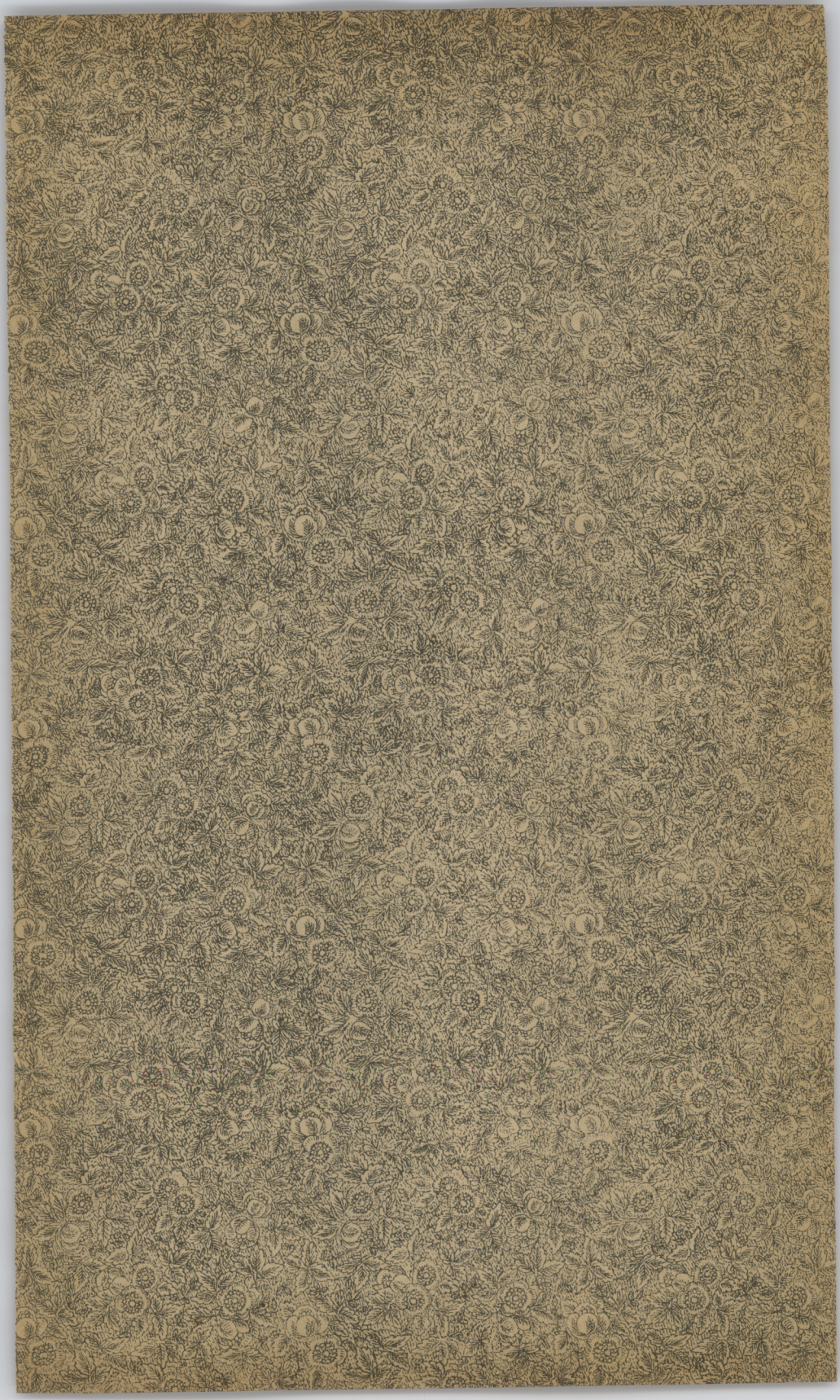
REPORT
NEW JERSEY STATE
PRISON
1894



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

REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison,

EMBRACING THE

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE, INSPECTORS,
KEEPER, SUPERVISOR, CLERK, PHYSICIANS
AND MORAL INSTRUCTORS,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

TRENTON, N. J.:
PRINTED BY THE JOHN L. MURPHY PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1895.

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

PRINCIPAL KEEPER,

JOHN H. PATTERSON.

SUPERVISOR,

EDWARD J. ANDERSON.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS:

MARKHAM E. STAPLES, President,	Hudson.
EDWARD H. HOLCOMBE, Secretary,	Hunterdon.
WILLIAM H. CARTER,	Burlington.
WILLIAM H. BROWN,	Essex.
SAMUEL F. STANGER,	Gloucester.
WELLS LAWRENCE,	Morris.

PHYSICIAN,

THOMAS H. MACKENZIE, M.D.,	Mercer.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN,

CHARLES BREWER, M.D.,	Cumberland.

CHAPLAIN,

REV. GEORGE C. MADDOCK,	Mercer.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR,

REV. ROGER KEXEL,	Mercer.

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

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

To the Legislature:

On November 22d, 1894, the Joint Committee of the Legislature on State Prison visited the Prison, made a tour of inspection through the various halls and workshops, and examined the accounts of the Supervisor, as required by law.

We deem it entirely unnecessary to burden the Legislature with figures which have been embodied in the Supervisor's Report to the Governor, a copy of which was shown your committee, and which will appear later in the printed form. We commend this document to your careful perusal, as the Supervisor has taken great care in its preparation, showing fully the details of the transactions in the institution, as also presenting a table exhibiting the actual cost per capita for maintenance.

Your committee desire, especially through their report, to impress upon this Legislature the *necessity* for *immediate* action looking to the enlargement of the present building by the addition of a new wing, and also the erection of a suitable hospital.

The room now used for hospital purposes is, by reason of its situation (being directly over the center), a disturbing and unsuitable place for the sick and dying, while there are no separate apartments for those suffering from infectious diseases.

We would therefore recommend that an adequate appropriation be immediately made, and, if necessary, a special committee be appointed, to expedite the erection of additional accommodations, which are demanded, not only for the comfort of the prisoners and their proper discipline, but the morality of the inmates is also endangered, for which the State of New Jersey cannot afford to be held responsible.

A chapel, in this connection, is also very much needed, and, with some slight changes, the present hospital accommodations could be made a pleasant room for religious services; indeed, very much preferable to the narrow and dingy hall where all who attend religious worship are now compelled to assemble.

We believe that the management of the Prison should be commended for its efficiency. We inspected closely the cells, the various storehouses, shops and hospital. Everywhere were evidences of scrupulous

cleanliness, and the kindly interest manifested by Mr. J. H. Patterson, the Principal Keeper, over those entrusted to his care, excited our admiration and gave proof of his devotion. The Supervisor, Major E. J. Anderson, although comparatively a new officer, gave evidence of complete knowledge of all the affairs coming under his supervision and made to your committee such suggestions as to impress them with his aptitude and superior qualifications.

In conclusion, we extend thanks to the Principal Keeper, Supervisor and all other officers of the Prison for the courtesies shown.

Committee of the Senate,
L. A. THOMPSON,
S. D. HOFFMAN.

Committee of the House,
JOHN GINDER,
WM. L. WILBUR.
THOMAS A. MURPHEY,
Joint Committee.

TRENTON, N. J., November 23d, 1894.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

INSPECTORS' OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1894.

To His Excellency George T. Werts, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—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, 1894.

The Board has held regular meetings on the first Tuesday of every month. They have also held several special meetings, as necessity required. The visiting Inspectors have been exceptionally attentive in their duties, having made regular weekly visits and devoted much more time to an examination of the workings of the Prison than has ever been done heretofore.

The efforts of the present Board have been to put the affairs of the Prison on a business basis, to treat the prisoners in a humane manner, and to care for them in compliance with the law as far as possible under the existing conditions.

The food supplied has been substantial, wholesome, well prepared and ample. The inmates have been kept clean and comfortably clothed. The cells and surroundings are in the best sanitary condition possible under the present arrangements.

The statistical reports of the Prison are given fully by the Keeper and Supervisor, and we do not, therefore, consider it necessary to repeat them in our report, except a brief abstract relative to the financial operations.

The disbursements under supervision and by authority of the Board of Inspectors, were as follows:

For maintenance	$77,491 38	
For salaries of Deputy Keepers, Clerks and other employes	69,097 07	
For repairs	5,645 54	
Total		$152,233 99

Disbursed directly from the State Treasury for salaries of Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors	$8,984 20	
Paid to discharged convicts	1,390 00	
Total disbursements for the year		$162,608 19
Total receipts from all sources for the year		49,282 15
Disbursements in excess of receipts		$113,326 04
Disbursements in excess of receipts last year		106,514 51
Net increased cost this year over last		$6,811 53

The increased disbursements in excess of receipts during the past year, compared with the previous year, have not been due to any waste or want of attention on the part of any of the Prison officials, but are due entirely to a falling off in receipts caused by the severe business depression in all branches of trade, with the resultant decrease in price obtained and difficulty of securing employers of contract labor.

The total number of prisoners October 31st, 1894, was 1,026. The Prison has cell accommodations for 706 prisoners. This leaves 320 prisoners who cannot be properly accommodated.

The report of the Rev. Roger R. Kexel is attached hereto, and we invite especial attention to his recommendation that a suitable place be assigned to enable convicts to take part in divine worship every Sunday.

Particular attention is also called to the report of the Physicians, especially to that part bearing on the necessity for proper hospital accommodations. These gentlemen have set forth the absolute necessities for a new hospital so clearly and so strongly that nothing further can be said than that we entirely coincide with their recommendations.

We cannot urge too strongly the necessity for increased room and proper hospital accommodations. We think the Arsenal should be transferred to some other location, and the ground and buildings now occupied by the Arsenal turned over and devoted to the State Prison. A new wing and a new hospital are absolutely necessary. If we are authorized to erect such buildings, and space is given us on which to do the work, the present hospital could be refitted at a small cost and assigned as a chapel for divine worship. This would fully meet the suggestions of the moral instructors. We urgently request the enactment of such laws as will enable the Board of Inspectors to erect a new wing and a new hospital, to rebuild and remodel the original south wing, and to make the necessary alterations converting the present hospital into a chapel.

We estimate the cost of the new wing at about from $100,000 to $125,000; of a new hospital, $10,000; of remodeling south wing,

$80,000; of fitting the old hospital for chapel purposes, at $2,000. These expenditures are absolutely necessary, and should receive immediate attention.

There are other improvements necessary, but they are of secondary importance.

Additional storehouse accommodations are required for the storage of ice, provisions, &c. A proper storehouse would cost about $8,000. After these improvements have been made, there are two additional improvements, which, while desirable, are not absolutely necessary, but as a matter of economy should be furnished in the near future. They are an artesian well, which would supply the Prison with water, and an electric light plant.

Should legislation be enacted that will authorize the erection of the new wing and hospital, and the remodeling of the south wing, the work should be done under the supervision and direction of the Board of Inspectors, as they are better qualified to superintend this work than any independent commission that could be appointed, and the Board of Inspectors are not only fully conversant with the requirements of the Prison, but can utilize Prison labor in the erection of these buildings to the best advantage.

We have not thought it advisable to enter fully into details showing the present defects of the Prison structures, the evils resulting from overcrowding, and the absolute necessity for the increased facilities and appropriations asked for, because the Board as a whole, and each and every member, is ready and prepared at any time to appear before you, or the proper Legislative Committee, and fully demonstrate the correctness of our statements and the necessities for immediate action.

The present Board have already made several improvements, principally:

First. The erection of grated iron doors at the entrance between the center of the Prison and three of the wings. The erection of these iron doors, instead of the old wooden ones, affords greater security to the three wings, and will prevent a recurrence of an attempt to escape similar to that of last March.

Second. The roofs of two of the wings have been thoroughly repaired, mainly by Prison labor.

Third. The Prison has been supplied with a system of electric registration, which enables the Keeper to know at all times exactly where his Deputies are, and to determine whether or not they are properly performing their duties.

We would earnestly recommend legislation that would result in the appointment of a State Agent, whose duty it would be to secure employ-

ment, on their discharge from the Prison, for such convicts as have shown an intention to reform. Pages could be devoted to arguments showing the absolute necessity for such an appointment, but the arguments have been repeated so often and are so well known and appeal so strongly to every one who has the welfare of his fellow-beings at heart, that it is not necessary to repeat them here.

Some measure should be taken which will enable the officials of the Prison to give each and every inmate capable of working some work for at least a few hours daily. To confine a prisoner in a prison, especially in the overcrowded condition of the present Prison, without any exercise other than a few minutes' walk in the Prison yard, is ruinous to his physical, mental and moral condition, and we trust that the Legislature will be able to devise such means and enact such laws as will enable the Prison authorities to overcome this great drawback to the welfare of the prisoners.

The relations of the Board with the other officials, and with all the subordinates of the Prison, have been exceptionally pleasant, and we consider that the management and discipline of the Prison will compare favorably with that of any similar institution in the country.

The statistics of the Prison are contained in the report of the Clerk, Mr. Wm. J. O'Donnell, enclosed herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

M. E. STAPLES, *President*,
E. H. HOLCOMBE, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
SAMUEL F. STANGER,
WM. H. CARTER,
WELLS LAWRENCE,
Inspectors.

KEEPER'S REPORT.

To His Excellency George T. Werts, Governor of New Jersey:

SIR—I have the honor to place in your hands my annual report of the State Prison for the fiscal year closed October 31st, 1894. During the year indicated the movement of convicts in this Prison is shown in the following summary:

Remaining October 31st, 1893, 968.

At the date of this report there were 1,026, an increase of 58 prisoners at the end of the fiscal year 1894. The number of convicts in the State Prison November 1st, 1893, was 940 males and 28 females, making in all 968. The number of convicts received since November 1st, 1893, to date, 520 males, 20 females. By order of Prison Physician, returned from Hudson county under Pregnant act, passed March 26th, 1889, 1.

Number discharged during the year, by remittance of time, act April 2d, 1869, was 399 males, 13 females; United States prisoners, by order of United States Commissioner, 3 males; by the Court of Pardons of New Jersey, 15 males, 1 female; paroled under provisions of chapter 231 of the Laws of 1891, approved April 16th, 1892, 21 males, 1 female; by order Supreme Court Judge, transferred to insane asylum, 10 males; by death, 19 males; by order Supreme Court Judge, delivered to the custody of the Sheriff of Mercer county (in the murder case), 1.

Number of prisoners in State Prison at the date of this report, 992 males and 34 females.

Daily average during the year, 1,004.

HOW EMPLOYED.

The 992 male convicts at this date are accounted for as follows:

On mats and matting contract	76
On brush contract	91
On blocks contract	20
On hosiery contract	100

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

On shirt contract	94
On pants contract	100
On shoe contract	83
Contract runners	19
Cook and bake-house	27
Wash-house	14
Engineers and firemen	12
In store-room	5
Tailors	4
Yardmen	2
Truckmen	5
Sweeper and helper	1
Shirt carrier	1
In shop yard	2
Slug heater	1
Coal heaver, 1; gardener, 1	2
Yardman and gateman to shop yard	2
Tower runners, 2; green-house, 2	4
At main gate and bucket-house man	8
Barbers	5
Mason, 1; carpenters, 4; painters, 2	7
Blacksmiths, 2; helpers, 2; tinsmith, 1	5
Shoemakers, 4; plumbers, 2; runners, 1; yardmen, 3	10
Whitewashers	6
Hall and center runners	35
Impaired and unfit for work	163
Cook-house yard and front house	7
In hospital cell, south hall	4
In hospital	22
Librarians, 2; book-binder, 1	3
Stablemen	2
Fireman in shop, 1; pump-house, 1	2
State shop	3
Idle	45
Total males	992

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The amount of work cheerfully performed in the female department is surprising. They scrub and keep in order 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.

They have made the following articles, viz.:

For Males.

Shirts	1,844
Blouses	402
Bed sheets	1,580

Bed ticks	185
Pillow cases	561
Pillow ticks	140
Aprons	198
Cell towels	1,405

For Females.

Dresses	23
Aprons	20
Pieces of underclothing	41

They also have been employed in sewing buttons on 32,013$\frac{11}{12}$ dozen shirts, an average of 2,668 dozen per month, for one of the industries carried on in the Prison, the per capita net earnings for this latter work yielding a revenue to the State of .3703 cents per diem. The willingness with which the work required of them is performed evidences a disposition on their part to improve the opportunities presented in acquiring habits of industry which cannot fail to have beneficial results on their after-life if assistance upon their release be extended toward them.

Of the 415 prisoners who have been discharged under the Commutation act, approved April 5th, 1869, 372 earned the full allowance for good conduct, the other 43 having forfeited from 5 days to 6 months of their allowance for violations.

PUNISHMENTS.

Severe and cruel punishments will never make good prison discipline. It makes the convict morose, sullen and desperate. It makes men callous rather than afraid to commit new crimes. The horrors of the prison and tortures inflicted at the will of the keeper or jailer alone were revealed at intervals from the fourteenth century to the present time. They were discovered in exceptional circumstances late in the year 1853. At that time public opinion began to assert itself, not only within the walls of the prison but on the outside, so that the abolition of capital punishment for all minor offenses, and of the pillory for all offenses, was the work of about ten years. These monuments of cruelty and superstition which had survived for twelve centuries would not have been swept away in a decade had they been altogether suited to that age. With these fled many an evil example, and unless the teachings of history are false, or new and unforeseen causes check our national progress, murder and the greater crimes of violence ought to become fewer in each succeeding generation.

CAUSES.

While drunkenness is the cause of grave crimes, and a large percentage of the inmates of prisons can date their downfall from the time they became intemperate, it stimulates to deeds of violence and sends to prison men who, had they remained sober, might have escaped reproach. When it becomes a habit it is attended by loss of the power of application to work, and perhaps followed by poverty which leads to temptation and theft. It is true, however, that the habitual drunkard is a person deficient in will power and self-restraint, and this deficiency may have been in existence before he became what he is. The inability to resist drink and the inability to resist other temptations may be, and probably are, indications of a disposition which is not created by alcohol, though an excessive consumption of alcohol may increase the weakness.

To abolish drunkenness would not, in all probability, abolish crime, though if all crimes could be abolished drunkenness might disappear; but this is an unsolved problem.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In connection with Prison discipline and management, as the subject of the reformation of the convict is especially at this time enlisting public interest, some practical deductions from experience may not be amiss.

The means for the accomplishment of this end lie partly within and partly without the Prison. The former may have been fully and successfully operative, while from want of co-operation on the part of the latter, certain failure may be predicted. Returning to the community with the desire and intention to reform, confronted at every turn by the unsympathetic, repulsive spirit of the outer world, the reformation of the criminal may become impracticable, and once a criminal may be made to mean always a criminal. This subject is not new to the annual reports of this institution. It is in one sense humiliating to know that many of the States have taken the initiative in the action required in this direction, while New Jersey still stands aloof. As previously recommended, it is again urged that a State Agent be appointed to act alone, or in co-operation with the charitable organizations of the State, in the laudable effort to secure employment, on their exit from the Prison, for such convicts as have manifested while in Prison a discernible intention of reforming. Here, and here chiefly, is found a remedy for the alarming recidivism manifested in the tabulated statistics of prisons.

If within the Prison having been taught a trade by which he may obtain an honest living, he is in the outside world intentionally debarred

from its practice, this means nothing less than the cruel verdict of society that he shall never be permitted to become an honest man.

The moral sense of every charitable organization must be shocked on a thorough investigation as to the probability, nay the possibility, of the reformation of the convict under conditions as existing in this State. Turned adrift from the Prison with but a few dollars in his pocket, sufficient only to return him to the locality of his crime, with the whole world, including often his own blood relatives, against him, under the almost insurmountable difficulties of procuring unaided any fixed employment, the convict is often doubtless driven to steal, rob or kill, in a necessitous continuation of his criminal career. Within the Prison, whilst religious influences are kept in full activity, the means of reformation as aided by the classification of the convict, the systematic separation of the younger, more orderly and industrious from the disorderly, indolent and utterly depraved, are sadly curtailed by the restriction of Prison accommodation, there being to-day only 700 cells for 1,026 prisoners.

Bestial practices and new lessons in every kind of crime are being daily taught through this necessary infraction of the law which requires punishment by solitary confinement. Again, within the prison, the reformatory virtue of labor as accepted by all reformers is, in this Prison, to a considerable extent because of insufficient accommodation, seriously handicapped by insufficiency of employment and want of variety in occupation. Except under extraordinary circumstances, to intentionally and for an indefinite period debar an able-bodied man from work—that source of health, happiness and comfort, whether the individual be a criminal or otherwise—is, I am convinced, a serious error, if not absolutely a crime.

This prevention may be direct or again indirect by reason of an odious and indelible brand stamped upon his work, or by such restriction of the sale of the products of his labor as will render that labor utterly valueless. All labor performed with an honest intent should be accepted as honest labor. All productive labor must to some extent be competitive. The degree of this competition has in this State been limited by the number of convicts—100 allowed to work on one contract. But were the whole number of convicts in the United States allowed to work to their full capacity, what an infinitesimal part of the whole labor product of the country would their labor represent! Those opposed to convict labor, or to such amount of labor as would constitute it as reformatory, forget, perhaps, that if the convict earns by labor nothing towards his own support, the total sum necessary to support him must be of necessity levied by taxation from the hard-earned gains of the outside laborer. Surely a convict should be

permitted and required to labor. First, because the State should be honest in carrying out the sentence of the court of justice. Secondly, because, most generally without any avocation by which he could make a living, the convict should be taught the value of learning some trade which would help him to a respectable position among his fellow-men. Thirdly, because labor is a necessity to health, both physical and mental. Nothing more surely drives men to insanity than long, continuous, absolute solitary confinement without work. Lastly, the convict in his admission or subjection to labor should be taught not to regard that labor, as he often does, as solely punitory, and therefore to be avoided, but as laudable, elevating and profitable. As an incentive, therefore, to the acquisition of a trade by which he can obtain an honest living, there should be held out to him as a practical illustration of the principle involved, a pecuniary reward; this, first, as a means of enabling him to prove his intention of reformation by a just and voluntary restitution to those he may have defrauded. Secondly, that he might be able to assist the indigent family, probably impoverished by his confinement; and, thirdly, that upon his exit from the Prison he may have a nucleus, although a small one, around which he could concentrate his efforts towards a new life. In order to hold him steadily to such correct course, some portion of this reward for work done beyond that apportioned to his average individual capacity should be held specially in reserve by the Prison authorities, subject to confiscation in case of serious misconduct or open insubordination. It is accordingly recommended that a law be again enacted in tenor similar to that passed by the Legislature of 1892, but which failed to appear on the statute-book because of some imperfection in its drafting.

Without accurate, frequent and general comparison of the descriptive record of convicts in the various prisons of the country, it is impossible to determine how great a proportion of the inhabitants of prisons are recidivous. As a general rule, convicts on emerging from prison assume various aliases, and remove as far as possible from the localities of their original crimes without being recorded as recidivists in any one special prison. A convict may be recorded under a different name in many other prisons in the different States. On the whole, I regret to say that as to the effect of a prison as a reformatory agent, under conditions which I am every day brought to confront, I am much discouraged. As, however, we cannot always or even generally follow the after-history of the bulk of discharged convicts, it is consolatory to one's hopes for humanity to believe that while the percentage of reformation may seem to us very small, it may be much larger than we perceive. While still retaining the views expressed in my last report as to the value of and

necessity for humanely-conducted punishment as reformatory in result, I am gratified to see that under what I consider the good discipline of this Prison, where every offender is given a fair hearing, and punishment, if necessary, inflicted not in wrath but upon the principle of cool, deliberate justice, the necessity for severe punishments appears to grow less and less.

CONCLUSION.

I would consider myself censurably callous did I fail to appreciate and acknowledge the excellent judgment of the new Supervisor and Board of Inspectors in their prompt discernment of the pressing wants of the Prison, and the cheerfulness and alacrity with which they have called into exercise their fullest discretion in the supply of the same. The repair of the roofs and interior structures as necessary to the preservation of State property have added general comfort to the inhabitants of the Prison. The addition of iron gates at the entrances of the wings has given the long-needed protective security in the guardianship over the prisoners, whilst the lately-introduced system of the electric registration has reduced almost to perfection the element of vigilance as an absolute requisite to safety in every department. Nor would I fail to note the general air and presence of cheerfulness, cleanliness and order derived from the renovation of the halls, offices and reception-rooms of the Prison as highly conducive to the substantial condition and creditable appearance of a State institution.

Thanking all the officers of the Prison for their uniform courtesies and aid they have given me in performing my duties,

JOHN H. PATTERSON,
Keeper.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
TRENTON, November 1st, 1894.

Governor George T. Werts:

SIR—Although there is no provision of law requiring an annual report to be made to the Governor or the Legislature of the operations of this office, the propriety of a periodical public statement of the financial affairs of the State Prison has been so obvious as to lead my predecessors to lay before the Governor of the State at the close of each fiscal year an account, more or less in detail, of their transactions during the year, and, following this excellent custom, I herewith present to you a statement of such of the affairs of the Prison as have come within the province of the Supervisor during the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1894.

Not having assumed the duties of the office until after the middle of the past fiscal year, it is, of course, not possible for me to give, from personal knowledge, an account of the operations for the whole year, but the records of the office have been kept with such accuracy by my immediate predecessor, the Hon. James M. Seymour, and the accounts were turned over to me by him in such excellent form that I find myself able to furnish a very complete account of the transactions of the office for the year.

The number of persons confined in the Prison at the beginning of the fiscal year was nine hundred and sixty-eight (968), the highest number at any time during the year was one thousand and twenty-seven (1,027), and the number at the date of this report is one thousand and twenty-six (1,026).

The average number during the year was one thousand and four (1,004), being an increase of sixty-nine (69) over the next preceding year, and being the highest average number in any year in the history of the Prison.

The supplies for the care and maintenance of the prisoners are purchased by the Supervisor (in all practicable cases under contract), and the bills, after being certified by the Supervisor and approved by the

Board of Inspectors, are forwarded to the State Treasury for payment, and the same course is pursued with regard to the expenditures for repairs to the buildings, machinery and other appliances.

The accounts of these expenditures are kept in this office, as well as the account of payment of the salaries of the Deputy Keepers and employes of the Prison, which are paid monthly in bulk by the State Treasurer to the Supervisor, and are distributed by him on a monthly pay-roll prepared under the direction of the Principal Keeper and approved by the Board of Inspectors.

Other payments connected with the management of the Prison are made directly from the State Treasury, such as the salaries of the Principal Keeper, the Supervisor and the Inspectors, as well as the amounts given as a gratuity to convicts upon their discharge, under the appropriation made for this purpose. These payments do not enter into the Supervisor's accounts, and I have no official knowledge of their amount, but I have procured the figures from the office of the State Comptroller and have incorporated them in the appended statements, showing the entire expenditure for the year for the support of the Prison.

The aggregate amount of the bills certified by the Supervisor during the year and paid from the State Treasury for all purposes connected with the actual *maintenance* of the prisoners was seventy-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-eight cents ($77,491.38).

The following statement shows the specific purposes for which expenditures were made:

EXPENDITURES FOR MAINTENANCE.

Subsistence	$37,586 63
Hospital	4,897 01
Furniture	1,433 39
Clothing	6,100 69
Bedding	914 66
Tobacco	1,154 14
Stationery	740 24
Fuel	10,339 89
Light	5,578 56
Water	3,436 68
Library	51 00
Forage	527 11
Live stock	252 25
Insurance	475 00
Piece-price system (expenses)	1,788 83
Cloth for officers' uniforms	396 88
Miscellaneous (freight, expressage, &c)	876 45
Clothing for discharged convicts	941 97
Total	$77,491 38

The revenues of the Prison from all sources are received by the Supervisor, and are paid over by him each month to the State Treasurer. The amount so received and paid over in the last year was forty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifteen cents ($49,282.15), and was from the following sources:

CASH RECEIPTS.

Balance received of Prison earnings in 1893	$4,680 84
Amount received from Prison earnings in 1894	43,505 22
Received for support of United States prisoners	409 50
" " water supplied to gas contractor	97 80
" " cloth for officers' uniforms	308 51
" " old iron, barrels, &c., sold	280 28
Total	$49,282 15

The aggregate amount of the bills certified to the Treasury for expenses connected with repairs during the year was five thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-four cents ($5,645.54), and the aggregate amount paid as salaries and compensation of minor officers and employes was sixty-nine thousand and ninety-seven dollars and seven cents ($69,097.07). The other payments made directly from the Treasury, and not entering into the accounts of this office, amounted during the year to ten thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and twenty cents ($10,374.20).

The following is a summarized statement of all the expenditures and receipts:

Paid by State Treasurer—		
For maintenance	$77,491 38	
For repairs	5,645 54	
	$83,136 92	
For salaries of minor officers and employes	69,097 07	
For account of appropriation to discharged convicts	1,390 00	
		$153,623 99
Received by Supervisor and paid to State Treasurer from Prison earnings, &c		49,282 15
Expenditures over receipts		$104,341 84
To which must be added amount paid by State Treasurer as salaries of Principal Keeper, Supervisor and Inspectors		8,984 20
Total expenditures over receipts		$113,326 04

The following statement shows the current expenses for the year just closed and the appropriate subdivision of expense account:

SUBSISTENCE.

Total cost of subsistence	$37,586 63	
Revenue in excess	11,695 52	
		$49,282 15
Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts	$37 43	
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts	0.1026	

MAINTENANCE.

Including subsistence and all necessary supplies	$77,491 38	
Maintenance in excess of revenue	28,209 23	
		$49,282 15
Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts	$79 17	
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts	0.2169	

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Including maintenance, repairs, salaries Deputies and subordinate officers, salaries of Keeper, Supervisor and Inspectors, and all charges incident to the management and support of the Prison	$162,608 19
Cost per capita per annum, without deducting receipts	$161 96
Cost per capita per diem, without deducting receipts	0.4437

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

Maintenance	$77,491 38	
Repairs	5,645 54	
Amount given discharged convicts	1,390 00	
Salaries of Deputies and subordinate officers	69,097 07	
Salaries of officers and Inspectors	8,984 20	
		$162,608 19

Cr.

By amount of revenue paid State Treasurer	49,282 15
Net cost over receipts	$113,326 04

NET COST.

Amount of expenditures over revenue received		$113,326 04
Net cost per capita per annum	$112 87	
Net cost per capita per diem	0.3092	

These expenses show an apparent increase as compared with those of the preceding year of six thousand eight hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-three cents ($6,811.53), which is not due to an increased expenditure but to a falling off in the receipts for the year from causes which will be stated later in this report.

In the amount stated as receipts for the year was included the sum of four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-four cents ($4,680.84), which was received as balance of earnings of the preceding year. This deducted from the cash received during the year leaves the

amount of money received as proper to the year forty-four thousand six hundred and one dollars and thirty-one cents ($44,601.31), but there are sums due from the year's proceeds and payable early in the coming year amounting in the aggregate to six thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents ($6,538.24), which, added to the amount already received, show the proceeds for the year to be fifty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents ($51,139.55).

The decrease in the earnings as compared with the preceding year is explained by the fact that all or nearly all of the contracts under which articles are manufactured and which had been in existence for four years expired about the beginning of the year, and owing to the great depression in business at that time it was found impossible to renew them excepting upon much less favorable terms, and for the same reason new contractors were not forthcoming; the result was that renewed arrangements were made with the old contractors in some cases at lower prices for the work, and in some cases for a much reduced production.

It has moreover been found necessary within the past few months to further reduce the prices on some classes of work in order to prevent abandonment of the contracts upon the stipulated notice. It is believed that notwithstanding the reduction in the Prison revenue, the wisdom of this course cannot be questioned in view of the beneficial effect of regular occupation upon the morals, the sanitary condition and the discipline of the prisoners.

By way of counterbalancing these reductions in revenue it has been found possible, within a short time past, to effect and put into operation arrangements for a somewhat increased output under two of the existing contracts, but these changes have not been in operation long enough to be appreciably felt in the revenue for the year.

The inventory taken at the close of the fiscal year shows the amount of stock on hand to be thirty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and ten cents ($31,396.10), and the balance sheet appended to this report exhibits the condition in detail of the accounts for the year as shown by the books of the Supervisor.

The following is a condensed statement of the results exhibited by these details:

Dr.

Accounts receivable October 31st, 1893	$5,329 27
Stock on hand October 31st, 1893	35,855 89
	$41,185 16
Expenditures made during the fiscal year	162,608 19
	$203,793 35

	Cr.	
Receipts paid by Supervisor to State Treasurer in fiscal year	$49,282 15	
Stock on hand October 31st, 1894	31,396 10	
Accounts receivable October 31st, 1894	6,538 24	
		87,216 49
Balance		$116,576 86

This shows an apparent discrepancy of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($3,250) between the Prison accounts and the expenditures made from the State Treasury, which is due to a decrease of that amount in the valuation of stock and fixtures on hand by the elimination from the inventory of articles not strictly belonging there, and of articles heretofore included which have ceased to have an appreciable value.

The amount of accounts receivable reported as due on the 31st of October, 1893, was twelve thousand and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents ($12,078.97). Of this sum there were claims amounting to six thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and seventy cents ($6,749.70), which had grown out of disputes under contracts no longer in existence, and which were not admitted by the parties against whom they were held. At the request of the Board of Managing Authorities of the Prison I prepared, from the records of this office, a statement of all the facts bearing upon these claims, and in view of their doubtful basis and the improbability of ever realizing anything from them, the Board, after careful consideration, decided to relinquish them, and authorized their cancellation. This left five thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents ($5,329.27) as the sum of accounts receivable October 31st, 1893.

Of this balance there has been paid to the Supervisor during the fiscal year the sum of four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and eighty-four cents ($4,680.84), leaving six hundred and forty-eight dollars and forty-three cents ($648.43) still due. This, with the further sum of five thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-one cents ($5,889.81) arising from the transactions of the year just closed, leaves the amount due at this date on accounts receivable, six thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents ($6,538.24). Nearly the whole of the sum is represented by amounts due from contractors for goods manufactured during the month of October, but not payable until the 10th of the succeeding month.

The parties for whom the State is now manufacturing goods under the piece-price system, the average number of men employed during the year on each industry and the earnings under each contract are shown in the following statement. The details as to the number of days worked and other particulars will be found in the summary appended to this report:

Contractors.	Average number of men at work per diem.	Earnings.
Powell & Brother	80	$8,695 56
John B. Iredell	54	7,728 35
Thos. H. Lynn & Son	51	7,050 61
John Tobin	73	7,669 41
John Tobin	19	1,848 13
V. Henry Rothschild & Co.	93	9,621 86
V. Henry Rothschild & Co.	71½	5,791 87
Total	441½	$48,405 79

The revenue of the year under existing contracts, employing an average of four hundred and forty-one (441) men, together with the sums receivable, amounted to fifty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents ($51,139.55), while the cost of the food, clothing, bedding, fuel, light and all other articles required for the maintenance of the whole population of the Prison (1,004) was but seventy-seven thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars and thirty-eight cents ($77,491.38), or but twenty-six thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-three cents ($26,351.83) in excess of the revenue.

The latter sum, therefore, exhibits the actual cost to the State of maintaining the whole number, and shows that the per capita cost has been twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents ($26.25) per year, or about seven cents and two mills (.072) per day.

In is to be further said, in illustration of the economical management of the Prison, that in addition to the number of men employed in the shops, there are one hundred and seventy-three (173) convicts employed in the daily service of the Prison. Of these men, one hundred and thirty-three (133) are employed in services which do not require skilled labor, and forty (40) are men who are daily rendering service at the trades in which they were engaged before their incarceration.

The latter class comprises machinists, painters, carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, plumbers, bakers, cooks and men of other trades, whose skilled labor is utilized not only in meeting the perpetually recurring demands for repairs to the buildings, machinery and furniture, but to a much greater extent in making and preparing the articles of clothing and food which are required by the daily necessities of the Prison.

In the past year the convicts whose unskilled labor has been utilized have rendered forty-three thousand one hundred and forty-nine (43,149) days' service, and those working at their respective former trades have rendered eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-four (11,734) days' service. The saving to the State from the utilization of the labor of these men can only be approximately estimated. The work done by them is an absolute necessity, and under any other system would entail

an enormous annual outlay. Estimating the ordinary convict laborer's service at forty-five (45) cents a day, this class of labor in the past year represents a saving of nineteen thousand four hundred and seventeen dollars and five cents ($19,417.05), and estimating the skilled labor at seventy-five (75) cents a day, the saving represented by this class is eight thousand eight hundred dollars and fifty cents ($8,800.50), or a total of twenty-eight thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty-four cents ($28,217.54).

These estimates of the value of the labor of the prisoners have been made with great care and with a view to moderation, and taking them as a basis, the following result appears:

Revenue from the labor of 441 convicts	$51,139 55
Estimated value of service rendered the State by 173 convicts	28,217 55
Total value of service of convicts during the year	$79,357 10
Total cost of maintaining 1,004 convicts during the year	77,491 38
Value of labor of 614 convicts in excess of cost of maintaining 1,004	$1,865 72

As has already been said, these figures illustrate the economical management of the Prison insomuch as they serve to show how greatly the yearly expenses would be enhanced but for the judicious utilization of this labor.

The sum drawn from the State Treasury during the year for account of repairs to the Prison was, as has already been stated, five thousand six hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-four cents ($5,645.54), being two thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-five cents ($2,855.95) less than the sum expended for this purpose in the next preceding year. The amount of these expenditures does not nearly represent the value of the repairs made. The utilization of the labor and machanical knowledge of the inmates reduces the expense practically to the cost of the materials. Within the past three months grated iron doors have been placed at the entrance, from the center, of three of the wings, supplying a want which for a long time past has been obvious as a necessary measure of security. All of the work in the construction of these doors has been done, under the direction of the superintendent of repairs, by blacksmiths and iron-workers selected from among the prisoners. Soon after my assumption of the duties of the office, the Principal Keeper, Mr. John H. Patterson, reported the roofs of two of the wings to be in a dilapidated condition, and upon examination it was found that their immediate renewal was imperative. The purchase of the tin for these roofs has very considerably swelled the account for repair expenses, and in this case it became necessary to employ experts to lay the roofs, as

there were no men of this class among the inmates of the Prison, but much of the preliminary and collateral work was done by prisoners.

Occasions are constantly arising for the services of carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, masons and other artisans, and in all cases where these are to be found among the prisoners their labor is utilized. So also in the manufacture of articles used in the Prison. It is required by law that the persons confined in the Prison shall, so far as practicable in the judgment of the managers of the Prison, be employed in the manufacture or at work upon goods used in the institution, and in the true spirit of this law the work of the prisoners, as far as possible, is made available. Not only are they engaged upon the necessary repairs, but all the clothing, shoes and bedding used by the inmates of the Prison, as well as the suits of clothes furnished to convicts upon their discharge, are made by the prisoners, thus reducing the expense of all these supplies to the mere cost of the necessary materials.

The following is a list of the articles made in the Prison for the use of the prisoners during the past year:

Caps	350
Coats	353
Blouses	402
Shirts	1,844
Pairs of trousers	1,734
Vests	78
Pairs of shoes	1,707
Sheets	1,580
Bed and pillow ticks	325
Pillow cases	561
Cell towels	1,405
Dresses	23
Aprons	218
Pieces of female underclothing	41

FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Coats	325
Vests	330
Pairs of trousers	413

With regard to repairs it is to be said that much remains to be done. Many of the appliances necessary for the convenient and economical management of the Prison are antiquated, worn and dilapidated, and their renewal and repair has been postponed from time to time in what would seem to be a mistaken spirit of economy. Through ingenuity and the constant application of the faculty of contrivance it is possible to "scratch along" for a time with primitive, incomplete and insufficient

facilities, but true economy, in my judgment, consists in furnishing, at the smallest practicable expense, such appliances as will avoid waste, facilitate the daily operations of the institution and comport with the dignity of the State and the gravity of the work in hand.

The arrangements for lighting the Prison are exceedingly defective, and at the same time inordinately expensive. Under a contract entered into in April, 1894, the Prison is furnished with gas by a company which has the privilege of the Prison gas plant wherein to make the gas, which is furnished to the Prison at one dollar ($1) per thousand feet. The Principal Keeper reports to me that the gas is of very inferior quality and that occasionally the supply fails and leaves the Prison in darkness, but notwithstanding these drawbacks the sum paid to the contractors during the past year was five thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty-six cents ($5,578.56). At five (5) per centum this annual outlay represents a capital of nearly one hundred and twelve thousand dollars ($111,571). An electric light plant could be put in the Prison at an original outlay of probably less than the annual expenses for gas, and the Prison could be furnished with an efficient and superior light at an annual cost of about thirty-five per cent. of the present expense.

I earnestly recommend such legislation at the coming session as will empower the Prison authorities to make this necessary improvement.

It would be difficult to add anything to what has been repeatedly said in official reports, within the past few years, concerning the necessity of increased accommodations at the Prison, but this necessity presents itself daily with such force to every official that it would be almost a dereliction of duty to fail to call your attention, and through you the attention of the Legislature to this most important subject.

Through the increase in population of the State and the consequent increase in crime, the crowded condition of the Prison, which has been a crying evil for some years past, grows worse and worse every day. The latest addition that was made to the buildings was in 1877, when through the rebuilding of one of the old wings the number of cells was increased to seven hundred and six (706).

Even this did not admit of that "separate confinement" which the law requires, the number of prisoners in that year having been eight hundred and sixteen (816), and since then the increase in the population of the Prison has been gradual from year to year until at this time the seven hundred and six (706) cells are required to accommodate one thousand and twenty-six (1,026) persons. The greater part of the cells are only large enough for the proper accommodation of one person in each, the only cells having sufficient room for more than one being those in the older part of the Prison. In these the primitive sanitary arrange-

ments are such as have long since disappeared, in the light of science, from all well-appointed public institutions, and yet into each of these places it is necessary to crowd from two to four prisoners. All that can be accomplished by unceasing care and constant labor, to counteract the evil of this state of things, is done by the Prison officials. Through watchfulness and care which are never relaxed, the cells and every department of the institution are kept in a condition of the most immaculate cleanliness, and the small percentage of sickness and low death-rate bear testimony to the assiduity and skill of the medical officers; but it needs no argument to show that there are many evils attendant upon this overcrowding of the Prison that no amount of care and labor can prevent or overcome. It is not alone, nor even chiefly a question of the comfort of the prisoners; their health, their morals, their proper security and their discipline are all involved. Although they are law-breakers, incarcerated in punishment of their crimes and for the protection of society, it is the duty as well as the interest of the State to give them proper care, and this is an absolute impossibility with the present facilities.

The situation is practically the same as it was five years ago, when it was presented to the Legislature by your immediate predecessor, in his inaugural address, in the following terse and vigorous language:

"The condition of affairs in the State Prison calls for immediate action; it is demanded by every consideration of humanity and by the best interest of the State. There are now over 1,000 inmates of the State Prison undergoing punishment. The accommodations are only sufficient for 706. The provision of the law which demands separate confinement of each prisoner, is necessarily violated. It is impossible for the Prison authorities to obey the law. If the people of the State knew, as do those in charge of the Prison, the result of this crowding of prisoners, and the placing of more than one in each cell, there would be an imperative demand for legislation which would carry into effect the law requiring the separate confinement of prisoners. If the Legislature will investigate this subject a condition of things will be found to exist which should not be tolerated one moment beyond the time necessary to remedy the evil."

In 1890 an act was passed providing for building a new wing as well as a Prison hospital. This, although insufficient, would have afforded some relief, but the act was never carried into effect, because, as is said, of lack of funds in the treasury. It does not appear, however, that this cause operated to the restriction of other public expenditures, and it is probable that the other demands upon the treasury received a greater share of attention than their importance (as compared with the Prison necessities)

warranted, because they were pressed with greater vigor and their objects stood more in the public gaze.

Owing to certain provisions of this act which cannot now be complied with, it is deemed to be inoperative, but the causes which led to its passage five years age have not only continued to exist, but have multiplied and increased to such an extent that legislation, to meet the existing emergency, and to provide for the future, can no longer with propriety be delayed.

In addition to the necessity for cell-room, there comes also with the increasing population of the Prison an increased necessity for other facilities for the care of the prisoners. A suitable hospital is one of the most pressing wants, as will be seen from the report of the medical officers; additional shop-room should be provided, so that, as opportunity offers, a greater proportion of the prisoners could be engaged in healthful and remunerative daily employment; there should be proper chapel accommodations; there should be provided for the tailors, shoemakers and others who ply their trades in the service of the Prison, suitable rooms where they can properly perform their required tasks and be under proper supervision; and store-rooms are needed for the safe and economical care of the provisions and other supplies. In short, there should be provided not only such buildings and facilities as are required for the specific purposes of the Prison, but also such modern appliances and conveniences as are demanded by the magnitude and importance of the institution and such as are supplied in such completeness and profusion to other State institutions.

It is estimated that to provide sufficient cell accommodations and to make the other necessary improvements an appropriation of at least two hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($220,000) will be required, and in view of the pressing exigencies of the Prison it is to be hoped that the whole subject will receive the most careful consideration of the Legislature at the coming session.

The daily care and discipline of the prisoners do not come within the province of the Supervisor, but I cannot refrain from expressing my high appreciation of the efficiency of this branch of the Prison service under the admirable management of the Prison under the Principal Keeper, Mr. John H. Patterson, with the able assistance of a corps of faithful and intelligent deputies. The excellent condition of the female department gives evidence of the especial aptitude of the Matron, Mrs. J. H. Patterson, for the arduous duties of her position; the average health of the prisoners and the low death-rate bear testimony to the faithfulness and skill of Dr. Thos. H. Mackenzie, the Principal Physician and Dr. Charles Brewer, the Resident Physician, and too much praise cannot be awarded to the Rev.

George C. Maddock, Chaplain, and Rev. Roger Kexel, Moral Instructor, for their untiring devotion to the spiritual welfare and their labors for the reformation of the unfortunates committed to their care.

Appended to this report will be found a summary of the operations of the several contracts, a balance sheet of the maintenance account for the year, and a general balance sheet of the Supervisor's accounts for the year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. J. ANDERSON,
Supervisor.

SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS—PIECE-PRICE SYSTEM.

Fiscal Year from November 1st, 1893, to October 31st, 1894.

CONTRACTORS.	Industries.	Date when contract expires.	Average number of men at work per diem.	Number of days worked.	Number of days labor employed.	QUANTITIES FINISHED.								Earnings—amount.
						Dozen pairs.	Dozen.	Holes drawn.	Stock prepared—pounds.	Gross.	Buttonholes worked.	Square feet.	Square yards.	
Powell & Bro	Hosiery.	October 31st, 1897.	80	279	22,418	50,258								$8,695 56
John B. Iredell	Shoes	October 31st, 1897.	54	279	15,066½	13,497$\frac{6}{12}$					739,018			7,728 35
Thos H. Lynn & Son	Mats and Matting	September 30th, 1897.	51	279	14,165½		2,480½					7,294	54,945	7,050 61
John Tobin	Brushes.	February 28th, 1898	73	260½	19,078			67,020,457	2,951	4,851$\frac{1}{3}$				7,669 41
John Tobin	Blocks.	February 28th, 1898.	19	257	4,995½					11,580				1,848 13
V. Henry Rothschild & Co.	Shirts.	October 31st, 1895, with renewal option.	93	279	25,983½		32,013$\frac{11}{12}$							9,621 86
V. Henry Rothschild & Co.	Trousers.	October 31st, 1895.	71½	254½	18,214½		8,279$\frac{8}{12}$							5,791 87
Total			411½		119,921½									$48,405 79

Average per capita per diem earnings—.3894.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.—MAINTENANCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1894.

ACCOUNTS.	Inventory of stock on hand and accounts receivable October 31st, 1893.	Expenditures made during fiscal year 1894 and paid by the State Treasurer on warrant of the Comptroller.	Amount due on accounts receivable of 1894.	Capital available during fiscal year ending October 31st, 1894.	Amounts derived from labor of prisoners and other sources during fiscal year, and credited to their respective accounts.	Net amount credited as prison earnings for fiscal year 1894, and amount of cash returned to State Treasurer.	STATE OF NEW JERSEY.		TRIAL BALANCE.		Inventory of stock on hand October 31st, 1894.	COST AND REVENUE.		STOCK.		NEW BALANCE.	
							Receipts.	Expenditures.	Dr.	Cr.		Cost.	Revenue.	Dr.	Cr.	Assets.	Liabilities.
							Dr.	Cr.				Dr.	Cr.				
Stock										$38,239 82					$38,239 82		
Subsistence	$468 52	$37,586 63		$38,055 15	$1,223 65				$36,831 50		$605 94	$36,225 56				$605 94	
Hospital	395 16	4,897 01		5,292 17					5,292 17		369 34	4,922 83				369 34	
Furniture	14,630 88	1,433 39		16,064 27	5 00				16,059 27		12,443 62	3,615 65				12,443 62	
Clothing	8,155 10	6,100 69		14,255 79	11 30				14,244 49		8,631 75	5,612 74				8,631 75	
Bedding	3,700 21	914 66		4,614 87					4,614 87		2,897 30	1,717 57				2,897 30	
Discharged Convict Clothing	717 34	941 97		1,659 31	60 00				1,599 31		571 10	1,028 21				571 10	
Stationery	215 47	451 74		667 21					667 21		48 55	618 66				48 55	
Convict Stationery	58 59	288 50		347 09					347 09		63 57	283 52				63 57	
Light	14 48	5,578 56		5,593 04					5,593 04		14 32	5,578 72				14 32	
Tobacco	60 12	1,154 14		1,214 26					1,214 26		90 27	1,123 99				90 27	
Prison Earnings		1,788 83		1,788 83	1,788 83	$46,746 46				46,746 46			$46,746 46				
Officers' Uniforms	95 27	396 88		492 15	425 50				66 65		74 11		7 46			74 11	
State of New Jersey						49,192 11	$49,192 11	$77,491 38		28,299 27							$28,299 27
Fuel	3,224 61	10,339 89		13,564 50					13,564 50		2,203 27	11,361 23				2,203 27	
Water		3,436 68		3,436 68	125 34				3,311 34			3,311 34					
Miscellaneous		876 45		876 45					876 45			876 45					
Live Stock	477 00	252 25		729 25	15 00				714 25		497 00	217 25				497 00	
Forage	46 80	527 11		573 91					573 91		34 60	539 91				34 00	
Insurance		475 00		475 00					475 00			475 00					
Library	651 00	51 00		702 00					702 00			702 00					
Accounts Receivable	5,329 27		$5,889 81	11,219 08					6,538 24							6,538 24	
	$38,239 82	$77,491 38	$5,889 81	$121,621 01	$8,335 46												
Expenditures for maintenance over receipts							28,299 27										
							$113,285 55	$113,285 55	$113,285 55	$113,285 55	$28,544 14						
Net cost of maintenance over revenue and stock													31,456 71	$31,456 71			
												$78,210 63	$78,210 63				
Net resources, cost of maintenance being credited														6,783 11			
														$38,239 82	$38,239 82		
Resources and liabilities																35,082 38	28,299 27
Net resources over cost of maintenance																	6,783 11
																$35,082 38	$35,082 38

N. B.—The amount debited to State of New Jersey, on this sheet as receipts, is ($90.04) less than the actual amount returned to the State Treasurer during the fiscal year. That amount being credited to repairs account, and not entering into transactions of maintenance, is therefore omitted from this balance sheet.

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

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1894.

Accounts.	Inventory of stock on hand and accounts receivable October 31st, 1893.	Expenditures made during fiscal year 1894, and paid by the State Treasurer on warrant of the Comptroller.	Amount due on accounts receivable of 1894.	Capital available during fiscal year ending October 31st, 1894.	Amounts derived from labor of prisoners and other sources during fiscal year, and credited to their respective accounts.	Net amount credited as prison earnings for fiscal year 1894, and amount of cash returned to State Treasurer.	State of New Jersey.		Trial Balance.		Inventory of stock on hand October 31st, 1894.	Cost and Revenue.		Stock.		New Balance.	
							Receipts. Dr.	Expenditures. Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		Cost. Dr.	Revenue. Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Stock										$41,185 16					$41,185 16		
Subsistence	$468 52	$37,586 63		$38,055 15	$1,223 65				$36,831 50		$605 94	$36,225 56				$605 94	
Hospital	395 16	4,897 01		5,292 17					5,292 17		369 34	4,922 83				369 34	
Furniture	14,630 88	1,433 39		16,064 27	5 00				16,059 27		12,443 62	3,615 65				12,443 62	
Clothing	8,155 10	6,100 69		14,255 79	11 30				14,244 49		8,631 75	5,612 74				8,631 75	
Bedding	3,700 21	914 66		4,614 87					4,614 87		2,897 30	1,717 57				2,897 30	
Discharged Convict Clothing	717 34	941 97		1,659 31	60 00				1,599 31		571 10	1,028 21				571 10	
Stationery	215 47	451 74		667 21					667 21		48 55	618 66				48 55	
Convict Stationery	58 59	288 50		347 09					347 09		63 57	283 52				63 57	
Light	14 48	5,578 56		5,593 04					5,593 04		14 32	5,578 72				14 32	
Tobacco	60 12	1,154 14		1,214 26					1,214 26		90 27	1,123 99				90 27	
Prison Earnings		1,788 83		1,788 83	1,788 83	$46,746 46				46,746 46			$46,746 46				
Officers' Uniforms	95 27	396 88		492 15	425 50				66 65		74 11		7 46			74 11	
State of New Jersey						49,892 15	$49,282 15	$163,218 19									$113,326 04
Salaries of Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors		8,984 20		8,984 20					8,984 20			8,984 20					
Salaries of Deputies and Subordinate Officers		69,097 07		69,097 07					69,097 07			69,097 07					
Discharged Convict Cash		2,000 00		2,000 00	610 00		610 00		1,390 00			1,390 00					
Fuel	3,224 61	10,339 89		13,564 50					13,564 50		2,203 27	11,361 23				2,203 27	
Water		3,436 68		3,436 68	125 34				3,311 34			3,311 34					
Miscellaneous		876 45		876 45					876 45			876 45					
Live Stock	477 00	252 25		729 25	15 00				714 25		497 00	217 25				497 00	
Forage	46 80	527 11		573 91					573 91		34 00	539 91				34 00	
Insurance		475 00		475 00					475 00			475 00					
Library	651 00	51 00		702 00					702 00			702 00					
Repairs	2,945 34	5,645 54		8,590 88	90 04				8,500 84		2,851 96	5,648 88				2,851 96	
Accounts Receivable	5,329 27		$5,889 81	11,219 08	4,680 84				6,538 24							6,538 24	
	$41,185 16	$163,218 19	$5,889 81	$210,293 16	$9,035 50												
Expenditures over receipts							113,326 04			113,326 04							
							$163,218 19	$163,218 19	$201,257 66	$201,257 66	$31,396 10						
Net cost over revenue and stock													116,576 86	$116,576 86			
												$163,330 78	$163,330 78				
Net cost, stock being credited															75,391 70		
														$116,576 86	$116,576 86		
Resources and liabilities																$37,934 34	$113,326 04
Net cost over resources																75,391 70	
Total expenditures over receipts																$113,326 04	$113,326 04

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

STATISTICAL REPORT.

STATISTICS.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,
October 31st, 1894.

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, 1894.

WILLIAM J. O'DONNELL,
Clerk of Prison.

At the date of last report, October 31st, 1893, the number of prisoners remaining in confinement was	968	
Received during the year ending October 31st, 1894, under terms of sentence	540	
Returned to Prison by order of the Prison Physician, under provisions of Pregnant act, passed March 26th, 1889	1	
		1,509
The number discharged during the same period by remittance of time (act of April 2d, 1869), was	415	
Pardoned by Court of Pardons of New Jersey	16	
Paroled under provision of Chapter 231 of the Laws of 1891, approved April 16th, 1891	22	
Died	19	
Removed to Asylum	10	
By order of Supreme Court Judge delivered to the custody of the Sheriff of Mercer county	1	
		483
Remaining in Prison at date of this report		1,026

TERMS OF SENTENCES.

Natural life	7
Thirty years	4
Twenty-one years	2
Twenty years	27
Eighteen years	3
Seventeen years	1
Fifteen years	24
Thirteen years	3
Twelve years	9
Eleven years and six months	1
Ten years	114
Nine years and six months	1
Nine years	4
Eight years	17
Seven years and six months	8
Seven years	48
Six years and six months	1
Six years and three months	3
Six years	17
Five years and six months	1
Five years	160
Four years and six months	1
Four years	17
Three years and six months	15
Three years	112
Two years and six months	30
Two years and five months	6
Two years	207
One year and six months	36
One year and three months	2
One year	129
Nine months	9
Eight months	2
Six months	5
Total	1,026

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic	35
Bergen	33
Burlington	37

Camden	68
Cape May	3
Cumberland	30
Essex	138
Gloucester	4
Hudson	239
Hunterdon	6
Mercer	38
Middlesex	42
Monmouth	41
Morris	48
Ocean	6
Passaic	107
Salem	28
Somerset	21
Sussex	8
Union	74
Warren	10
United States District Court	7
Supreme Court	1
Mercer and Bergen	1
Mercer and Monmouth	1
Total	1,026

CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITTED.

Assault and battery	69
Assault and battery and robbery	10
Assault and battery and rape	3
Assault on officer	5
Assault and battery on an officer	6
Assault and battery with intent, &c	2
Assault and battery and extortion	1
Assault and battery, &c	5
Assault and battery and riot	1
Assault and battery, breaking	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape	1
Assault and battery with intent to kill	4
Assault and battery, entering and larceny, assault with intent to kill	4
Assault and battery with intent to commit murder	1

Assault and battery with intent to ravish, assault and battery	1
Assault and battery, attempt to rape	3
Assault and battery, breaking and entering with intent to steal, resisting an officer and assault and battery	1
Assault	1
Assault with intent to kill	17
Assault with intent to ravish	2
Assault with intent	3
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	6
Assault on a woman child under sixteen years	3
Assault on a woman child under fourteen years	1
Assault on woman child and incest	1
Assault with knife with intent	3
Assault with intent to kill, breaking, entering, &c	1
Assault with intent to commit rape	2
Atrocious assault and battery, conspiracy	1
Atrocious assault and battery	34
Atrocious assault and battery with intent, &c	1
Atrocious assault and battery, malicious mischief	1
Atrocious assault and battery with intent to kill	1
Abuse of infant, &c	1
Abusing infant	1
Attempt to kill	1
Attempt to break and breaking	2
Assault with intent	1
Attempt to commit rape	1
Atrocious assault and battery, &c	2
Attempt to commit murder	1
Arson	7
Arson, breaking and entering with intent	2
An indecent assault	1
An assault on an officer	1
Altering a treasury note	1
Assault with intent to rob, &c	8

Assault and battery with intent to murder, and robbery	3
Assault on an officer, obstructing process, &c., assault and battery	1
Assault and battery, unlawful cohabitation	3
Attempt to break and enter to commit assault, assault and battery, breaking and entering with intent, &c	1
Assault and battery and attempt to kill	2
Burning buildings	1
Breaking jail	5
Breaking and entering, escape	2
Breaking, entering and larceny, larceny and receiving,	3
Breaking and entering, atrocious assault and battery,	2
Breaking with intent, &c., breaking jail	2
Breaking with intent, &c., petit larceny	1
Breaking, entering and larceny from person	1
Breaking	27
Breaking and grand larceny	1
Breaking and entering	64
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving, breaking, entering with intent to steal	1
Breaking, entering, &c	3
Breaking and entering with intent, breaking with intent, &c	1
Breaking and entering with intent	10
Breaking and entering and breaking jail	5
Breaking, entering and larceny	84
Breaking with assault and battery with intent to kill,	12
Breaking and entering with intent, robbery, atrocious assault and battery, grand larceny, escape	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, burning barn	1
Breaking, entering, larceny and receiving	27
Breaking and larceny	6
Breaking and entering, &c., assault on an officer	1
Breaking, entering, &c., assault with intent to kill	2
Breaking with intent	21
Breaking, entering, &c, breaking, entering, larceny and receiving	3
Breaking, entering railway car, larceny	2
Breaking, entering and having burglar's tools	1
Breaking with intent, &c	23

Breaking, entering and larceny, breaking jail	1
Breaking, entering and larceny, larceny	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	16
Breaking, entering and grand larceny	1
Breaking and entering, grand larceny, escape	2
Breaking with intent and larceny	2
Breaking, assault and battery	1
Breaking and entering, assault with intent to kill, breaking prison	1
Bigamy	7
Burglary, breaking with intent, &c	1
Burglary	4
Burning	3
Burning barn	1
Burglary, &c	1
Conspiracy	4
Carrying burglar's tools	2
Carnal abuse	2
Disorderly house	6
Disorderly house, attempt to escape	1
Entering	2
Entering, larceny and receiving	6
Entering and larceny	20
Entering with intent	3
Entering and stealing	1
Entering, escape	3
Entering and grand larceny	2
Forgery and misdemeanor	6
Forgery	16
False pretense	5
Fighting	2
Grand larceny	59
Grand larceny, breaking with intent	1
Grand larceny and arson	1
Grand larceny, assault and battery on an officer	1
Grand larceny, false pretense	1
Grand larceny, atrocious assault and battery	1
Having in possession counterfeit coin with intent to defraud	1
Having burglar's tools	3
Highway robbery, assault with intent to rob	1
Highway robbery with intent to commit rape	3

Highway robbery	6
Incest	1
Incest and rape	1
Indecent assault	9
Illegal voting	1
Keeping disorderly house	2
Larceny	26
Larceny and receiving stolen goods	2
Larceny, &c.	11
Larceny and receiving	16
Larceny and receiving, false pretense	2
Larceny from the person	32
Larceny from the person, larceny and receiving	1
Larceny, &c., forgery	1
Larceny and cruelty to animals	1
Libel, false pretense	1
Larceny and breaking	1
Larceny from the person and assault and battery on an officer	1
Larceny of fowls	1
Lewdness	1
Larceny, breaking, entering and larceny	2
Manslaughter	24
Manslaughter, assault and battery	2
Murder	25
Murder, first degree	6
Murder, second degree.	15
Malicious mischief	4
Misdemeanor	4
Malicious mischief, atrocious assault and battery	1
Obstructing railway, &c	2
Obtaining goods under false pretense	1
Passing counterfeit coin	3
Petit larceny	7
Passing counterfeit money	2
Poisoning with intent to kill	1
Polygamy	4
Rape	15
Receiving	2
Resisting an officer, atrocious assault and battery	1
Resisting an officer, assault and battery	5
Receiving, breaking, &c	1

Rape, assault and battery	1
Riot	1
Resisting officer, &c	2
Receiving stolen goods, larceny	1
Robbery	9
Robbery, &c	1
Sodomy	2
Seduction	1
Selling policy tickets	2
Selling intoxicating liquor contrary to law	1
Sending threatening letters, attempt to murder	1
Uttering a forged check	1
Unlawfully removing a horse	1
Unlawful assembly	3
Unlawful assembly, riot and assault and battery	7
Total	1,026

AGES WHEN RECEIVED.

Fourteen years	1
Fifteen years	9
Fifteen to twenty years	155
Twenty to twenty-five years	310
Twenty-five to thirty years	201
Thirty to forty years	220
Forty to fifty years	83
Fifty to sixty years	30
Sixty to seventy years	17
Total	1,026

PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey	382
New York	141
Pennsylvania	79
Delaware	13
Maryland	20
Virginia	22
North Carolina	7
Louisiana	1
Kentucky	3

Florida	2
Missouri	3
Texas	2
Ohio	5
Indiana	2
Illinois	4
Michigan	3
Wisconsin	1
Dakota	1
District of Columbia	6
New Hampshire	1
Vermont	4
Massachusetts	8
Rhode Island	3
Connecticut	5
Canada	6
Cuba	1
Germany	76
Ireland	57
England	38
Scotland	13
Italy	41
France	8
Holland	5
Switzerland	7
Austria	5
Sweden	4
Russia	8
Hungary	11
Denmark	3
West Indies	3
Poland	4
Maine	4
California	2
Greece	2
Colorado	2
Russia Poland	3
Belgium	2
Tennessee	3
Total	1,026

YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1867	1
1872	1
1880	1
1882	1
1883	2
1884	2
1885	5
1886	1
1887	9
1888	13
1889	38
1890	49
1891	84
1892	252
1893	152
1894	415
Total	1,026

NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.

First commitment	847
Second commitment	120
Third commitment	33
Fourth commitment	17
Fifth commitment	6
Seventh commitment	1
Eighth commitment	1
Ninth commitment	1
Total	1,026

EDUCATION.

Can read and write	844
Cannot read or write	132
Write name only	4
Read only	46
Total	1,026

COLOR AND SEX.

White males	826
White females	20
Colored males	166
Colored females	14
Total	1,026

DAILY AVERAGE INMATES.

Males	974
Females	30
General average	1,004

REPORT

OF THE

PHYSICIANS AND MORAL INSTRUCTORS.

PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1894.

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

GENTLEMEN—As will be seen from the statistics accompanyiug this report, the amount of disease during the present year has increased over that of the preceding year in a proportion unwarranted by the normal increase of Prison population. Since no epidemics have occurred during the year and no strictly contagious diseases, the Prison itself having been kept in a condition of cleanliness challenging all disparaging criticism, the above result we must believe attributable to overcrowding. For this violation of sanitary law, there is but one remedy, viz., increased accommodation.

To keep the rate of mortality within normal and creditable limits has required extra exertion in the use of every available instrumentality. In establishing a fair average of mortality for a Prison, among other obstacles should be especially included the inaccessibility of trained nurses, and the absence of such pecuniary reward as would stimulate to faithful service such nurses as are procurable, and whose terms of sentence often expire at the very time they are becoming most serviceable. The best efforts of the physician are often thwarted by negligence or imperfect attention in this direction.

The value of the science of medicine largely depends on its power of anticipating and preventing disease. Its department of sanitation keeps pace with the progress made in other departments. In the immediate direction of cure, no wiser or more advanced conclusion has been reached than that of striking at the original source of the malady—"*tolle causam, cessit effectus.*" It is to be regretted that in an institution of such size and importance, the State does not realize the necessity as set forth, especially by the State Board of Health, for the provision of the latest and most approved sanitary appliances for the Prison. In their absence one can only work for the best results attainable under the circumstances.

The diseases of a prison are mainly resultant from a depravity of constitution founded on a life of irregularity and vice. When are added to this the baneful consequences of overcrowding, the mental and physical depression resultant from close confinement, loss of exercise, and the strain upon the nervous system from secret immoral habits so largely prevalent in prisons, it is not a matter for surprise that tuberculosis, in one or other of its forms, continues to be the scourge of prison life. Of the 19 deaths from all causes during the present year, 10 were from some form of this disease. Its type has been more emphasized; as may also have been the case and to a greater extent in the year ending October 31st, 1886, when in a daily average population of 892, in 18 deaths from all causes, 16 were from phthisis alone.

In this age of scientific progress, humanity and science both unite in demanding that consumptives (certainly in hospitals) should be isolated from the healthy and separated from the subjects of other diseases. Yet in this Prison not only are they by necessity accommodated in one ward with all other forms of disease, medical, surgical and mental, but the hospital accommodations are so restricted as to compel the residence and treatment of consumptives in their cells, where, if accepting phthisis as an infectious disease, they become the centers of infection to the healthy subjects of the Prison. It would seem almost superfluous to repeat the so-often-made assertion that patients in an already-depressed state of vitality from chronic disease should not be compelled to witness the agonies of those in their last mortal throes, nor should a surgeon be forced to subject those in critical conditions after the knife to the mental and maniacal excitement attendant on various diseases, or to the dangers from the surroundings of indiscriminate maladies.

A sense of duty compels that the attention of the Prison and State authorities be respectfully yet urgently invited to these malconditions, for which a remedy is certainly within reach. Moreover, it is confidently believed that through such additional hospital accommodation, and with the appliances more recently and satisfactorily experimented with, much could be done to curtail the shocking habit of self-abuse so very common among criminals, and so potent in the ultimate destruction of body, mind and soul.

The practice of malingering is a common one among the shop-workers. This abuse, where through self-caused conditions and self-inflicted injuries the State is unjustly deprived of a considerable amount of the labor of the convict, could, it is thought, be remedied by the prompt imposition of penalties charging the convict extra time for all such labor lost.

Systematized labor we recognize to be both preventive and remedial in physical and mental disorders, and in every sense reformatory. Idle-

ness, with its accompanying hebetude of mind and body, is, to speak in a sanitary sense, one of the most prolific sources of disease. It would then hardly seem just on the part of the State, of which the convict is a ward, to sentence men to hard labor, and then, by reason of the limited facilities for work afforded, keep them in an enforced state of idleness, itself in absolute antagonism to a normal condition of mind and body. The workshop we look upon as one of the most valuable of our medicines. We need more of it.

During the year the Prison has, by its ever-vigilant Warden, been sedulously guarded against the admission of small-pox. The vaccination of newly-admitted convicts is systematically practiced, and during the past twelve months four hundred and fifty-one subjects have been submitted to this preventive process with most satisfactory results.

One convict sent to her home on September 27th, 1893, as by requirement of Pregnant act, passed March 26th, 1889, was returned to this Prison on June 19th, 1894, for the completion of her sentence.

In expressive appreciation of the liberality (as within their respective powers) of the Principal Keeper, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors in the means, accommodations and facilities so cheerfully afforded for the comfort and treatment of the sick, we remain

Very respectfully,

T. H. MACKENZIE,
Prison Physician.

CHAS. BREWER,
Resident Physician.

SUMMARY

Of the Sick in the New Jersey State Prison for the Year Ending October 31st, 1894.

MONTH.	Number of convicts in Prison at close of month.	Sick in hospital at close of month.	Died in hospital or in cell.	Discharged by expiration of sentence while in hospital.	Pardoned or paroled while in hospital.	Sent to Insane Asylum.	Returned from Insane Asylum.	Remaining sick from last month and excused from work.	Taken sick during the month and excused from work.	Total treated during the month and excused.
1893.										
November	992	18	0	0	0	0	0	38	37	75
December	1,000	18	2	1	1	1	0	47	70	114
1894.										
January	1,010	16	4	1	0	2	0	52	53	105
February	1,014	19	2	1	0	0	0	34	44	78
March	1,013	19	1	1	0	0	0	37	42	79
April	1,000	20	0	0	0	0	0	42	54	96
May	1,006	19	3	1	0	0	0	50	46	96
June	1,013	20	3	2	0	0	0	43	55	98
July	1,007	21	3	2	1	5	0	40	92	132
August	990	18	1	1	1	2	0	49	85	134
September	990	16	0	0	0	0	0	45	68	113
October	1,026	18	0	0	0	0	0	36	67	103
Total	.....	.....	19	10	3	10	.....	.....	.....	1,223
Monthly average	.....	.....	1.58	.83	.25	.83	.....	.....	.....	102

Column 10 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 OR CELL.

DATE.	NAME.	DISEASE.
December 1, 1893.....	Aloysius Williams, black.....	Phthisis.
December 22, 1893.....	William Hawley, white.....	Suicide in cell.
January 8, 1894.....	Fremont Davis, black.....	Tuberculosis.
January 16, 1894.....	Frank Miller, white.....	Tuberculosis.
January 16, 1894.....	George Johnson, white.....	Gastro-Enteric Catarrh.
January 17, 1894.....	Luther J. Terry, black.....	Tuberculosis.
February 14, 1894.....	Henry Haines, white.....	Phthisis.
February 22, 1894.....	Edward Harris, black.....	Suicide in cell.
March 13, 1894.....	Anson Peterson, white.....	Diabetes Mellitus.
May 8, 1894.....	John Kaminskey, white.....	Phthisis.
May 18, 1894.....	George Morris, black.....	Pleuro-Pneumonia.
May 29, 1894.....	Frank Smith, white.....	Tuberculosis.
June 9, 1894.....	Benjamin Anderson, mulatto.....	Tuberculous Peritonitis.
June 22, 1894.....	Henry Lee, white.....	Tuberculosis.
June 22, 1894.....	Lincoln White, mulatto.....	Tuberculosis.
July 1, 1894.....	James Gilligan, white.....	Bright's Disease.
July 13, 1894.....	Frank Warren, white.....	Atrophy Heart.
July 20, 1894.....	Frank Brandt, white.....	General Paralysis.
August 24, 1894.....	Thomas Trainer, white.....	Chronic with later Acute Meningitis.

SENT TO STATE HOSPITALS.

DATE.	NAMES.	HOSPITAL AT	Date of admittance, county received from, crime, sentence.
December 30th, 1893...	Thomas Noon.....	Trenton.....	Admitted to Prison June 22d, 1891; from Mercer county; assault and battery and resisting officer; term, 3 years.
January 4th, 1894.....	Francis Cosgrove.....	Trenton.....	Admitted to Prison May 10th, 1893; from Burlington county; assault and battery with intent; term, 5 years.
January 5th, 1894.....	Frederick Hubbel...	Morris Plains..	Admitted to Prison March 13th, 1892; from Hudson county; larceny from person; term, 3 years.
July 6th, 1894.....	William Cook.....	Trenton.....	Admitted to Prison December 14th, 1893; from Mercer county; malicious mischief; term, 1 year.
July 7th, 1894.....	Patrick Mack.....	Morris Plains..	Admitted to Prison June 6th, 1893; from Union county; breaking, entering and stealing; term, 5 years.
July 7th, 1894.....	James Toeman.....	Morris Plains..	Admitted to Prison November 2d, 1893; from Essex county; breaking, entering and larceny; term, 2 years.
July 11th, 1894.....	Eugene Jackson.....	Morris Plains..	Admitted to Prison October 2d, 1891; from Warren county; malicious mischief; term 10 years.
July 11th, 1894.....	Vito Curo.....	Morris Plains..	Admitted to Prison October 15th, 1890; from Hudson county; manslaughter; term, 10 years.
August 2d, 1894.....	Joseph A. Mitch.....	Morris Plains..	Admitted to Prison May 14th, 1894; from Passaic county; unlawfully removing a horse; term, 2 years.
August 31st, 1894.....	Peter Gramis.....	Morris Plains..	Admitted to Prison June 2d, 1892; from Essex county; larceny and assault and battery; term. 3 years.

MORAL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

REPORT OF PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN.

To His Excellency Governor George T. Werts:

HONORED SIR—The duty of presenting my annual report as Moral Instructor of the New Jersey State Prison is one of pleasure, not that all of which it is my duty to report is rosy and attractive, for whilst there is much to encourage there is not a little to dishearten, but the encouraging stimulates to renewed effort to do good and makes me forget the discouraging. During the past year I have found the inmates very desirous of attending Divine service on the Sabbath, every seat filled at each service, and all giving earnest attention to the words of counsel as gathered from the inspiration of God's word—and we trust not abortive of good.

Our visitations to the men in their cells, and conversation with them, have led me to discover more clearly their character, and this has helped me to do them good. In my intercourse with the prisoners, concerning their early life, I have found much in mitigation of their conduct as criminals. Born in the very hot-bed of vileness, trained in the school of vice, it is no wonder they graduate in crime and become violators of the law. Whilst there are some who have not the excuse of poverty and the environment of wickedness, but have been carefully nurtured and kept away in earlier years from contact with that which corrupts, but forgetting, if not despising, the good counsels of parents or guardians, have willfully turned their feet into evil paths. But the major part of those in Prison have from birth breathed but the impure air of vileness, and hence can justly claim an interest in the sympathy of well-ordered society, and properly demand all necessary efforts on the part of the church and moral men and women in the work of their reformation. This requires "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little;" and if the church and moralists neglect to do their part they will incur the condemnation of Him who said, "I was in prison and ye visited me not." It is true the State has its part to do, not only in the punishment of the wrong-doer but also in the work of reclamation, this not only from moral obligation but also as viewed from an economic consideration. As we stated in our last report, we confidently believe that it would pay the

State to enlarge its work in reference to criminals by the enactment of laws looking toward the oversight of convicts, not only while in Prison but after their discharge, by securing them against the temptations to commit crime, which assail them as soon as they leave the Prison doors. This in part could be done by giving them shelter and food until they obtained work—at least for a limited time; or if not this, giving them while in confinement the opportunity for overwork, so that in addition to what the State now gives them on leaving the institution they would have some money to sustain them until they secured permanent employment, and so prevent them lapsing into crime.

I think I am warranted, from my knowledge of the condition of not a few of the discharged men, to press this matter upon your Excellency that you may exert your generous sympathy and influence upon the Legislature to bring about this desirable condition that no doubt will prove a benefit to the State and society. The discipline of the Prison can hardly be improved. The Warden, John H. Patterson, with firmness as though made of steel, yet with kindliness and sympathy, maintains the best order throughout the institution and is regarded by the convicts as their friend. Too much credit cannot be given to the Matron, Mrs. John H. Patterson, for her work among the female convicts. She is found daily at her post, exercising a salutary influence over those committed specially to her care, and on the Sabbath, as teacher of the Bible class, communicates the truths of God's word in such a pleasant, winning, Christian manner and spirit as to make them effective for good upon the hearts and lives of the women. The Principal Deputy Keeper, J. G. Van Houten, and Capt. Wm. H. Hemsing assist in maintaining the good repute of the Prison, and, with the Under Keepers, help me in my work. The Supervisor, E. J. Anderson, entered upon the duties of his office with a zeal that promises great good for the future. Already the improvements he has made have helped in the work for which the institution was built. Doctors Brewer and Mackenzie are earnest in their efforts to maintain by sanitary regulations the health of the convicts.

The Board of Inspectors are keenly alive to the importance of keeping up the well-earned status of our State Prison.

To the Warden, Supervisor and Board of Inspectors I owe much for their kindly help in my work.

Under obligations also to the American Sunday-School Union, the publishers of the "Prison Friend" "The Gospel Letter" and many other friends for sending so much good reading for the prisoners.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE C. MADDOCK,

Moral Instructor.

November 16th, 1894.

REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

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

GENTLEMEN—I hereby submit my second annual report as Catholic chaplain of the State Prison.

Divine services were conducted as usual every Sunday, and moral instructions imparted to the convicts as circumstances demanded. The instructions seem to have found good soil in the hearts of the inmates. This they have manifested by their regular attendance at these services and the interest taken therein, as also their subsequent conduct has amply shown.

It is to be regretted that a more spacious place could not be provided to enable all convicts to take part in divine worship every Sunday, instead of every alternate Sunday, as the number of those wishing to attend would demand.

We trust in the meantime that more favorable accommodations can be provided in the future, so that the good effects of such weekly attendance may become more apparent to all.

Herewith I also take occasion to extend my gratitude and sincere thanks to the Principal and Deputy Keepers of the institution, who have afforded me all facilities and materially assisted me in the discharge of my duties as Catholic chaplain.

Also gratefully acknowledging the kindness of the ladies and gentlemen who have maintained a choir to render Divine services more imposing, I have the honor, gentlemen, to be,

Yours respectfully,

ROGER R. KEXEL,
Catholic Chaplain.

TRENTON, N. J., November 19th, 1894.