge	3 00	
1	Beghorn mandrel	5 00	
1	Mandrel	3 00	
1	Double seaming machine	9 00	
1	Set of rollers	10 00	
	Lot of soldering irons, estimated	10 00	
1	Large shears	2 00	
4	Pair stock shears	3 50	

	Vise	$3 00	
2	Pair roofing tongs	4 00	
2	Pair roofing dogs	2 00	
	Conductor's stake	3 00	
	Plumber's department—		
	Lot of gas and steamfitting tools	100 00	
1	New pump (tin), $14; old one, $2	16 00	
			$364 50

SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS' OFFICE.

1	Arm chair	$2 00	
1	Chair	1 00	
1	Small desk	1 50	
	Lot blocks and falls	25 00	
4	Chain blocks and falls	30 00	
	Lot of balls and chains for punishment	16 00	
30	Shackle chains, with balls	120 00	
	Large pipe cutting machine, in machine-shop cellar, estimated	300 00	
	In charge of Superintendent for use in shop—		
2	Jack knives, at $2	4 00	
			499 50

OFFICE IN CORRIDOR OF SHOPS.

1	Ink stand, 10 cents; 1 spittoon, 10 cents	$0 20	
3	Chairs, at $1; 1 stool, 25 cents	3 25	
1	Water cooler	3 00	
4	Fire pails, at 75 cents	3 00	
7	Brooms, at 10 cents	70	
100	Feet hose, at 10 cents	10 00	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	45 00	
1	Mat and carpet	1 50	
1	Nail drawer	75	
			67 40

FIRE CLOSET AT ENTRANCE OF STORAGE AND SHIPPING ROOM.

100	Feet water hose (lined), at 40 cents foot	$40 00	
2	Fire lanterns, at $1, and 1 closet, $3	5 00	
2	Fire axes and attachments, at $1.70	3 40	
1	Reel, $5, and nozzle, $1	6 00	
			54 40

SHOPS.

No. 2—Mat Shop.

8	Fire pails, at 75 cents	$6 00	
1	Chair	1 00	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	45 00	
3	Pails, at 15 cents; 2 brooms, at 10 cents	65	
2	Closets, at $1.50 each	3 00	
1	Water pail	20	

Continuation of Mat Shop under Working Shop.

12	Fire pails, at 75 cents	9 00	
1	Cupboard, $2; 1 cupboard, $1	3 00	
1	Fire axe and attachment	1 75	
1	Fire lamp	1 00	
100	Feet new linen fire hose, at 40 cents	40 00	
1	Reel, $5; nozzle, $1	6 00	
2	Water pails, at 15 cents	30	
3	Brooms, at 10 cents	30	
			117 20

Stocking Shop.

100	Feet new linen fire hose, at 40 cents	$40 00	
1	Fire axe (attachments)	1 75	
1	Lamp	1 00	
12	Buckets, at 75 cents	9 00	
4	Scrub pails, at 15 cents	60	
4	Water pails, at 15 cents	60	
2	Brooms, at 10 cents	20	
2	Mops and handles, at 15 cents	30	
1	Large closet, $3; 1 small, $2	5 00	
1	Small fire extinguisher	10 00	
1	Reel, $5; nozzle, $1	6 00	
29	Window curtains, at $1.50	43 50	
1	Bench, 50 cents; 1 small closet, 50 cents	1 00	
			$118 95

Shirt Shop.

11	Fire pails, at 75 cents	$8 25	
2	Arm chairs, at $2	4 00	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	45 00	
2	Drinking pails, at 15 cents	30	
2	Scrub pails, at 15 cents	30	
2	Brooms, at 10 cents	20	
			58 05

Finishing-Room No. 7—Pants Shop.

1	Small fire extinguisher	$10 00	
8	Fire pails, at 75 cents	6 00	
1	Stool	75	
1	Small closet	1 50	
5	Scrub pails, at 15 cents	75	
1	Water pail	15	
4	Brooms, at 10 cents	40	
14	Window shades (new), at $1.50	21 00	
			40 55

No. 8—Pants Shop.

1	Babcock fire extinguisher	$45 00	
5	Fire buckets, at 75 cents	3 75	
1	Closet, $2; 1 closet, $1	3 00	
4	Scrub pails, at 15 cents	60	
1	Water pail	15	
2	Brooms, at 10 cents	20	
1	Chair	1 00	
1	Fire closet	2 00	
1	Fire lantern	1 00	
1	Fire axe	1 75	
100	Feet linen hose, at 40 cents	40 00	
1	Reel, $5; 1 nozzle, $1	6 00	
12	Window curtains, at $1.50	18 00	
			122 45

No. 9 Shop.

1	Babcock fire extinguisher	$45 00	
4	Fire buckets, at 75 cents	3 00	
2	Water buckets, at 15 cents	30	
4	Scrub buckets, at 15 cents	60	
1	Chair	50	
12	Window shades, at $1.50	18 00	
1	Broom	10	
1	Dust pan and brush	30	
2	Scrub brushes	10	
			67 90

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No. 10—Shoe Shop.

1	Babcock fire extinguisher	$45 00	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher, small	10 00	
4	Fire pails, at 75 cents; 2 water pails, at 15 cents	3 30	
1	Desk, $1.50; 1 cupboard, $2	3 50	
1	Chair, $1; 2 brooms, at 10 cents	1 20	
14	Window shades, at $1.50	21 00	
			$84 00

No. 4 Shop—Brushes.

2	Chairs	$1 00	
1	Wooden screen	3 00	
2	Closets	4 00	
4	Fire pails, at 75 cents	3 00	
1	Water pail, 2 scrub pails, at 15 cents	45	
11	Window shades, at $1.50	16 50	
			27 95

Old No. 13 Shop, in Cellar.

6	Fire pails, at 75 cents	$4 50	
			4 50

No. 3 Shop—Brushes.

1	Fire extinguisher	$10 00	
1	Closet	2 00	
12	Fire pails, at 75 cents	9 00	
4	Water pails, at 15 cents	60	
3	Brooms, at 10 cents	30	
			21 90

Shop Hall or Corridor.

100	Feet linen fire hose, at 40 cents	$40 00	
2	Fire axes, at $1.75	3 50	
2	Fire lanterns, at $1	2 00	
1	Fire reel	5 00	
1	Fire nozzle	1 00	
1	Fire closet	3 00	
			54 50

Room No. 11—Blocks.

1	Babcock fire extinguisher	$45 00	
1	Closet	2 00	
6	Fire pails, at 75 cents	4 50	
2	Water pails, at 15 cents	30	
1	Water sprinkler	75	
			52 55

ENGINE-ROOM.

2	Chairs	$1 00	
1	Bench, 2 vises	20 00	
2	Ladders	3 00	
2	Wheelbarrows, at $1.50	3 00	
5	Iron scoops, at 75 cents	3 75	
3	Long-handle scoops, at 75 cents	2 25	
2	Closets, at $1	2 00	
1	Coal screen	2 00	
2	Water pails, at 15 cents	30	
25	Feet hose, at 25 cents	6 25	
2	Ladders, 1 at $1.50, 1 at 50 cents	2 00	
2	Sets fine tools, at $15	30 00	
1	Small clock	1 00	
5	Lanterns	2 50	
			79 05

GATE-HOUSE.

3	Arm chairs, 2 at $1.50, 1 at $2	$3 50	
1	Desk	1 50	
1	Chair, 1 stool	1 00	
2	Brooms, at 10 cents	20	
1	Thermometer	25	
1	Coal hod	40	
1	Stove and pipe	4 00	
1	Spittoon	10	
1	Lawn mower	15 00	
1	Wheelbarrow	75	
1	Stone roller	5 00	
2	New axes, at $1.75	3 50	
2	Garden rakes	50	
1	Water pot	10	
8	Water pails, at 10 cents	80	
			$36 60

HOSE-HOUSE.

350	Feet fire hose, at 40 cents	$140 00	
1	Fire axe	1 75	
4	Fire lanterns, at 75 cents	3 00	
2	Branch pipes, at $2	4 00	
2	Hose carriages, at $15	30 00	
1	Swill cart	10 00	
3	Wheelbarrows, at $1	3 00	
			191 75

ENGINE ROOM AT COOK-HOUSE.

1	Grind stone and frame	$1 50	
2	Scoop shovels	1 00	
2	Water pails, at 15 cents	30	
2	Brooms, at 10 cents	20	
1	Table	50	
1	Ladder	50	
3	Stools, at 15 cents	45	
1	Fire set	3 00	
	Machinists' tools	2 50	
			9 95

HOUSE STORE-ROOM.

1	Large refrigerator	$12 00	
1	Large refrigerator	10 00	
1	Dresser	6 00	
1	Pine table	1 00	
1	Standard scale	6 00	
35	Milk pails, 4 and 6 quarts, at 25 cents	8 75	
1	Milk pail	20	
1	Cake box	50	
1	Bread box	50	
1	Fish boiler	1 50	
87	Fruit jars, at 10 cents	8 70	
1	Broom and steps	70	
1	Oatmeal box	10	
1	Large tin for flour	1 50	
2	Stone jars	50	
2	Cake boxes	50	
1	Pie can	50	
			58 95

DINING-ROOM.

40	Yards carpet and border, at $1 per yard	$40 00	
15	Yards drugget, at 25 cents; lot oilcloth, $1	4 75	
9	Dining chairs, at $2.50	22 50	
	Butter dish and glassware	15 00	
	Lot of crockery (white and decorated)	5 00	
	Plated tea set	10 00	
4	Tin waiters	1 00	
1	Bell	1 00	
1	Tray and stand	1 50	
1	Clock	8 00	
1	Mantel ornament	2 00	
1	Bracket	40	
1	Crumb brush and tray	25	
1	Coffee urn	5 00	
1	Ice cream freezer	3 50	
1	Extension table and cooler	6 00	
1	Window shade	25	
1	Dinner and tea set (decorated)	30 00	
8	White-handle knives; 43 plated forks; 22 tablespoons (plated); 10 dessertspoons (plated); 30 teaspoons (plated); 19 small spoons (plated) 1 soup ladle; (plated); 2 carving forks; 1 steel and corkscrew	15 00	
1	Hopper	2 00	
2	Dozen new knives	18 00	
3	Dozen new forks	21 00	
1	Dozen tablespoons	12 00	
2	Dozen teaspoons	12 00	
2	New rugs, at $1	2 00	
			$238 15

HOUSE-KITCHEN (KEEPER'S).

1	Table with drawers	$2 75	
1	Table	1 75	
4	Chairs, at 50 cents	2 00	
	Lot tinware (estimated)	5 00	
	Lot packing pans, &c	4 00	
6	Window shades, at 10 cents; 1 clock, 75 cents	1 35	
2	Brooms, at 15 cents	30	
	Lot kitchen crockery	2 50	
			19 65

STORE-ROOM.

3	Writing desks	$45 00	
1	Platform scale	12 00	
1	Platform grocers' scale	3 00	
1	Wardrobe	2 00	
1	Step ladder	75	
3	Sugar and tea chests	6 00	
1	Hand truck	7 00	
1	Tin match safe	1 50	
3	Large baskets	1 50	
1	Water cooler	1 00	
1	Revolving chair	1 50	
3	Stools, at 30 cents	90	
1	Old arm chair	1 00	
1	Small chair	50	
121	Spoons, at 2 cents	2 42	
30	Slates, at 6 cents	1 80	
69	Tin cups, at 5 cents	3 45	
24	Molasses cups, at 5 cents	1 20	
127	Molasses cans, one-half gallon, at 12 cents	15 24	

4	Bottles cement, for shoes, at 12½ cents	$0 50	
24	Combs, at 2 cents; 24 fine combs, at 2 cents	96	
5¾	Yards oilcloth, at 75 cents per yard	4 31	
147	Tin plates, at 5 cents; 79 mess pans, at 12 cents	16 83	
49	Dust pans, at 20 cents	9 80	
17	Water pails, at 25 cents	4 25	
6	Pounds insect powder, at 15 cents	90	
10	Papers stove polish, at 3 cents	30	
300	Clothes pins, at one-quarter cent	75	
5	Whisk brooms, at 10 cents	50	
89	Brooms, at 15 cents	13 35	
43	Bath bricks, at 3 cents	1 29	
40	Mop blankets, at 30 cents	12 00	
64	Dozen scrub brushes, at $1.69 per dozen	108 16	
39	Wall brushes, at 50 cents	19 50	
13	Dust brushes, at 20 cents	2 60	
9	Sweepers, at 60 cents	5 40	
17	Buckets, at 25 cents	4 25	
16	Wash basins, at 10 cents	1 60	
7	Wash boards, at 15 cents	1 05	
129	Towels, at 6 cents	7 74	
10	Towels, roller, at 10 cents	1 00	
5	Papers toilet powder, at 30 cents	1 50	
11	Bread baskets, at 50 cents	5 50	
30	Yards toweling, at 8 cents	2 40	
48	Pounds twine, at 15 cents	7 20	
159	Knives, at 2 cents	3 18	
181	Forks, at 2 cents	3 62	
33	Clipper springs, at 10 cents	3 30	
9	Insect powder guns, at 20 cents	1 80	
5	Tape lines, at 25 cents	1 25	
10	Faucets	1 50	
5	Hair clippers, at $3.50	17 50	
20	Time books, at 15 cents	3 00	
5	Pounds beeswax, at 45 cents	2 25	
20	Memorandums, at 10 cents	2 00	
2	Bottles burnishing ink, at 25 cents	50	
			$381 30

BATH-HOUSE ADJOINING STORE-ROOM.

1	Long bench, with back	$2 50	
2	Stools, at 25 cents; 1 high stool, at 50 cents	1 00	
1	Cocoa matting	1 00	
1	Basket	50	
			5 00

OFFICE IN COOK-HOUSE HALL.

1	Stove and pipe	$4 00	
1	Small table	1 00	
1	Coal hod and shovel	50	
1	Closet	2 00	
1	Dust pan and brush and wash basin	40	
2	Brooms, 2 scrub brushes and pails	60	
1	Chair, 1 stool	50	
			9 00

COOK-HOUSE.

45	Soup kettles, at $2.50	$112 50	
12	Coffee kettles, at $3	36 00	
2	Coffee pots, at 50 cents	1 00	
1	Pudding boiler	3 00	

1	Iron meat table	$20 00	
3	Six-gallon pails, at $1	3 00	
9	Stew pans, at 75 cents	6 75	
2	Oatmeal boilers, at $2.50	5 00	
6	Drawers, at 25 cents	1 50	
3	Meat boilers, at $1	3 00	
30	Mess pans, at 6 cents	1 80	
5	Small dippers, at 15 cents	75	
4	Large copper dippers, at 50 cents	2 00	
3	Shovels, at 50 cents	1 50	
4	Milk cans, at $2	8 00	
4	Frying pans, at 30 cents	1 20	
2	Small boilers, at 25 cents	50	
5	Trucks, at $12	60 00	
1	Roller truck	1 00	
3	Large kettle racks	8 00	
7	Water pails, at 15 cents	1 05	
1	Coffee chest	9 00	
100	Bake pans, at 75 cents	75 00	
1	Chopping machine	45 00	
12	Potato paddles, at 20 cents	2 40	
12	Potato mashers, at 50 cents	6 00	
1	Table and cover	2 50	
9	Stools, at 30 cents	2 70	
15	Coffee cups, at 15 cents	2 25	
3	Long benches, at 75 cents	2 25	
30	Knives and forks, at 4 cents	1 20	
30	Spoons, at 2 cents	60	
30	Tin plates, at 3 cents	90	
2	Coffee strainers, at $2	4 00	
1	Dozen brooms, at 10 cents	1 20	
7	Knives and forks, at 25 cents each	3 50	
1	Spice box	4 00	
1	Chopping bench	1 50	
1	Ice cream freezer	5 00	
1	Molasses barrel	2 00	
	Lot of small dippers	50	
1	Wash tub	3 00	
			$452 05

OFFICE COOK-HOUSE.

2	Chairs	$1 50	
1	Stool	40	
1	Table	1 00	
			2 90

BUTCHER SHOP.

4	Meat blocks	$30 00	
10	Butcher knives, at 25 cents	2 50	
2	Large forks, at 20 cents	40	
8	Cleavers, at 60 cents	4 80	
2	Meat saws, at 75 cents	1 50	
1	Meat axe	50	
2	Steels, at 30 cents	60	
1	Broom	10	
2	Pairs ice tongs, at 30 cents	60	
1	Ice hook	25	
1	Large meat table	2 50	
125	Pie pans, at 5 cents	6 25	
12	Pie pans, large, at 10 cents	1 20	
1	Pair platform scales	10 00	
8	Tubs, at 50 cents	4 00	
			65 20

WASH-HOUSE.

	Frying pan	$0 25	
	Coffee pot	25	
2	Tables, at 75 cents	1 50	
8	Stools, at 20 cents	1 60	
11	Pails, at 25 cents	2 75	
13	Tin plates, at 5 cents	65	
8	Knives and forks, at 4 cents per set	32	
8	Spoons, at 2 cents	16	
2	Molasses cans, at 10 cents	20	
4	Scrubs, at 5 cents	20	
4	Large clothes baskets, at $3	12 00	
1	Wheelbarrow	1 00	
2	Slop buckets, at 25 cents	50	
6	Sad irons, at 20 cents	1 20	
1	Ironing board	50	
			$23 08

BAKE-HOUSE.

160	Bake pans, at 50 cents	$80 00	
6	Bake pans, small, at 25 cents	1 50	
12	Mess pans, at 10 cents	1 20	
4	Mixing pans, at 30 cents	1 20	
2	Cake pans, at 30 cents	60	
2	Frying pans	1 00	
1	Dust pan	10	
10	Tin cups, at 4 cents	40	
10	Tin plates, at 4 cents	40	
12	Spoons, at 2 cents	24	
4	Dippers, at 8 cents	32	
11	Knives and forks, at 4 cents per set	44	
2	Wash basins	20	
1	Coffee pot	40	
4	Flour scoops, at $1	4 00	
1	Cook stove	15 00	
	Poker, coal hod and boiler	75	
1	Clock	2 25	
	Molasses can	10	
1	Pair scales	4 00	
3	Flour sieves, at $1	3 00	
2	Dough troughs and 2 tables	40 00	
8	Brooms, at 10 cents	80	
4	Dust brushes	40	
6	Benches	1 25	
2	Shovels, at $1.50	3 00	
3	Rolling pins	30	
4	Scrub brushes, at 5 cents	20	
2	Dippers, at 10 cents	20	
4	Pails, at 15 cents	60	
2	Large bread closets	20 00	
2	Coal shovels	50	
4	Oven peels	4 00	
1	Revolving chair	2 50	
2	Strainers	1 00	
1	Tin boiler	75	
1	Step ladder	25	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	45 00	
1	Small table, 50 cents; 3 brooms, at 10 cents	80	
1	Clock	2 00	
			240 65

COMMISSARY CELLAR.

3	Skids	$6 00	
2	Scoops	1 00	
	Lot of potato boxes	3 00	
18	Baskets, at 40 cents	7 20	
2	Fish tables, at 75 cents	1 50	
			$18 70

BOILER-ROOM CELLAR.

2	Sets fire tools, at $5	$10 00	
1	Closet	2 00	
2	Chairs, 1 stool, 1 bench	1 00	
4	Pails, at 20 cents	80	
1	Step ladder	50	
2	Brooms, at 10 cents	20	
	Bench vise	2 00	
2	Tables, 1 cupboard (old)	75	
1	Ladder	25	
15	Iron bath tubs, at $2	30 00	
	Lot of trusses	3 00	
1	Old smokestack	10 00	
1	Coal screen	1 00	
			61 50

NEW BATH-HOUSE.

2	New benches, long, at $1.50	$3 00	
2	New benches, long, at 75 cents	1 50	
1	New bench	50	
2	Stools, at 25 cents	50	
2	Mats	1 00	
1	Dust pan and 2 pails	40	
1	Broom and scrub	20	
50	Feet hose, at 10 cents	5 00	
35	Towels, at 10 cents	3 50	
100	Feet tubing, $10, and 24 sprays, $3.60	13 60	
	Lot of movable slated floor	25 00	
			54 20

SOUTH HALL.

170	Bunks, at 50 cents	$85 00	
46	Tables, at 50 cents	23 00	
150	Stools, at 25 cents	37 50	
122	Pails, at 25 cents	30 25	
40	Hand scrubs, at 5 cents	2 00	
50	Cell brooms, at 10 cents	5 00	
46	Slates, at 6 cents	2 76	
46	Ink bottles, at 2 cents	92	
46	Vinegar bottles, at 2 cents	92	
195	Mess pans, at 10 cents	19 50	
180	Plates, at 5 cents	9 00	
170	Knives and forks, at 4 cents	6 80	
170	Spoons, at 2 cents	3 40	
190	Tin cups, at 5 cents	9 50	
170	Molasses $\frac{4}{10}$ cans, 10½ gall	17 00	
50	Molasses pint cups, at 5 cents	2 50	
170	Towels, at 6 cents	10 20	
1	Hall truck	6 00	
2	Bread boxes, at $3	6 00	
1	Office desk	3 00	
3	Chairs, at $1	3 00	
1	Office stool	3 00	
2	Tables in hall, at $2	4 00	

2	Tin dippers, at 10 cents	$0 20	
46	Dirt boxes in cells, at 10 cents	4 60	
1	Dirt box in hall	75	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	45 00	
	Office wardrobe	7 00	
2	Ink stands	1 00	
	Coal hod	50	
			$349 30

SOUTH HALL GALLERY.

125	Bunks, at 50 cents	$62 50	
46	Tables, at 50 cents	23 00	
128	Stools, at 25 cents	32 00	
105	Pails, at 25 cents	26 25	
53	Hand scrubs, at 3 cents	1 59	
46	Cell brooms, at 5 cents	2 30	
47	Slates, at 6 cents	2 82	
46	Ink bottles, at 2 cents	92	
46	Vinegar bottles, at 2 cents	92	
132	Mess pans, at 10 cents	13 20	
130	Plates, at 5 cents	6 50	
126	Knives, at 2 cents	2 52	
126	Forks, at 2 cents	2 52	
130	Spoons, at 2 cents	2 60	
130	Tin cups, at 5 cents	6 50	
49	Molasses ½ gall., at 10 cents	4 90	
130	Towels, at 6 cents	7 80	
1	Hall truck	6 00	
1	Bread box	1 00	
1	Office desk	2 50	
6	Chairs, at 40 cents	2 40	
1	Office stove	4 00	
2	Tin dippers, at 10 cents	20	
46	Dirt boxes in cells, at 10 cents	4 60	
1	Hall dirt box	50	
1	Fire extinguisher, Babcock	45 00	
2	Cupboards, at $2	4 00	
1	Closet	1 50	
1	Truck	6 00	
			276 54

TAILOR SHOP.

1	Gas stove	$8 00	
6	Irons, at $1	6 00	
4	Pairs shears	12 00	
2	Sewing machines, at $8	16 00	
1	Square	50	
1	Table	1 00	
1	Step ladder	25	
1	Small cupboard	1 00	
1	Hammer	25	
			45 00

STATE BARBERS.

22	Razors	$23 00	
4	Razor hones, at 75 cents	3 00	
6	Razor strops, at 15 cents	90	
4	Stools	2 00	
18	Towels, at 8 cents	1 44	
4	Clippers (new), at $3.50	14 00	

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

4	Hair sheets, at 20 cents	$0 80	
8	Aprons, at 15 cents	1 20	
	Cups and brushes, estimated at	5 00	
			$51 34

WEST WING, NORTH SIDE.

69	Stools, at 25 cents	$17 25	
66	Dirt buckets, at 75 cents	49 50	
70	Water buckets	10 50	
69	Brooms	6 90	
4	Coffee kettles	4 00	
66	Slates	3 30	
95	Tin cups	3 80	
70	Tin pans	7 00	
68	Knives and forks	2 72	
2	Trays	1 00	
2	Tables	4 00	
2	Cupboards	4 00	
1	Desk	2 00	
2	Chairs	1 00	
1	Bread box	1 50	
1	Vinegar keg	1 00	
60	Slates	3 60	
1	Salt box	50	
1	Truck	10 00	
66	Molasses cans	6 60	
60	Molasses cups	3 00	
			143 17

ENTRANCE TO WEST WING.

6	Large coffee pots	$9 00	
3	Large coffee pots, old, at $1.50; 3 closets at $3	10 50	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	45 00	
12	Pails, at 15 cents; 1 chest, $1; 1 dust pan, 1 stove	3 30	
			67 80

WEST WING, SOUTH SIDE.

69	Stools	$16 29	
66	Dirt buckets	119 50	
70	Water buckets	17 50	
70	Brooms	7 00	
5	Coffee kettles	3 75	
66	Plates	3 30	
90	Tin cups	3 60	
66	Mess pans	6 60	
64	Knives and forks	2 56	
2	Trays	1 00	
2	Tables	4 00	
1	Cupboard	2 00	
1	Desk	3 00	
1	Chair	1 00	
1	Bread box	1 50	
1	Vinegar keg	1 00	
3	Baskets	75	
1	Truck	10 00	
1	Clothes truck	75	
1	Salt box	25	
76	Towels	4 56	
60	Molasses cans	6 60	
60	Molasses cups	3 00	
60	Spoons	1 20	
			220 71

NORTH WING, NORTH SIDE.

136	Brooms	$6 80	
50	Buckets	31 95	
136	Towels	8 46	
136	Stools	34 00	
136	Knives	2 72	
136	Forks	2 72	
139	Spoons	2 72	
125	Ink stands	2 50	
136	Penholders	1 36	
136	Large molasses cans	13 60	
136	Pint molasses cans	6 80	
136	Cell buckets	34 00	
89	Slates in cells	5 34	
4	Vinegar bottles	10	
5	Large coffee kettles	5 00	
4	Coffee kettles, medium	3 00	
5	Dust pans	50	
4	Swill buckets	1 00	
4	Large soup ladles	60	
2	Small soup ladles	20	
4	Bread baskets	1 00	
138	Mess pans	13 80	
161	Tin cups	6 44	
1	Desk	2 00	
1	Truck	10 00	
1	Register board	75	
1	Large arm chair	1 00	
2	Mop handles	10	
2	Wooden chests	2 00	
1	Vinegar keg	1 00	
1	Bread knife	15	
1	Box	15	
1	Wooden platform	1 00	
1	Dirt box	25	
1	Salt box	25	
1	Soda box	15	
1	Soap box	15	
1	Sand box	15	
1	Wooden spittoon	10	
1	Large table	2 00	
1	Clothes horse	75	
1	Dish towel	10	
136	Wooden tables in cells	34 00	
1	Tin ladle	10	
1	Cabbage scoop, 10 cents; 4 dust brushes, at 10 cents	50	
1	Large iron spoon	10	
130	Scrubbing brushes	3 90	
1	Swill box	25	
			$245 51

NORTH WING, SOUTH SIDE.

136	Cell pails	$34 00	
2	New pails	60	
6	Hall pails	1 50	
130	Towels	7 80	
140	Mess pans	14 00	
140	Knives	2 80	
140	Forks	2 80	
136	Spoons	2 72	
140	Plates	7 00	
140	Cups	5 60	
5	Large coffee cans	5 00	

4	Small coffee cans	$1 00	
140	Molasses cans	14 00	
130	Cups	6 50	
1	Desk	3 00	
1	Chair	1 50	
1	Bread box	1 50	
1	Bread knife	10	
1	Hammer	10	
1	Large table	2 00	
1	Truck	10 00	
4	Baskets	1 20	
5	Trays	75	
2	Spittoons	20	
1	Clothes horse	75	
1	Ink stand	10	
100	Ink bottles	2 00	
125	Penholders	1 00	
136	Cell stools	34 00	
120	Slates	7 20	
1	Vinegar keg	1 00	
1	Milk measure	10	
5	Dust pans	50	
100	Scrub brushes	3 00	
1	Dust brush	10	
3	Whitewash pails	45	
3	Whitewash brushes	75	
2	Soup dippers	20	
140	Brooms	14 00	
8	Spoons	80	
15	Bars soap	60	
4	Knife boxes	60	
1	Bread board	15	
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	45 00	
			$237 97

EAST WING, EAST SIDE.

124	Knives	$2 48	
133	Forks	2 66	
142	Spoons	2 84	
86	Buckets (cell)	21 50	
1	Large table with doors	2 50	
1	Desk	5 00	
1	Register board	75	
141	Tin plates	7 05	
141	Mess pans	14 10	
145	Stools in cells	33 75	
2	Bread baskets	1 00	
8	Large coffee kettles	12 00	
3	Small coffee kettles	75	
1	Dust brush	10	
3	Dust pans	10	
4	Wooden trays	2 00	
142	Towels	8 52	
86	Slates and pencils	5 16	
86	Brooms	4 30	
86	Ink bottles	1 72	
5	Soup ladles	1 25	
1	Bread box	1 50	
1	Dirt box	50	
3	Pails in hall	75	
6	Mop handles	30	
1	Bread board	15	
1	Bread knife	15	

1	Large chair and 2 small chairs	$2 50	
1	Vinegar keg	1 00	
141	Large molasses cans	14 10	
86	Small molasses cans	4 30	
2	Knife and fork trays	60	
146	Tin cups in cells	5 84	
205	Stools in hall	51 25	
86	Hand scrubs	4 30	
3	Hand scrubs in hall	15	
1	Looking glass	75	
1	Glass ink bottle	10	
1	Salt box	50	
2	Spit boxes in hall	30	
1	Rolling pin	10	
1	Cloth rack	75	
87	Pens and penholders	1 74	
12	Benches in hall	9 00	
3	Brooms in hall	30	
120	Towels	7 20	
5	Sink pails	1 25	
1	Clothes rack	1 00	
			$239 91

ENTRANCE TO EAST WING.

1	Fire extinguisher (Babcock)	$45 00	
8	Stools	2 00	
1	Table	1 00	
			48 00

EAST WING, WEST SIDE.

1	Large table	$2 50	
1	Small table	1 00	
1	Desk	5 00	
1	Closet	5 00	
1	Cupboard	3 00	
1	Bread box	75	
2	Hall trucks	10 00	
3	Food trays	45	
4	Bread baskets	60	
1	Large bread knife	10	
1	Large soap knife	10	
112	Brooms	11 20	
124	Wooden pails	31 00	
1	Clothes rack	1 00	
104	Hand scrub bushes	5 20	
118	Tin cups	4 72	
110	Mess pans	11 00	
104	Tin plates	5 20	
106	Spoons	2 12	
104	Knives	2 08	
104	Forks	2 08	
107	Large molasses cans	10 70	
109	Small molasses cups	5 45	
35	Stools	8 75	
82	Benches	22 50	
105	Ink stands	2 10	
97	Slates	5 82	
120	Pencils	60	
127	Pens, 130 penholders	2 60	
1	Soup ladle	15	
1	Register board	75	
1	Vinegar keg	1 00	

3	Spit boxes	$0 45	
1	Large salt box	75	
1	Small salt box	25	
1	Dirt box	15	
1	Saw dust box	15	
1	Large dust brush	25	
8	Large coffee cans	12 00	
1	Large chair, $1.50; 2 small, at 50 cents; 1 high stool, 50 cents	3 00	
1	Rolling pin, 10 cents; 2 dust pans, at 15 cents	40	
2	Knives, forks and trays, at 15 cents; 2 pint measures, at 10 cents	50	
1	Thermometer	15	
			$182 57

REVOLVERS IN POSSESSION OF OFFICERS.

54	Revolvers, at $10	$540 00	
			540 00
	Total amount		$12,932 24

STATIONERY ACCOUNT.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

$\frac{5}{12}$	Dozen quart bottles Arnold's fluid, at $7	$2 91
1	Pen rack and 6 ink bottles	2 00
1	Book descriptive articles (prisoners'), new	5 75
2	Record blank books	2 00
1000	Sheets Clerk's letter-head paper	10 00
400	Sheets Clerk's note-head paper	3 00
600	Note official envelopes	1 80
300	Large official envelopes	1 25
$2\frac{1}{4}$	Reams legal and record cap	10 00
500	Blank Inspectors' notices	2 50
500	Supervisor's monthly statement blanks	5 00
500	Schedule of bill blanks	4 00
2000	N. J. S. P large blanks	10 00
$4\frac{10}{12}$	Dozen Perfection lead pencils	48
$1\frac{9}{12}$	Dozen Dixon's Secretary pencils	70
1000	N. J. bill-head blanks, No. 2	7 50
500	N. J. bill-head blanks, small	2 50
$1\frac{9}{12}$	Dozen Mercantile lead pencils	88
$1\frac{9}{12}$	Dozen Graphite lead pencils	2 19
1	Supervisor's record men employed on contract	8 75
1	Supervisor's record, with nature of employment	7 00
1	Statement, with men on contract	3 75
$\frac{10}{12}$	Dozen penholders	10
3	Gross pens, at $1.25	3 75
11	Packages of pads	1 98
6	Packages of blotters	90
250	Large bill heads (Supervisor's)	2 50
300	Small bill heads (Supervisor's)	1 50
500	Contract agreement notices	5 00
500	Contract bonds for supplies	6 00
250	Physician's notices	1 88
200	Pay-roll blanks	3 00

100	Discharge-roll blanks (center)	$1 50	
70	Small discharge lists (office)	70	
1	Mucilage cup, bottle and 1 weight	75	
19	Large pads	95	
250	Supervisor's blank bill receipts	60	
84	Large pay envelopes	42	
1	Desk stand	50	
1	Register of paroled convicts	10 50	
			$136 49

STATIONERY IN SUPERVISOR'S AND KEEPER'S ROOM.

	Ink stands, pens, &c	$5 00	
2	Check books—large, $17; small, $5	22 00	
2	Reams of letter, official, at $8; 2 of note, $5	26 00	
1625	Stamped envelopes, $36.50; rubber stamp and pad, $2	38 50	
2	Letter files, at $2.50, and 4 new copying books, $7.20	12 20	
1	Check punch in case	19 00	
	Contents of Keeper's desk	5 00	
			127 70
	Total amount		$264 19

FORAGE ACCOUNT.

64	Bushels of oats, at 40 cents	$25 60	
25	Sheaves of straw, at 6 cents	1 50	
	Hay	3 00	
	Bran	1 50	
	Total amount		$31 60

FUEL ACCOUNT.

45	Tons of coal, at $3.93	$176 85	
2	Cords of wood, at $6.50	13 00	
	Total amount		$189 85

LIVE STOCK ACCOUNT.

2	Bay horses, at $200	$400 00	
2	Black horses, at $75	150 00	
	Total amount		$550 00

CONVICT STATIONERY ACCOUNT.

4500	Sheets of note paper	$5 40	
4440	Envelopes	6 50	
800	Steel pens, $4; 158 penholders, $1.58	5 58	
73	Slate pencils, 35 cents; 30 arithmetics, $4.50	4 85	
450	Copy books, at 3 cents	13 50	
7	Quart bottles of ink	4 08	
	Total amount		$39 91

LIGHT ACCOUNT.

1639	Boxes common matches	$16 39	
266	Boxes parlor matches	5 32	
73	Lamp chimneys	5 84	
12	Dozen lamp wicks	3 00	
30	Oil burners	1 50	
5	Tons coal (transferred to fuel account)	.....	
400	Bushels coke	30 00	
	Total amount		$62 05

TOBACCO ACCOUNT.

3837	Two ounce papers of tobacco (479 lbs. 5 oz), at 20 cents	$95 86	
	Total amount		$95 86

HOSPITAL.

	Value of medicines in dispensary	$366 00	
	Total amount		$366 00

CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

STORE-ROOM.

186	Pairs men's socks, at 2 cents	$13 02	
72	Pairs men's shoes, at 90 cents	64 80	
49	Pairs women's shoes, at $1	49 00	
54	Pairs slippers, at 70 cents	37 80	
40	Pairs men's slippers, at 70 cents	28 00	
5	Women's shawls, at $2.50	12 50	

227	Pants, at 90 cents	$204 30	
105	Top shirts, at 30 cents	31 50	
169	Undershirts	59 17	
5290	Yards shirting, at 16 cents	846 40	
152	Yards check, at 10 cents	15 20	
17	Coats, at $1.50	25 50	
3	Vests, at 40 cents	1 20	
120	Packages hair pins, at 5 cents	6 00	
37	Dozen papers pins, at 40 cents	14 80	
30	Pounds pattern paper, at 8 cents	2 40	
20	Sheets wadding, $1; 5 jumpers, at 40 cents	3 00	
103	Gross shirt buttons, $25.75; 15 gross dress buttons, $3.75	29 50	
7	Gross pant buckles	70	
3	Papers machine needles	60	
150	Papers sewing needles	15 00	
5	Bottles machine oil	50	
940	Yards striped jean	296 10	
81	Aprons, $8.10; 1 gross crayons, 40 cents	8 50	
			$1,765 49

HOSPITAL.

17	Undershirts	$3 95	
33	Overshirts	9 90	
12	Pairs shoes	10 80	
8	Pairs stockings	40	
18	Coats	27 00	
12	Vests	4 80	
21	Pairs pants	18 90	
15	Caps	1 50	
			77 25

FEMALE WING.

87	Women's dresses	$108 75	
87	Aprons	8 75	
87	Collars	1 74	
67	Petticoats	33 50	
95	Chemise	28 50	
58	Pairs stockings	4 64	
29	Pairs shoes	26 10	
30	Shawls	37 50	
30	Small shawls	22 50	
30	Hoods	3 00	
30	Sun bonnets	3 00	
80	Pairs drawers	20 00	
58	Towels	3 48	
70	Handkerchiefs	3 50	
			304 96

SOUTH HALL.

468	Overshirts	$140 40	
468	Undershirts	163 80	
168	Pairs pants	151 20	
168	Coats	252 00	
20	Vests	8 00	
167	Caps	16 70	
167	Pairs shoes	150 30	
167	Pairs stockings	8 35	
			890 75

SOUTH HALL GALLERY.

250	Top shirts	$75 00	
20	Undershirts	7 50	
125	Pairs pants	112 50	
125	Coats	187 50	
17	Vests	6 80	
125	Caps	12 50	
125	Shoes	112 50	
135	Pairs stockings	6 75	
			$521 05

WEST WING, NORTH SIDE.

4	Pairs new pants	$6 00	
50	Caps	5 00	
64	Coats	96 00	
66	Pairs pants	59 40	
68	Pairs shoes	61 20	
68	Pairs stockings	3 40	
10	Vests	4 00	
132	Overshirts	39 60	
5	Jumpers	2 00	
14	Pairs drawers	4 90	
132	Undershirts	46 20	
			327 70

WEST WING, SOUTH SIDE.

62	Caps	$6 20	
66	Coats	99 00	
64	Pairs pants	57 60	
67	Pairs shoes	60 30	
69	Pairs stockings	3 45	
12	Vests	4 80	
132	Overshirts	46 20	
132	Undershirts	39 60	
14	Pairs drawers	4 90	
7	Jumpers	2 80	
			324 85

NORTH HALL, SOUTH SIDE.

136	Coats	$204 00	
136	Caps	13 60	
136	Pairs pants	122 40	
136	Pairs shoes	122 40	
272	Overshirts	81 60	
140	Pairs socks	7 20	
8	Jumpers	3 20	
15	Vests	6 00	
272	Undershirts	95 20	
			655 60

NORTH HALL, NORTH SIDE.

140	Pairs shoes	$126 00	
136	Coats	204 00	
136	Caps	13 60	
136	Pairs stockings	6 80	
136	Pairs pants	122 00	
272	Top shirts	81 60	
272	Undershirts	95 00	
12	Vests	4 80	
			653 80

EAST WING, EAST SIDE.

124	Pairs shoes	$111 00	
248	Top shirts	74 40	
124	Pairs pants	111 60	
124	Coats	186 00	
8	Pairs drawers	2 80	
248	Undershirts	86 80	
248	Overshirts	74 40	
124	Caps	12 40	
225	Pairs socks	11 25	
			$670 65

EAST WING, WEST SIDE.

102	Caps	$10 20	
102	Coats	153 00	
102	Pairs pants	91 80	
105	Pairs shoes	94 50	
150	Pairs stockings	7 50	
204	Top shirts	61 20	
204	Undershirts	71 40	
			489 60
	Total amount		$6,681 70

DISCHARGED CONVICT CLOTHING ACCOUNT.

72	Pairs pants	$64 80	
34	Pairs drawers	10 20	
58	Knit shirts	20 30	
69	White shirts	34 50	
46	Coats	69 00	
57	Vests	22 80	
60	Hats	24 00	
170	Dozen paper collars	10 20	
291	Neckties	14 55	
138	Yards blue flannel, for women	55 20	
376	Yards bleached muslin	37 60	
29	Yards satin	2 90	
40	Yards farmers' satin	8 00	
20	Yards silesia	1 80	
½	Gross buttons	43	
470	Yards suit cloth, at 30 cents	141 00	
18	Dozen white hooks, at 50 cents	9 00	
	Total amount		$526 28

SUBSISTENCE ACCOUNT.

45	Pounds barley	$1 35
282	beans	7 05
45	corn starch	3 60
65	hominy	1 95
82	oatmeal	3 28
568	peas	11 36
16	pepper	3 20
260	rice	11 70

115	Pounds C sugar	$5 18	
14	tea	2 80	
10	allspice	1 50	
5	ginger	75	
187	granulated sugar	8 42	
1061	ground coffee	63 66	
2900	soap	116 00	
25	shaving soap	1 50	
126	washing soda	1 58	
4	starch	24	
20	Packages sapolio	2 00	
1090	Pounds toilet paper	87 20	
102	cascarilla bark	15 30	
110	juniper berries	3 85	
			$353 47

COMMISSARY STORES IN CELLAR.

60	Bushels potatoes	$27 00	
12	Bushels turnips	4 80	
2	Barrels mackerel	26 00	
7	Tubs lard	33 60	
6	Barrels vinegar	33 00	
30	Gallons molasses	6 00	
1650	Pounds shoulder	132 00	
30	Hundred of flour	75 00	
1500	Pounds fresh meat	86 25	
			423 65
	Total amount		$777 12

OFFICERS' UNIFORM ACCOUNT.

	Blue cloth, 20⅓ yards, at $1.80	$36 60	
	Blue cloth, 4½ yards	7 45	
	Blue cloth, 11½ yards, at $2.35	27 03	
14⅔	Dozen large buttons	10 26	
14¼	Dozen large buttons	3 23	
7 5/12	Dozen small buttons	2 67	
	Total amount		$87 24

BEDDING ACCOUNT.

2	Mattresses, 2 feather pillows, 2 blankets, 4 quilts, 4 sheets, 2 pillow slips, 2 bolster slips, &c., all in armory (estimated)	$30 00	
			$30 00

HOSPITAL.

82	Pillow slips	$8 20	
78	Sheets	15 60	
32	Mattresses	16 00	
53	Blankets	106 00	
20	Pillows, straw	3 00	
14	Pillows, feather	4 20	
31	Towels	1 55	
			154 55

STORE-ROOM.

278	Sheets	$41 70	
435	Pillow slips	21 75	
376	Yards sheeting	37 60	
19	Pairs blankets	38 00	
523	Yards ticking	54 90	
225	Bed ticks	112 50	
72	Pillow slips	3 60	
99	Dozen white cotton	44 50	
92	Dozen black cotton	38 60	
			$393 15

FEMALE WING.

120	Sheets	$18 00	
58	Pillow cases	5 80	
40	Quilts	40 00	
36	Spreads	12 60	
36	Blankets	54 00	

In Stock.

23	Sheets	3 45	
60	Pillow cases	6 00	
34	Pillows	3 40	
34	Mattresses (straw)	17 00	
			160 25

WEST WING, NORTH SIDE.

66	Straw mattresses	$33 00	
66	Straw pillows	6 60	
66	Slips	6 60	
132	Single sheets	19 80	
132	Single blankets	99 00	
66	Pairs sheets	19 80	
			184 80

WEST WING, SOUTH SIDE.

66	Straw mattresses	$33 00	
66	Pillows and 66 pillow slips, at 10 cents	13 20	
132	Sheets	19 80	
132	Single blankets	99 00	
			165 00

NORTH WING, SOUTH SIDE.

136	Beds (straw)	$58 00	
136	Blankets	204 00	
136	Pairs sheets	40 80	
136	Pillows	13 60	
140	Pillow slips	14 00	
140	Pillows	14 00	
136	Pairs sheets	40 80	
			385 20

NORTH WING, NORTH SIDE.

136	Straw beds	$68 00	
133	Double blankets	199 50	
3	Single blankets	2 25	
130	Pairs sheets	40 80	
132	Pillows	13 20	
132	Slips	13 20	
136	Sheets	40 80	
			377 75

EAST WING, EAST SIDE.

141	Straw beds	$70 50	
124	Pairs blankets	186 00	
248	Single sheets	37 20	
141	Pillows	14 10	
124	Slips	14 10	
124	Pairs sheets	37 20	
			$359 10

EAST WING, WEST SIDE.

102	Pillows and cases	$20 40	
104	Straw beds	52 00	
104	Pairs sheets	31 20	
104	Blankets	156 00	
104	Pairs sheets	31 20	
			290 80

SOUTH HALL.

170	Straw beds	$85 00	
168	Double blankets	252 00	
168	Single blankets	126 00	
167	Pairs sheets	50 10	
152	Pillow slips	15 20	
160	Pillows	16 00	
167	Pairs sheets	50 10	
			594 40

SOUTH HALL GALLERY.

125	Straw beds	$62 50	
125	Double blankets	187 50	
125	Single blankets	93 75	
125	Pairs sheets	37 50	
125	Pillow slips	12 50	
125	Pillows	12 50	
125	Sheets	37 50	
			443 75
	Total amount		$3,538 75

RECAPITULATION.

Furniture	$12,932 24
Stationery	264 19
Forage	31 60
Fuel	189 85
Live stock	550 00
Convict stationery	39 91
Light	62 05
Tobacco	95 86
Hospital	366 00
Clothing	6,681 70
Discharged convict clothing	526 28
Subsistence	777 12
Officers' uniforms	87 24
Bedding	3,538 75
Total amount	$26,142 79

PIECE-PRICE SCHEDULE

FOR

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1891.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS UNDER "PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM,"

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1891, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MEN SUBJECT TO DAILY CALL, IDLE, AT WORK, PRODUCTION, EARNINGS BY MONTHS PER DIEM PER MAN, AVERAGE EARNINGS AND DAYS WORKED.

NAMES OF CONTRACTORS AND INDUSTRIES WORKED.	NUMBER OF MEN SUBJECT TO DAILY CALL.		QUANTITIES FINISHED.				PER DIEM PER MAN AVERAGE EARNINGS.			MONTHS.
	Idle.	At work.	Dozens.	Pairs.	Worked button-holes.	Earnings.	At work.	Idle and at work together.	Days worked.	
										1890.
	.....	1,781½	4,118	.....	.....	$793 39	44 54-100	.....	23	November.
	.....	2,055½	4,274	.....	.....	854 13	41 55-100	.....	26	December.
										1891.
	.....	2,031½	4,511	.....	.....	902 20	44 41-100	.....	26	January.
POWELL & BRO.,	.....	1,921	4,400	.....	.....	879 63	45 79-100	.....	23	February.
Contractors.	.....	2,121	5,350	.....	.....	1,069 78	50 44-100	.....	26	March.
HOSIERY MANUFACTURED.	.....	2,002	5,052	.....	.....	1,010 33	50 47-100	.....	26	April.
	.....	1,949½	4,671	.....	.....	933 68	47 89-100	.....	25	May.
	.....	2,105	4,869	.....	.....	973 58	46 25-100	.....	26	June.
	.....	2,084	4,665	.....	.....	931 44	44 70-100	.....	26	July.
	.....	2,006½	4,533	.....	.....	905 94	45 15-100	.....	26	August.
	.....	2,027	4,817	.....	.....	962 73	47 50-100	.....	25	September.
	.....	2,199½	5,586	.....	.....	1,116 83	50 78-100	.....	27	October.
Totals.....	.....	24,284	56,846	.....	.....	$11,333 66	46 67-100	.....	305	
JOHN B. IREDELL,										1890.
Contractor.	47	251	.....	315	.....	$126 00	50 20-100	42 28-100	23	November.
MEN'S SHOES MANUFACTURED.	73	233½	.....	291	.....	116 40	49 85-100	37 98-100	26	December.
This contract expired December 31st, 1890.										
Totals.....	120	484½	.....	606	.....	$242 40	50 3-100	40 10-100	49	

SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS UNDER "PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM"—Continued.

Names of Contractors and Industries Worked.	Number of men subject to daily call.		Quantities finished.			Earnings.	Per diem per man average earnings.		Days worked.	Months.
	Idle.	At work.	Dozens.	Pairs.	Worked button-holes.		At work.	Idle and at work together.		
										1890.
	.....	1,976½	1,716½	419	46,706	$1,019 70	51 59-100	.....	23	November.
JOHN B. IREDELL,	593	1,683½	1,557⅔	839	43,590	957 60	56 88-100	.....	22	December.
Contractor.										1891.
Women's, Children's and Infants' Shoes Manufactured.	229½	2,119	1,824	416	87,986	1,075 38	50 75-100	.....	24	January.
	.....	2,118	1,650	828	105,398	1,061 64	50 12-100	.....	23	February.
	.....	2,447	2,138	419	98,526	1,286 49	52 57-100	.....	26	March.
	14⅓	2,876	2,386½	68	96,200	1,298 84	54 66-100	.....	26	April.
Credit 2,118½ idle men included in total number of idle, representing 26 days availed himself of by contractor during fiscal year, under provisions of his contract. Above number are not included in per diem averages.	78½	2,223½	2,126⅙	470	85,215	1,183 73	53 24-100	.....	25	May.
	481	1,763	2,022	661	92,182	1,142 50	64 80-100	50 91-100	26	June.
	1,742½	272½	No product returned.			417 59	.....	51 43-100	10	July.
	194½	1,888	1,777½	.....	110,094	1,070 82	56 72-100	51 42-100	26	August.
	2	2,048½	1,907⅔	.....	101,846	1,059 43	51 72-100	.....	25	September.
	.....	2,436½	2,215½	.....	126,728	1,224 20	50 24-100	.....	27	October.
Totals	3,335½	23,352	21,320½	4,120	994,471	$12,797 92	54 80-100	52 9-100	283	
										1890.
	32	2,153	2,957⅓	.....	.....	$984 82	45 74-100	45 7-100	23	November.
	38	2,508½	3,442⅙	.....	.....	1,170 24	46 65-100	45 95-100	26	December.
V. HENRY ROTHSCHILD & CO.,										1891.
Contractors.	12	2,485	3,118⅓	.....	.....	1,080 64	43 49-100	43 28-100	26	January.
Shirts Manufactured.	17	2,311½	2,824½	.....	.....	975 48	42 20-100	41 89-100	23	February.
	3	2,553	3,546½	.....	.....	1,260 73	49 38-100	49 32-100	26	March.
Credit 2,371 idle men included in total number of idle, representing 26 days availed themselves of by contractors during fiscal year, under provisions of their contract. Above number are not included in per diem averages.	.....	2,482	3,536⅓	.....	.....	1,211 18	48 80-100	.....	26	April.
	.....	2,369½	3,144⅓	.....	.....	1,081 34	45 46-100	.....	25	May.
	.....	2,452½	3,056⅓	.....	.....	1,050 98	42 85-100	.....	26	June.
	162	2,218	4,552⅓	.....	.....	1,533 80	69 15-100	64 44-100	26	July.
	2,310	61	No product returned			.....	.....	.....	.....	August.
	105½	2,185½	2,678⅓	.....	.....	1,003 75	45 93-100	43 81-100	25	September.
	.....	2,439½	3,478⅓	.....	.....	1,168 52	47 90-100	.....	27	October.
Totals	2,679½	26,219	36,336⅓	.....	.....	$12,521 48	47 75-100	47 20-100	279	

SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS UNDER "PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM"—Continued.

Names of Contractors and Industries Worked.	Number of men subject to daily call.		Quantities finished.			Earnings.	Per diem per man average earnings.		Days worked.	Months.
	Idle.	At work.	Dozens.	Square feet.	Square yards.		At work.	Idle and at work together.		
										1890.
	55	1,923½	1,072 3/12	.....	.....	$932 86	48 50-100	47 15-100	28	November.
	33	2,418½	1,328 1/12	.....	.....	1,157 33	47 85-100	47 21-100	26	December.
V. HENRY ROTHSCHILD & CO., Contractors.										1891.
	66	2,369½	1,375 6/12	.....	.....	1,196 61	50 50-100	49 13-100	26	January.
PANTS MANUFACTURED.	51½	2,055½	1,371	.....	.....	1,192 77	58 3-100	56 61-100	23	February.
	678½	1,714	1,121 8/12	.....	.....	975 86	56 93-100	46 85-100	22	March.
Credit 2,263½ idle men included in total number of idle, representing 26 days availed themselves of by contractors during fiscal year, under provisions of their contract. Above number are not included in per diem averages.	2,294	6	.....	.....	.....	175 16	.....	51 37-100	.....	April.
	257½	1,820½	1,010 3/12	.....	.....	1,011 61	48 28-100	48 68-100	25	May.
	775½	1,427	835 3/12	.....	.....	1,189 44	51 65-100	54	26	June.
	429	1,678	908 3/12	.....	.....	1,002 17	47 9-100	47 56-100	26	July.
	1,180¼	920¾	649 9/12	.....	.....	1,136 88	60 81-100	53 88-100	23	August.
	747	1,298½	750 6/12	.....	.....	1,014 64	50 27-100	49 60-100	23	September.
	441	1,874	1,052 1/12	.....	.....	1,185 59	48 84-100	51 21-100	27	October.
Totals ..	7,008¼	19,514¾	11,474 11/12	.....	.....	$12,170 92	51 22-100	50 17-100	270	
										1890.
	.....	1,521	167 7/12	1,057	4,538½	$520 74	34 24-100	.....	23	November.
	199	1,578	335 5/6	627	5,711	752 65	47 70-100	42 36-100	23	December.
LYNN & PETTIT, Contractors.										1891.
	1,423	431	202½	310½	1,687½	279 51	64 85-100	.....	25	January.
MATS AND MATTING MANUFACTURED.	884½	669½	77½	62	1,615	596 99	89 17-100	53 16-100	23	February.
	274	1,475½	220	956¾	4,422½	706 83	47 90-100	40 40-100	26	March.
Credit 1,854 idle men included in total number of idle, representing 26 days availed themselves of by contractors during fiscal year, under provisions of their contract. Above number are not included in per diem averages.	3	1,785	283¾	697½	5,269	843 60	47 26-100	47 18-100	26	April.
	5	1,848½	389	738½	7,780	1,021 45	55 26-100	55 11-100	25	May.
	.....	1,982	459¼	549	7,379½	1,046 47	52 80-100	.....	26	June.
	88	1,888½	393 3/8	1,054⅛	8,664⅛	1,089 46	57 69-100	55 12-100	26	July.
	127	1,941½	320 3/4	1,428 1/12	9,082⅞	1,042 25	53 68-100	50 39-100	26	August.
	271	1,701	351	1,436½	7,027⅜	995 20	58 51-100	50 47-100	25	September.
	227	1,924½	378 7/12	882⅞	7,686½	1,038 98	53 99-100	48 29-100	27	October.
Totals	3,501½	18,746	3,578¾	10,360⅝	70,863 11/12	$9,934 13	53 4-100	48 71-100	301	

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SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS UNDER "PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM"—Continued.

Names of Contractors and Industries Worked.	Number of men subject to daily call.		Quantity finished—gross.	Stock prepared and holes drawn and set.		Earnings.	Per diem per man average earnings.		Days worked.	Months.
	Idle.	At work.		Pounds.	Holes.		At work.	Idle and at work together.		
										1890.
	26	1,708	318	2,694	4,489,366	$579 96	33 96-100	33 45-100	23	November.
	26	2,066	279 5/12	2,127	5,360,263	640 15	30 99-100	30 60-100	26	December.
										1891.
JOHN TOBIN, Contractor.	28	2,277 1/2	365 1/6	2,421	6,326,959	755 41	33 17-100	32 77-100	26	January.
Brushes Manufactured.	13 1/2	2,050 1/2	345 1/12	1,768	6,229,464	718 97	35 6-100	34 83-100	23	February.
	5/2	2,257	449 1/12	2,644	7,306,672	883 60	39 15-100	39 14-100	26	March.
Credit 622 idle men included in total number of idle, representing 6 3/4 days availed himself of by contractor during fiscal year, under provisions of his contract. Above number are not included in per diem averages.	.....	2,404 1/2	532 1/12	3,607	8,480,600	1,273 34	52 96-100	.....	26	April.
	7	2,320 1/2	571 3/12	3,505	8,794,747	1,310 18	56 49-100	56 29-100	25	May.
	.....	2,401	513 8/12	2,301	9,130,379	1,295 91	53 97-100	.....	26	June.
	.....	2,4 /2 1/2	526 1/2	661	10,087,255	1,380 28	56 98-100	.....	26	July.
	4	2,426	603 1/2	845	10,375,764	1,449 24	59 74-100	59 64-100	26	August.
	622	1,648	500 2/3	727	6,566,302	1,001 92	60 80-100	.....	25	September.
	2	2,552 1/2	612 1/2	564	10,599,651	1,472 64	57 69-100	57 65-100	27	October.
Totals	729	26,584	5,618 1/3	23,264	93,747,422	$12,761 60	48 10-100	47 90-100	305	
										1890.
	.....	276	1,460	.....	25,000	$154 88	56 12-100	.....	23	November.
	5	398	1,775	.....	248,000	203 26	51 7-100	50 44-100	26	December.
										1891.
JOHN TOBIN, Contractor.	18	414	1,054	.....	19,000	153 86	37 16-100	35 62-100	26	January.
Sawing Blocks, Casings, Heavy Brush Backs, &c.	15	349	1,129	.....	20,000	158 08	45 30-100	43 43-100	23	February.
	.....	392	1,462	.....	.....	213 06	54 35-100	.....	26	March.
	.....	398	1,560	.....	.....	203 25	51 7-100	.....	26	April.
Credit 164 idle men included in total number of idle, representing 8 days availed himself of by contractor during fiscal year, under provisions of his contract. Above number are not included in per diem averages.	4	385	1,748	.....	.....	210 30	54 62-100	54 6-100	25	May.
	33	482	1,707	.....	.....	244 43	50 71-100	.....	26	June.
	5	537	2,107	.....	2,000	294 39	54 82-100	54 32-100	26	July.
	37	493	1,676	.....	.....	248 54	50 41-100	.....	26	August.
	94	402	1,244	.....	.....	183 31	45 60-100	.....	23	September.
	3	526	2,104	.....	.....	304 34	57 86-100	57 53-100	27	October.
Totals	214	5,052	19,026	.....	314,000	$2,571 70	50 90-100	50 41-100	303	

RECAPITULATION OF EARNINGS.

Months.	Powell & Bro.	John B. Iredell.	John B. Iredell.	V. Henry Rothschild & Co., shirts.	V. Henry Rothschild & Co., pants.	Lynn & Pettit.	John Tobin, brushes.	John Tobin, blocks.	Total piece-price earnings.	Per diem per man average earnings.
1890.										
November	$793 39	$126 00	$1,019 70	$984 82	$932 86	$520 74	$579 96	$154 88	$5,112 35	44 11-100
December	854 13	116 40	957 60	1,170 24	1,157 33	752 65	640 15	203 26	5,851 76	44 53-100
1891.										
January	902 20	.....	1,075 38	1,080 64	1,196 61	279 51	755 41	153 86	5,443 61	44 89-100
February	879 63	.....	1,061 64	975 48	1,192 77	596 99	718 97	158 08	5,583 56	46 81-100
March	1,069 78	.....	1,286 49	1,260 73	975 86	706 83	883 60	213 06	6,396 35	47 99-100
April	1,010 33	.....	1,298 84	1,211 18	175 16	843 60	1,273 34	203 25	6,015 70	51 3-100
May	933 68	.....	1,183 73	1,081 34	1,011 61	1,021 45	1,310 18	210 30	6,752 29	51 25-100
June	973 58	.....	1,142 50	1,050 98	1,189 44	1,046 47	1,295 91	244 43	6,943 31	51 86-100
July	931 44	.....	417 59	1,533 80	1,002 17	1,089 46	1,380 28	294 39	6,649 13	55 1-100
August	905 94	.....	1,070 82	.....	1,136 88	1,042 25	1,449 24	248 54	5,853 67	52 64-100
September	962 73	.....	1,059 43	1,003 75	1,014 64	995 20	1,001 92	183 31	6,220 98	51 15-100
October	1,116 83	.....	1,224 20	1,168 52	1,185 59	1,038 98	1,472 64	304 34	7,511 10	52 18-100
Totals	$11,333 66	$242 40	$12,797 92	$12,521 48	$12,170 92	$9,934 18	$12,761 60	$2,571 70	$74,333 81	49 48-100

BALANCE-SHEETS

AND

Statements A, B, C, D and E,

OF

FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1891.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, FROM NOVEMBER 1st, 1890, TO APRIL 1st, 1891.

Accounts.	Trial Balance. Dr.	Trial Balance. Cr.	Inventory.	Profit and Loss. Losses.	Profit and Loss. Gains.	Stock. Dr.	Stock. Cr.	New Balance. Assets.	New Balance. Liabilities.
Stock		$34,850 84					$34,850 84		
Subsistence	$18,654 42		$777 12	$17,877 30				$777 12	
Hospital	2,126 78		366 00	1,760 73				366 00	
Furniture	12,085 92		12,932 24		$846 32			12,932 24	
Clothing	8,715 74		6,681 70	2,034 04				6,681 70	
Discharged convict clothing	1,330 78		526 28	804 50				526 28	
Bedding	4,440 48		3,538 75	901 73				3,538 75	
Stationery	206 55		264 19		57 64			264 19	
Convict stationery	150 04		39 91	110 13				39 91	
Forage	326 77		31 60	295 17				31 60	
Live stock	681 00		550 00	131 00				550 00	
State of New Jersey		36,491 33							$36,491 33
Piece-price system		28,177 18			28,177 18				
Convict labor		201 72			201 72				
Officers' uniforms	155 76		87 24	68 52				87 24	
Miscellaneous	116 32			116 32					
Tobacco	579 69		95 86	483 83				95 86	
Light	1,026 44		62 05	964 39				62 05	
City gas light	927 68			927 68					
Fuel	7,026 07		189 85	6,836 22				189 85	
Water	1,258 02			1,258 02					
Discharged convict cash	497 50			497 50					
Deputies' salaries	28,740 52			28,740 52					
Repairs	1,619 03			1,619 03					
Accounts receivable	9,055 61							9,055 61	
	$99,721 07	$99,721 07	$26,142 79						
Net loss over gains					36,143 77	$36,143 77			
				$65,426 63	$65,426 63				
Net loss over stock							1,292 93		
						$36,143 77	$36,143 77		
Total resources and liabilities								$35,198 40	$36,491 33
Liabilities over resources								1,292 93	
								$36,491 33	$36,491 33

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FROM APRIL 1st, 1891, TO OCTOBER 31st, 1891, INCLUSIVE.

Accounts.	Trial Balance.		Inventory, October 31st, 1891.	Profit and Loss.		Stock.		New Balance.	
	Dr.	Cr.		Losses.	Gains.	Dr.	Cr.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Stock		$35,198 40					$35,198 40		
Subsistence	$27,265 81		$777 12	$26,488 69				$777 12	
Hospital	2,765 73		366 00	2,399 73				366 00	
Furniture	14,587 26		12,932 24	1,655 02				12,932 24	
Clothing	9,906 51		6,681 70	3,224 81				6,681 70	
Discharged convict clothing	807 00		526 28	280 72				526 28	
Bedding	3,769 08		3,538 75	230 33				3,538 75	
Stationery	663 44		264 19	399 25				264 19	
Convict stationery	267 71		39 91	227 80				39 91	
Forage	428 81		31 60	397 21				31 60	
Live stock	624 45		550 00	74 45				550 00	
State of New Jersey		46,909 04							$46,909 04
Piece-price system		45,870 03			$45,870 03				
Convict labor		121 00			121 00				
Officers' uniforms	17 15		87 24		70 09			87 24	
Miscellaneous	773 10			773 10					
Tobacco	909 86		95 86	814 00				95 86	
Light	986 69		62 05	924 64				62 05	
City gas light									
Fuel	3,326 34		189 85	3,136 49				189 85	
Water	1,258 17			1,258 17					
Discharged convict cash	745 50			745 50					
Deputies' salaries	42,055 77			42,055 77					
Repairs	4,925 02			4,925 02					
Accounts receivable	12,015 07							12,015 07	
	$128,098 47	$128,098 47	$26,142 79						
Net loss over gains					43,949 58	$43,949 58			
				$90,010 70	$90,010 70				
Net loss over stock							8,751 18		
						$43,949 58	$43,949 58		
Total resources and liabilities								$38,157 86	$46,909 04
Liabilities over resources								8,751 18	
								$46,909 04	$46,909 04

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1891.

ACCOUNTS.	TRIAL BALANCE.		Inventory, October 31st, 1891.	PROFIT AND LOSS.		STOCK.		NEW BALANCE.	
	Dr.	Cr.		Losses.	Gains.	Dr.	Cr.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Stock		$34,850 84					$34,850 84		
Subsistence	$45,143 11		$777 12	$44,365 99				$777 12	
Hospital	4,526 46		366 00	4,160 46				366 00	
Furniture	13,740 94		12,932 24	808 70				12,932 24	
Clothing	11,940 55		6,681 70	5,258 85				6,681 70	
Discharged convict clothing	1,611 50		526 28	1,085 22				526 28	
Bedding	4,670 81		3,588 75	1,132 06				3,588 75	
Stationery	605 80		264 19	341 61				264 19	
Convict stationery	377 84		39 91	337 93				39 91	
Forage	723 98		31 60	692 38				31 60	
Live stock	755 45		550 00	205 45				550 00	
State of New Jersey		83,400 37							$83,400 37
Piece-price system		74,047 21			$74,047 21				
Convict labor		322 72			322 72				
Officers' uniforms	85 67		87 24		1 57			87 24	
Miscellaneous	889 42			889 42					
Tobacco	1,393 69		95 86	1,297 83				95 86	
Light	1,951 08		62 05	1,889 03				62 05	
City gas light	927 68			927 68					
Fuel	10,162 56		189 85	9,972 71				189 85	
Water	2,516 19			2,516 19					
Discharged convict cash	1,243 00			1,243 00					
Deputies' salaries	70,796 29			70,796 29					
Repairs	6,544 05			6,544 05					
Accounts receivable	12,015 07							12,015 07	
	$192,621 14	$192,621 14	$26,142 79						
Net loss over gains					80,093 35	$80,093 35			
				$154,464 85	$154,464 85				
Net loss over stock							$45,242 51		
						$80,093 35	$80,093 35		
Total resources and liabilities								$38,157 86	$83,400 37
Liabilities over resources								45,242 51	
								$83,400 37	$83,400 37

STATEMENT A.

Gains.	Amounts.	Losses.	Amounts.
Piece-price system	$74,047 21	Subsistence	$44,365 99
Convict labor	322 72	Hospital	4,160 46
Officers' uniforms	1 57	Furniture	808 70
		Clothing	5,258 85
		Discharged convict clothing	1,085 22
		Bedding	1,132 06
		Stationery	341 61
		Convict stationery	337 93
		Forage	692 38
		Live stock	205 45
		Miscellaneous	889 42
		Tobacco	1,297 83
		Light	1,889 03
		City gas light	927 68
		Fuel	9,972 71
Loss	1,510 01	Water	2,516 19
	$75,881 51		$75,881 51

SUBSISTENCE.

Cost per capita per diem, $0.12.78.
Cost per capita per annum, $46.65.

STATEMENT B.

Showing the earnings, expenses (maintenance), losses and gains, from October 31st, 1879, to the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1891:

Reports.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Losses.	Gains.
EARNINGS UNDER CONTRACT SYSTEM.				
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 80	.....	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 October 31st	45,319 55	58,927 00	13.607 45	.....
EARNINGS UNDER PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.				
1886 to October 31st	66,411 03	62,552 82	.....	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	.....
1889 to October 31st	54,985 94	72,798 48	17,812 54	.....
1890 to October 31st	61,082 64	74,721 88	13,639 24	.....
1891 to October 31st	74,371 50	75,881 51	1,510 01	.....
Totals	$747,502 95	$766,935 29	$60,666 33	$41,233 99

Net loss on maintenance 1880 to 1891 (inclusive), $19,432.34.

STATEMENT C.

Maintenance	$75,881 51
Repairs	6,544 05
Amounts given discharged convicts	1,243 00
Salaries of Deputies	70,796 29
Salaries of officers and Inspectors	9,017 73
Total	$163,432 58
Credit by amount of earnings	74,371 50
Net loss	$89,111 08

Cost per capita per diem, $0.47.10.
Cost per capita per annum, $171.91.

STATEMENT D.

Showing year, number of convicts, annual cost of subsistence and maintenance separately. Also total cost, including all expenses, per man, with amount of earnings and net loss to State for fiscal years 1880 to 1891, inclusive.

Years	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Number of convicts	830	794	831	817	815	863	892	893	874	965	973	951
Cost of subsistence per man	$32 23	$33 25	$42 84	$40 80	$36 51	$35 94	$35 24	$37 89	$38 14	$42 24	$41 62	$46 65
Cost of maintenance per man	60 40	64 69	75 21	76 45	72 69	68 28	70 12	77 65	76 66	75 44	76 80	79 79
Total cost—All expenses	139 68	150 62	156 15	163 37	162 47	154 30	169 34	182 37	172 82	160 17	163 37	171 91
Subsistence	$26,753 40	$26,399 50	$35,600 57	$33,331 03	$29,758 52	$31,016 61	$31,437 92	$33,838 85	$33,333 48	$40,756 83	$40,498 39	$44,365 99
Furniture	871 97	1,827 15	1,925 65	2,252 78	2,590 63	2,833 34	1,794 83	1,822 03	1,240 31	2,125 25	1,609 43	808 70
Clothing	6,354 45	5,083 73	5,507 53	5,971 99	6,786 32	5,578 02	6,597 09	6,721 32	5,937 17	5,989 03	6,507 51	5,258 85
Fuel	5,462 18	8,040 69	7,445 35	8,350 31	7,124 79	7,058 67	8,241 36	9,145 94	11,580 29	11,045 49	9,079 64	9,972 71
Bedding	1,243 28	266 33	2,130 01	1,398 01	1,210 71	817 86	1,188 52	1,396 27	1,618 33	696 02	1,838 70	1,132 06
Discharged convict clothing	1,422 59	1,343 69	1,515 99	1,325 65	1,027 38	1,205 91	984 24	1,842 24	954 45	844 56	693 57	1,085 22
Stationery	189 37	148 29	194 22	70 70	127 63	140 43	160 53	88 10	164 09	189 65	427 72	341 61
Convict stationery	38 22	38 55	28 60	51 25	48 23	50 05	56 16	45 78	38 00	142 64	392 57	337 93
Tobacco	1,460 00	1,383 82	1,471 35	1,300 12	1,078 10	1,110 75	1,003 25	1,210 19	1,150 94	1,310 24	1,327 14	1,297 83
Water	1,199 57	1,703 26	1,353 34	2,317 63	2,670 66	2,256 17	2,341 93	4,965 96	2,472 38	1,279 39	2,425 58	2,516 19
Hospital	2,433 21	2,662 59	2,567 49	2,535 14	2,629 33	2,593 34	2,701 52	3,309 75	3,549 32	3,561 66	3,483 11	4,160 46
Forage	898 46	905 52	793 78	716 98	991 64	897 13	674 66	600 66	685 88	634 80	574 63	692 38
Light	1,171 04	1,449 46	1,133 31	1,448 58	1,371 11	1,254 97	1,330 27	2,136 93	1,843 34	2,119 74	4,500 42	2,816 71
Miscellaneous	212 14	110 32	835 61	1,412 66	1,616 87	2,118 75	3,658 39	2,691 44	2,432 78	1,953 18	1,037 22	889 42
Live stock					35 77		432 15	25 00		150 00	326 25	205 45
Loss on bills receivable	425 26											
W. I. St. George												
Total cost of maintenance	$50,135 14	$51,362 90	$62,502 80	$62,462 83	$59,248 71	$58,927 00	$62,552 82	$69,340 46	$67,000 76	$72,798 48	$74,721 88	$75,881 51
Repairs on buildings & machinery	$9,447 56											
Repairs—General		$3,785 45	$5,784 33	$4,500 72	$5,937 54	$6,391 20	$9,455 64	$6,922 37	$6,471 55	$6,028 26	$6,191 71	$6,544 05
Repairs—New		7,550 30										
New cook-house							4,980 93	3,020 26				
Steam heating							1,203 83	9,103 19	2,908 94			
Paid for return of escaped convicts	160 45											
Amount given discharged convicts	1,185 00	1,339 50	1,402 00	1,300 00	1,257 50	1,308 50	1,282 00	1,516 50	1,344 00	1,258 50	1,663 00	1,243 00
Salaries of Deputy Keepers	45,504 62	46,345 19	51,073 81	56,209 64	56,973 83	57,530 21	62,578 06	63,955 86	64,323 56	65,480 31	67,384 80	70,796 29
Salaries of officers and Inspectors	9,500 00	9,207 34	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	9,017 73
Total expenses	115,932 77	119,590 68	129,762 94	133,478 19	132,417 58	133,156 91	151,053 28	162,858 64	151,048 81	154,565 55	158,961 39	163,432 58
Credit by amount of earnings	68,572 50	50,702 74	68,599 67	72,706 88	61,846 21	45,319 55	66,411 03	65,617 16	57,287 13	54,985 94	61,082 64	74,371 50
Total loss to State	$47,360 27	$68,887 94	$61,163 27	$60,766 31	$70,571 37	$87,837 36	$84,642 25	$97,241 48	$93,761 68	$99,579 61	$97,878 75	$89,111 08

STATEMENT E.

Showing the year, number of convicts, cost per capita per annum of all items of expenses separately, and in the aggregate, as well as the per capita per annum earnings, and amount of deficit, from the beginning of the fiscal year 1880, to the close of the fiscal year 1891.

System.	Year.	Number of convicts.	Subsistence.	Furniture.	Clothing.	Fuel.	Bedding.	Discharged convict clothing.	Stationery and convict stationery.	Tobacco.	Water.	Hospital.	Light.	Miscellaneous—Forage, live stock, loss on bills receivable, &c.	Money given discharged convicts.	Repairs, steam heating and new cook-house.	Salaries.	Total expenses.	Earnings.	Deficit.
Contract System.	1880	830	$32 23	$1 05	$7 65	$6 58	$1 50	$1 72	$0 28	$1 75	$1 45	$2 93	$1 41	$1 85	$1 43	$11 58	$66 27	$139 68	$82 62	$57 06
	1881	794	33 25	2 29	6 40	10 13	34	1 69	24	1 74	2 15	3 35	1 88	1 28	1 69	14 28	69 96	150 62	63 86	86 76
	1882	831	42 84	2 32	6 63	8 96	2 56	1 82	27	1 77	1 63	3 09	1 36	1 96	1 69	6 96	72 29	156 15	82 55	73 60
	1883	817	40 80	2 73	7 31	10 22	1 71	1 62	15	1 59	2 84	3 10	1 77	2 61	1 59	5 51	79 82	163 37	88 99	74 38
	1884	815	36 51	3 18	8 33	8 74	1 48	1 26	21	1 32	3 28	3 23	1 68	3 47	1 54	7 29	80 95	162 47	75 89	86 58
	1885	863	35 94	3 28	6 46	8 18	95	1 40	22	1 29	2 61	3 01	1 45	3 49	1 52	7 41	77 09	154 30	52 51	101 79
Piece-Price System.	1886	892	35 24	2 01	7 39	9 24	1 28	1 11	24	1 12	2 63	3 03	1 49	5 34	1 44	17 53	80 25	169 34	74 45	94 89
	1887	893	37 89	2 04	7 53	10 24	1 56	1 50	15	1 36	5 56	3 71	2 39	3 72	1 70	21 33	81 70	182 38	73 48	108 90
	1888	874	38 14	1 42	6 80	13 25	1 85	1 08	23	1 32	2 83	4 06	2 11	3 57	1 54	10 73	83 89	172 82	65 55	107 27
	1889	965	42 24	2 20	6 21	11 45	72	87	34	1 36	1 32	3 69	2 20	2 84	1 30	6 25	77 18	160 17	56 98	103 19
	1890	973	41 62	1 66	6 69	9 33	1 89	71	84	1 37	2 49	3 58	4 63	1 99	1 71	6 36	78 50	163 37	62 78	100 59
	1891	951	46 65	85	5 53	10 49	1 19	1 14	72	1 37	2 65	4 38	2 95	1 87	1 31	6 88	83 93	171 91	78 21	93 70
Totals....	.....	.....	$463 85	$25 03	$82 93	$116 81	$17 03	$15 92	$3 89	$17 36	$31 44	$41 16	$25 27	$33 99	$18 46	$122 11	$931 83	$1946 58	$857 87	$1088 71

REPAIRS ACCOUNT

OF THE

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

October 31st, 1891.

REPAIRS ACCOUNT.

NUMBER 3 SHOP.

	20 x 14-inch drop hangers	$8 25	
110	Feet 2 7/16-inch small shafting	148 50	
16	Feet 4½-inch large shafting	76 00	
2	44-inch large pulleys, at $12	24 00	
			$256 75

HALL ENTRANCE TO NUMBER 2 SHOP.

3	Small hangers, at $4.50	$13 50	
24	Feet shafting, 2½-inch, at $1.35	32 40	
			45 90

IN CELLAR OF MAT SHOP.

20	Feet 1¾-inch shafting	$19 40	
6	Small drop hangers	27 00	
1	2-foot pulley and shafting	185 40	
1	1-foot pulley, 6-inch face	3 60	
1	2-foot pulley, 10-inch face	11 25	
1	8-inch pulley, 8-inch face	4 40	
1	14-inch pulley, 13-inch face	6 60	
29	Feet 4 inches 2 7/16-inch shafting (cellar under No. 2 Shop),	39 15	
100	Feet 8 inches 2 7/16-inch shafting, at $1.35 (cellar under No. 2 Shop)	135 00	
1	3-foot pulley, 10-inch face (cellar under No. 2 Shop)	20 00	
1	2-foot 6-inch pulley, 10-inch face	15 68	
2	16-inch pulleys, 12-inch face (cellar under No. 2 Shop)	8 10	
1	40-inch pulley, 12-inch face (cellar under No. 2 Shop)	24 60	
2	Tons grate bars (cellar under No. 2 Shop)	88 00	
14	Hangers, 16-inch (cellar under No. 2 Shop)	108 50	
7	Couplings (cellar under No. 2 Shop)	5 00	
			701 68

ENGINE-ROOM.

48	Feet 3-inch shafting	$91 20	
6	Small hangers and 3 small couplings	27 00	
3	3-foot pulleys, 10-inch face	20 33	
2	2-foot pulleys, 11-inch face	11 25	
1	Lathe (engine)	200 00	
1	40-inch pulley, 9-inch face	18 00	
1	40-inch pulley, 14-inch face	24 60	
2	40-inch pulleys, 9-inch face (old)	18 00	
18	Feet 4-inch shafting	7 20	
3	14-inch drops for 4-inch shaft	8 25	
2	54-inch pulleys, 17-inch face	60 00	
1	48-inch pulley, 12-inch face	50 00	
13	Feet of 4-inch shafting, at $4.15	53 95	
3	Bracket hangers for 4-inch shaft	20 00	

40 Feet of 10-inch double belt 160 Feet of 14-inch double belt 48 Feet of 17-inch double belt 35 Feet of 12 inch double belt 120 Feet of 8-inch double belt 40 Feet of 8-inch double belt	Percentage deducted	$322 98	
40 Feet of $2\frac{7}{16}$ inch shafting		54 00	
4 1-foot pulleys, 6-inch face		14 40	
1 18-inch pulley, 12-inch face		9 60	
4 16-inch drop hangers		30 00	
2 16-inch couplings		10 00	
4 Dozen man-hole gaskets, $12 per dozen		48 00	

IN CELLAR.

1 3-foot pulley, 12-inch face		$20 33	
1 2-foot pulley, 12-inch face		13 50	
650 Fire bricks (assorted), $5.50		35 75	
20 Tons of condemned boilers, old iron, estimated weight, at $33.60 per ton		672 00	
24 Feet $2\frac{7}{16}$ shafting		31 40	
3 Hangers, at $5		15 00	
12 Pulleys, 12-inch		7 20	
1 Pulley, 15 inch, 12		7 60	
		$1,903 54	
Less 25 per cent		395 13	
			1,508 41

OLD COOK-HOUSE.

15 Feet 4-inch water drain pipe, at 25 cents		$3 75	
1 New water-closet		30 00	
400 Fire bricks (assorted), at $5.50		22 00	
300 Feet 1-inch pipe (center hall)		12 00	
200 Feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe (center hall)		17 00	
150 Feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe (center hall)		17 25	
			102 00

SUPERINTENDENT REPAIRS' DEPARTMENT.

1 Box, 20 x 28; 2 boxes, 14 x 20		$24 75	
600 Feet of lumber		24 00	
300 Feet 5-inch common flooring		6 00	
2 Bundles No. 24 galvanized iron		.....	
200 Pounds white lead		16 00	
100 Pounds assorted colors		8 00	
$\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen rip saws, at $1		6 00	
$\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen saws (cross-cut)		6 00	
2 Fine planes, 2 jack planes, 2 smoothing planes		5 00	
3 Carpenter hammers, 3 hatchets		3 00	
Lot small chisels		2 00	
Box glass, 20 x 24		4 00	
Box glass, 20 x 28		4 00	
1 Dozen shovels and spades		6 00	
1 Dozen picks		6 00	
8 Charges for Babcock fire extinguisher		4 00	
1 Keg tin nails		1 00	
			125 75

MEMORANDUM OF FITTINGS IN STOCK.

277	1-inch couplings, at 13 cents	$36 01
113	¾-inch couplings, at 10 cents	11 30
88	1½-inch couplings	27 28
32	1¼-inch couplings	5 44
14	⅝-inch couplings	1 40
27	½-inch couplings	2 70
2	6½-inch couplings	4 80
8	3½-inch couplings	6 40
7	2½-inch couplings	2 80
12	⅜-inch couplings	72
11	¾-inch unions	3 08
17	1-inch unions	5 78
6	1½-inch unions	3 60
8	1¼-inch unions	3 68
1	2-inch union	80
1	3-inch union	2 10
2	⅜-inch unions	36
3	½-inch elbows	18
1097	¾-inch elbows	19 75
30	1-inch elbows	3 90
23	1¼-inch elbows	4 60
25	1½-inch elbows	6 25
18	2-inch elbows	7 20
4	2½-inch elbows	3 00
1	5-inch elbow	2 85
1	6-inch elbow	3 90
5	8-inch elbows	50 00
4	⅛-inch elbows	24
4	⅜-inch elbows	20
1	½-inch nipple	7
9	¾-inch nipples	1 08
26	1¼ inch nipples	6 14
25	1-inch nipples	3 75
48	1½-inch nipples	12 00
6	2-inch nipples	2 10
1	2½-inch nipple	56
6	3-inch nipples	4 50
1	3½ inch nipple	1 25
1	4-inch nipple	1 60
21	Reducing tees, 2 to ¾-inch, 70 cents	14 70
2	Reducing tees, ⅝ to ½-inch	22
1	Reducing tee, ⅝ to ¾-inch	11
20	Reducing tees, 1½ to 1-inch	8 80
8	Reducing tees, ¾ to ½-inch	1 20
5	Reducing tees, 2½ to 1-inch	6 25
1	Reducing tee, 4 to 2½-inch	2 90
1	Reducing tee, 5 to 4-inch	4 60
3	Reducing tees, 4 to 3½-inch	8 70
1	Reducing tee, 6 to 4-inch	2 90
1	Reducing tee, 2½ to 1½-inch	1 25
1	Reducing tee, 4 to 3-inch	2 90
1	Reducing tee, 4 to 3½-inch	2 90
1	Reducing tee, 5 to 2-inch	4 60
25	Reducing tees, 2½ to 1½-inch	31 25
1	Reducing tee, 4 to 1½-inch	2 90
6	Reducing tees, 3 ½ to 2½-inch	38 10
4	Pairs 10-pipe, 2-inch manifolds, at $25	100 00
4	Pairs 8-pipe, 2-inch manifolds, at $20	80 00
1	Pair 6-pipe, 2-inch manifolds, at $15	15 00
4	Pairs 10-pipe, 1-inch manifolds, at $25	100 00

2	Pairs 8-pipe, 1-inch manifolds, at $20	$40 00
13	Reducing elbows, 1 to ¾ inch	2 08
43	Reducing elbows, 1 to ½ inch	6 88
3	Reducing elbows, 3 to 1¼ inch	3 75
5	Reducing elbows, 1¼ to 1 inch	1 15
1	Pair ¼-inch union flanges	1 50
14	Return bends	4 20
1	Reducing cross, 2 to 1½ inch	92
1	Reducing cross, 2 to 1 inch	92
1	Reducing cross, 1 to 1¼ inch	46
1	Reducing tee, 4 to 2½ inch	2 90
1	Reducing tee, 8 to 7 inch	30 00
6	Reducing tees, 2 to 1¼ inch	4 20
8	Reducing tees, 1¼ to 1 inch	2 80
1	Reducing tee, 6½ to 2½ inch	6 25
46	Reducing tees, 1½ to 1½ inch	20 24
35	Reducing tees, 2½ to ¾ inch	43 75
13	Plain tees, ¾ inch	1 69
160	Plain tees, ½ inch	14 40
6	Plain tees, 1 inch	1 20
24	Plain tees, 1½ inch	18 12
30	Plain tees, 2 inch	18 00
1	Plain tee, 2½ inch	1 10
4	Plain tees, 4 inch	10 00
1	Plain tee, 6 inch	5 50
1	Plain tee, 8 inch	15 00
7	Plain tees, 3 inch	10 50
1	Plain plug, 3½ inch	75
3	Plain plugs, 3 inch	1 50
4	Plain plugs, 2½ inch	1 40
3	Plain plugs, 2 inch	60
10	Plain plugs, 1½ inch	1 00
8	Plain plugs, 1½ inch	1 04
2	Plain plugs, 1 inch	12
4	Plain plugs, ½ inch	16
1	Plain plug, 5 inch	1 75
1	Plain plug, 4 inch	85
12	Reducers, ½ to ¼ inch	84
12	Reducers, 1¼ to ½ inch	3 00
1	Reducer, 2½ to 1 inch	75
3	Reducers, 4½ to 3½ inch	8 25
1	Reducer, ⅝ to ½ inch	09
10	Reducers, 1 to ½ inch	1 80
3	Reducers, 1¼ to ¼ inch	75
1	Reducer, 3 inch to 45-degree spring	1 50
1	Reducer, 8 inch	12 00
1	Reducer, 4 inch	2 50
9	Running joints, 2 inch	4 50
4	Running joints, 1½ inch	1 20
1	Running joint, ¾ inch	15
1	Running joint, 2 inch	50
11	Running joints, ¼ inch	66
13	Running joints, ⅜ inch	91
44	Running joints, ½ inch	3 96
29	Running joints, 1 inch	5 80
2	Running joints, ¾ inch	26
1	Running joint, 1½ inch	38
1	Running joint, 1¼ to 1 inch	44
2	Running joints, 1¼ to 1 inch	35
29	Running joints, ¼ to ⅜ inch	3 19
1	Running joint, 8 inch	15 00

1 Running joint, 6-inch	$5 50	
1 Pair 8-inch flange couplings	10 00	
1 Pair 6-inch flange couplings	6 50	
8 Pair 1½-inch flange couplings	9 20	
	$1,059 31	
Less 60 per cent	635 40	
		$423 91
Total amount		$3,164 40

STATISTICS.

STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1891.

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, 1891.

WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL,
Clerk of Prison.

At the date of last report October 31st, 1890, the number of prisoners remaining in confinement was		912
Received during the year ending October 31st, 1891		498
		1,410
The number discharged during the same period by remittance of time (act of April 2d, 1869) was	342	
By order of United States Commissioners	5	
Pardoned by Court of Pardons of New Jersey	39	
Paroled under provisions of Chapter 231 of the Laws of 1891, approved April 16th, 1891	17	
By order of Supreme Court	1	
Died	13	
Removed to her home by order of the Prison Physician, under provisions of Pregnant act, passed March 26th, 1889	1	
Removed to Asylum	4	
Returned from Asylum	1	
	3	
		421
Remaining in Prison at date of this report		989

TERMS OF SENTENCES.

Natural life	6
Thirty years	3
Twenty-one years	1
Twenty years	26
Eighteen years	2
Seventeen years	1
Fifteen years	21
Thirteen years	4
Twelve years	4
Ten years	104
Nine years and ten months	1
Nine years and six months	2
Nine years	3
Eight years	17
Seven years and six months	4
Seven years	45
Six years and six months	2
Six years and three months	5
Six years	23
Five years	149
Four years and six months	2
Four years	34
Three years and six months	13
Three years	162
Two years and six months	29
Two years and five months	1
Two years	165
One year and six months	39
One year and five months	1
One year and three months	1
One year	102
Eleven months	1
Nine months	4
Eight months	1
Six months	11
	989

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic	30
Bergen	38
Burlington	22
Camden	90
Cape May	6
Cumberland	26

Essex	150
Gloucester	12
Hudson	197
Hunterdon	2
Mercer	39
Monmouth	41
Middlesex	50
Morris	29
Ocean	9
Passaic	97
Salem	19
Somerset	24
Sussex	13
Union	66
Warren	14
U. S. District Court	11
Supreme Court	2
Mercer and Bergen	1
Mercer and Monmouth	1
	989

CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Assault and battery	74
Assault and battery and robbery	7
Assault and battery and rape	2
Assault and battery on an officer	5
Assault and battery with intent, &c	1
Assault and battery and extortion	1
Assault and battery, &c	4
Assault and battery and riot	4
Assault and battery, breaking	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape	3
Assault and battery with intent to kill	5
Assault and battery, entering and larceny, assault with intent to kill	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit murder	2
Assault and battery and resisting an officer	6
Assault and battery with intent to ravish	1
Assault and battery, entering and larceny	1
Assault and battery, assault on an officer	1
Assault and battery, attempt to rape	1
Assault	1
Assault with intent to kill	8
Assault with intent to ravish	1
Assault with intent	2
Assault with intent to commit rape, breaking jail	1

Assault with intent to commit murder, assault with intent to commit rape	1
Assault with axe and pistol with intent to kill, atrocious assault and battery	1
Assault and assault and battery	1
Assault, &c	1
Assault on a woman child under fourteen years	1
Assault with knife with intent	1
Assault with intent to kill, breaking, entering, &c	1
Assault with intent to commit rape	2
Aggravated assault	2
Atrocious assault and battery	42
Atrocious assault and battery with intent, &c	2
Atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill	3
Atrocious assault and battery, grand larceny, resisting an officer, &c	1
Abuse of infant, &c	1
Abusing infant	2
Aiding an escape	1
Attempt to break and breaking	1
Attempt to commit rape	1
Attempt to ravish	1
Atrocious assault and battery, &c	2
Attempt to commit murder	1
Arson	9
Arson, breaking and entering with intent	2
An indecent assault	1
Altering a treasury note	1
Assault with intent to rob	1
Assault and battery with intent to murder, and robbery	2
Assault on an officer, obstructing process, &c., assault and battery	2
Assault and battery, unlawful cohabitation	1
Atrocious assault	1
Attempt to break and enter, to commit assault, assault and battery, breaking and entering with intent, &c	1
Attempt to escape prison	2
Attempt at rape	2
Assault and battery and attempt to kill	2
Burning buildings	1
Breaking jail	2
Breaking and entering with intent, assault and battery	1
Breaking and entering, escape	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, larceny and receiving	3
Breaking and entering, atrocious assault and battery	1
Breaking with intent, &c., breaking jail	1
Breaking, entering and larceny from person	1

Breaking	39
Breaking and entering	58
Breaking, entering, &c.	46
Breaking and entering with intent	3
Breaking and entering and breaking jail	3
Breaking, entering and larceny	75
Breaking, with assault and battery with intent to kill	2
Breaking and entering with intent robbery atrocious assault and battery, grand larceny, escape	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, burning barn	1
Breaking, entering and robbery, assault and battery, breaking jail	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving	1
Breaking and larceny	2
Breaking and entering, &c., assault on an officer	1
Breaking entering, &c., assault with intent to kill	2
Breaking with intent	27
Breaking with intent and petit larceny	1
Breaking and entering railway car, larceny	1
Breaking, entering and having burglars' tools	1
Breaking with intent, &c.	17
Breaking, entering and larceny, breaking jail	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	6
Breaking, entering and grand larceny	6
Breaking with intent and larceny	1
Breaking, assault and battery	1
Breaking prison, breaking and entering	1
Breaking, entering and assault, breaking jail	1
Breaking and entering, assault with intent to kill, breaking prison	1
Bigamy	8
Burglary	7
Burning	2
Burning, &c.	2
Burning barn	1
Burglars' tools	1
Burglary, &c.	2
Burning buildings to defraud insurance	1
Conspiracy	2
Carrying burglars' tools	3
Causing or procuring a miscarriage	1
Cheat	1
Carnal abuse	1
Carrying burglars' tools and keeping disorderly house	1
Disorderly house, assault and battery	1
Disorderly house	5
Entering	2
Entering and larceny	21

Entering with intent	1
Entering and stealing	3
Entering, escape	1
Escape and larceny	1
Entering and grand larceny	3
Escape, attempt at rape	1
Escape	1
Entering barn and taking, &c.	1
Escape from jail	1
Forgery and misdemeanor	2
Forgery	10
Forgery and escape	1
False pretense and forgery	1
False pretense	3
Forging money order	1
Fighting	2
Grand larceny	50
Grand larceny, breaking with intent	2
Grand larceny and arson	1
Grand larceny, breaking and entering	1
Grand larceny, atrocious assault and battery	1
Grand larceny, and larceny as bailee	1
Having in possession counterfeit coin with intent to defraud	1
Having burglars' tools	4
Highway robbery with intent to commit rape	1
Highway robbery	1
Incest	4
Incest and rape	1
Indecent assault	3
Indecent exposure	1
Indecent assault and battery	2
Kidnaping	1
Keeping disorderly house	1
Keeping disorderly house, unlawful cohabitation	2
Larceny	61
Larceny, &c.	6
Larceny and receiving	8
Larceny from the person	30
Larceny as bailee	1
Larceny, &c., forgery	1
Larceny and cruelty to animals	1
Larceny and breaking	2
Larceny from the person and assault and battery on an officer	1
Larceny of fowls	2
Lewdness	1
Larceny, breaking, entering and larceny	1
Manslaughter	23

Manslaughter, assault and battery	1
Murder	28
Murder, first degree	5
Murder, second degree	13
Malicious mischief	5
Misdemeanor	1
Misdemeanor, breaking jail	1
Malicious mischief, escape, assault and battery	1
Nuisance and lewdness	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses	3
Open lewdness	2
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	1
Passing counterfeit coin	5
Passing counterfeit money	3
Poisoning with intent to kill	1
Placing obstructions on the railroad, prison breach	1
Rape	19
Receiving	4
Resisting an officer	5
Resisting an officer, assault and battery	1
Rape on a child ten years old	1
Rape, assault with intent to ravish	1
Receiving, breaking, &c	1
Rape, assault and battery	1
Riot	1
Resisting officer, &c	1
Receiving stolen goods, larceny	1
Receiving stolen goods, &c	1
Robbery	15
Robbery, &c	3
Robbery and assault and battery	1
Sodomy	3
Sodomy and attempt to escape prison	1
Seduction	1
Uttering	4
Uttering a forged check	1
	989

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	4
Fifteen to twenty years	160
Twenty to twenty-five years	272
Twenty-five to thirty years	189
Thirty to forty years	207

Forty to fifty years	103
Fifty to sixty years	39
Sixty to seventy years	14
	989

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey	381
New York	139
Pennsylvania	73
Delaware	12
Maryland	15
Virginia	19
North Carolina	8
South Carolina	4
Louisiana	1
Kentucky	2
Georgia	1
Florida	4
Missouri	4
Texas	1
Ohio	5
Indiana	1
Illinois	1
Michigan	2
Wisconsin	3
Kansas	2
Iowa	1
Dakota	1
District of Columbia	8
New Hampshire	2
Vermont	2
Massachusetts	7
Rhode Island	3
Connecticut	13
Canada	5
Cuba	1
Mexico	1
Atlantic Ocean on board ship	1
Germany	77
Ireland	66
England	30
On the Irish coast	1
Scotland	10
Italy	32
France	9
Holland	3

Switzerland	3
Austria	8
Sweden	6
Russia	6
Hungary	5
Denmark	2
Prussia	1
Norway	1
West Indies	1
Finland	1
English Channel	1
India	1
Poland	2
	989

YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1867	1
1869	1
1872	1
1878	1
1879	2
1880	2
1881	4
1882	2
1883	2
1884	12
1885	25
1886	20
1887	44
1888	46
1889	175
1890	253
1891	398
	989

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First commitment	804
Second committment	129
Third commitment	40
Fourth commitment	11
Fifth commitment	3
Seventh commitment	1
Ninth commitment	1
	989

EDUCATION.

Can read and write	779
Cannot read or write	150
Read only	60
	989

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	785
White females	21
Colored males	175
Colored females	8
	989

DAILY AVERAGE INMATES.

Males	919
Females	32
General average	951

REPORTS

OF THE

PHYSICIAN AND MORAL INSTRUCTORS.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN—In submitting this my annual report, it is gratifying to state that the health of most of the prisoners during the year has been exceedingly good. Thirteen died during the year, and four were sent to the Insane Asylum.

Etta Tillotson, of Bergen county, received May 4th, 1891, was, on September 7th, being found pregnant, ordered removed from the Prison, according to the act of 1889.

The sanitary condition of the Prison could be improved if the overcrowded population was relieved. I hope that relief from this condition will soon be afforded, in increased accommodations, so that we may have a new hospital, separate and apart from the Prison building, with all the modern sanitary appliances.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Keeper and his Deputies for their hearty support in the performance of my duties.

The following is a summary of the sick for the year ending October 31st, 1891:

SUMMARY OF SICK IN THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

For the Year Ending October 31st, 1891.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*9	10
	Number of convicts in Prison at close of month.	Sick in Hospital at close of month.	Died in Hospital.	Discharged by expiration of service while in Hospital.	Pardoned while in Hospital.	Sent to Insane Asylum.	Returned from Asylum.	Remaining sick from last month, excused from work.	Taken sick during month and excused from work.	Total treated during month as excused.
1890.										
November	932	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	25	51
December	935	17	1	3	.....	1	.....	26	38	64
1891.										
January	949	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	23	52
February	964	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	32	24	56
March	952	18	1	.....	1	.....	1	30	30	60
April	953	18	1	2	.....	.....	.....	34	17	51
May	954	14	1	2	.....	.....	.....	27	32	59
June	978	15	1	.....	.....	2	.....	23	26	49
July	950	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	23	22	45
August	945	15	1	1	.....	1	.....	26	18	44
September	962	17	2	1	.....	.....	.....	23	16	39
October	988	17	1	1	.....	.....	.....	22	15	37
Total	11,462	195	13	13	1	4	1	.....	286	607
Prisoners' monthly average for last day of month	955	16.2	1.08	Excused for sickness					23 8	.....
				Seriously sick and treated					....	50.6

*Column 9 does not represent the entire number taken sick and prescribed for, but only those so sick as to necessitate excuse from duty or work in the shops.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

	DATE.	NAME.	COLOR.	DISEASE.
1	Dec. 15th, 1890....	Fred. Smith.....	White....	Tubercular Meningitis.
2	Jan. 25th, 1891....	Edward Reston.....	"	Meningitis.
3	Jan. 9th, 1891.....	Peter Shannon.....	"	Phthisis.
4	Feb. 13th, 1891....	John Mason	"	Acute Suppurative Pericarditis.
5	March 28th, 1891..	Philip Boyer.....	Black.....	Phthisis.
6	April 10th, 1891...	George Williams.....	White....	Phthisis.
7	May 16th, 1891...	Frank Barnes	"	Septicæmia.
8	June 17th, 1891...	Maurice Nolan.....	"	Enteritis.
9	July 28th, 1891...	Henry Livingstone.....	"	Bright's Disease.
10	Aug. 31st, 1891....	George Dunn.....	Black.....	Phthisis.
11	Sept. 7th, 1891.....	Catharine Keenan.....	White....	Chronic Intestinal Catarrh.
12	Sept. 24th, 1891...	Timothy Mulkeron	"	Paralysis.
13	Oct. 20th, 1891....	Dora Connor.....	"	Phthisis.

SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM.

DATE.	NAMES	ASYLUM AT	Date of Admittance, County received from, Crime and Sentence.
Dec. 15th, 1890..	Emma Galor.....	Trenton.....	Received June 12th, 1890; from Camden county; keeping disorderly house; sentence, 2 years.
June 6th, 1891..	Joseph Littleotte.....	Trenton.....	Received September 16th, 1890; from Mercer county; setting fire to buildings; sentence, 5 years.
June 8th, 1891..	Charles Flood.....	Morris Plains...	Received November 22d, 1890; from Morris county; assault with intent to commit murder; breaking jail; sentence, 20 years.
Aug. 12th, 1891..	John Fay	Morris Plains...	Received December 30th, 1889; from Hudson county; grand larceny, &c.; sentence, 2 years.

Frank Westervelt was sent to the Insane Asylum November 8th, 1889, and returned from the Asylum March 3d, 1891.

Respectfully submitted,

CORNELIUS SHEPHERD,
Prison Physician.

October 31st, 1891.

MORAL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

REPORT OF JOHN M. ROGERS.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
November 1st, 1891.

To His Excellency the Governor:

In making my annual report, I can state with all confidence that there has been no deterioration, but in many respects a decided improvement in the moral and physical condition of the Prison.

In its general management some new methods have been introduced, which have had, and will have, good results.

So far as the religious instruction and care of the prisoners is concerned, nothing has been wanting which is possible in an institution of this character.

The prisoners have not only the services of the two Chaplains, but also of ministers of every evangelical denomination, voluntarily rendered, together with the kind ministrations of Christian ladies.

Few communities of one thousand people anywhere are so carefully ministered to and cared for in sickness and health.

I do not wish to weary the Governor by repeating what has been so often said, that we stand greatly in need of a suitable chapel.

In conclusion I need only refer again to the special and deserved praise which has been heretofore given to the excellent ladies who preside over the women's department. They have made it, by assiduous attention and judicious care, a model of good discipline, kindness, careful instruction and productive industry.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JNO. M. ROGERS,
Moral Instructor.

REPORT OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

Honorable Board of Inspectors:

HONORABLE SIRS—During the past year there has very little transpired of moment. The services in the Prison were conducted in the same manner as they have been heretofore, and with about the same results.

The hall, or rather side of the wing in the east wing of the Prison, where the religious services are held, is, as has been related in the former reports, entirely inadequate. That the Prison has not yet a chapel and we are forced to hold services there, is to be deplored, for we see plainly the absolute necessity of furnishing an appropriate place for the Word of God to be effectually preached to the convicts. Still, with all the disturbances and noises issuing from the cells during service, we must say that good has been accomplished, and that the convicts who come out to service are well behaved and earnest in demeanor and seem to appreciate the services very much. The severest punishment for them would be to prohibit them from attending service. The principal Keeper, Hon. J. H. Patterson, and his Deputies have been very kind to us, and given us every facility in their power to attend to our office.

The library has a most prominent place in our offices. We are sorry to say that the books are all, with exceptions of a few new ones, going to pieces from constant use. We change books twice in a month, and have a regular system of distribution by keeping the number of each book given out, so that no willful destruction of a book can be made unless it is detected and the prisoner punished by withholding books from him. If we could introduce a system (under good working order and with best results in many prisons) of exacting a small fee from visitors, to be applied to the library, we would be able to assure you that sufficient would be taken in, not only to keep the library in good condition, but increase it, as has been successfully done in Sing Sing, Southern Indiana and many other prisons. At the same time it would stop certain visitors who come once or twice a month, out of mere curiosity, if not from other motives, and on visiting days overrun the Prison. I must thank Hon. B. Ford for the donation of a handsome carpet for the altar; also many friends for contributions of books to the library and candles, &c. In a special mention I wish to thank Miss Annie Donnelly and the able choir of young ladies and gentlemen who come every Sunday and sing at my service; they have most faithfully assisted at the services for the last six years.

Thanking you, honorable gentlemen, for kindness and courtesies shown me, as also the Hon. J. H. Patterson and his Deputies, I hereby submit my annual report.

FIDELIS M. VOIGT,
Catholic Chaplain.

October 31st, 1891.