



REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison,

EMBRACING THE REPORTS OF THE

INSPECTORS, SUPERVISOR, KEEPER, MORAL INSTRUCTOR AND PHYSICIAN,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

TRENTON, N. J.:
PRINTED AT THE STATE GAZETTE OFFICE.

1871.



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REPORT

OF THE

New Jersey State Prison

FOR THE YEAR 1887

INSPECTOR SUPERVISOR, KEEPER, WARDEN, ATTORNEY
GENERAL AND PHYSICIAN

FOR THE YEAR 1887

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

REPORT

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NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON,

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REPORT

OF THE
INSPECTOR GENERAL

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON

EMBRACING THE PROGRESS OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL KEELER MORGAN IN
STRICTON AND PHYSICIAN

FOR THE YEAR 1871

Printed by
J. H. Mendenhall, Newark, N. J.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

INSPECTORS' ROOM, NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
November 9th, 1871.

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

The Board of Inspectors of the State Prison respectfully present to the Legislature the annual report of the institution for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1871.

The special information to be reported yearly by the Inspectors, will be found in the statistical tables accompanying this report.

The amount of moneys drawn from the State Treasurer on Inspectors' drafts, is as follows :

Salaries of officers from November 1, 1870, to March 31, 1871,	\$17,913 55
Salaries of Inspectors from November 1, 1870, to March 31, 1871,	2,088 00
Rewards of convicts recaptured, from November 1, 1870, to March 31, 1871,	200 00
Repairs of Prison, from November 1, 1870, to March 31, 1871,	7,992 95
	\$28,194 50
Salaries of officers, from April 1, 1871 to October 31, 1871,	\$24,535 07
Salaries of Inspectors, from April 1, 1871, to October 31, 1871,	1,041 00
Repairs to Prison, from April 1, 1871 to October 31, 1871,	9,672 24
	\$35,248 31

Of the above amount, from April 1, 1871, to October 31, 1871, \$1,529.97 was paid for bills contracted prior to April 1, 1871.

We have during this season introduced gas into the institution, placing a light in every cell, also lighting the halls, centre and house department; we have also placed lamp posts through the yard, which makes a much better and clearer light than before.

Of the above amount for repairs for the time between April 1, 1871, to October 31, 1871, \$4,509.56 was paid on account of the gas and steam fitting; we think this will be a saving to the State and a better light to avoid the escape of prisoners and the danger arising from kerosene.

We have also built a new and substantial oven, now having two, and in case of the old one giving out at any time, we have the new one to go on with to save time and expense of purchasing outside during the delay of repairs.

The other repairs are of a general nature, such as roofing, flooring, &c.

The health of the prisoners has been good; for further information in regard to the sanitary condition of the prison we refer you to the Physician's report.

The discipline of the prison has been exceedingly good.

There have been but few occasions for punishment, the prisoners, under the charge of our efficient Keeper, R. H. Howell, Esq., have been on their good behavior; he being firm but kind in his treatment, and his endeavors in maintaining order have been so successful that the most perfect discipline has prevailed.

Our intercourse with the Supervisor, Col. Wm. R. Murphy, and his associates in the Board, Hon. A. L. Runyon and Hon. Josephus Sooy, Jr., has been pleasant and satisfactory.

The Prison Physician, Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, upon receiving his appointment, entered at once upon the arduous duties of the station. His services to the interests of the State have been most valuable, by always being prompt at the institution, and careful in his attentions to the condition of those who were placed under his care.

The Clerk of the Prison, Mr. Joseph W. Howell, is very well fitted for the office, and discharged his duties well.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. A. PIERCE,	} <i>Inspectors.</i>
JONATHAN GOBLE,	
ROBERT S. JOHNSTON,	
WILLIAM CALHOUN,	
GEO. W. PATTERSON,	

STATISTICAL TABLES.

OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, }
TRENTON, November 9, 1871. }

To the Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—Herewith find statistical tables, compiled from records of this institution, for the year ending October 31, 1871.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH W. HOWELL.

Clerk of Prison.

STATISTICS.

Number confined October 31, 1870,	593
Number received from that time to October 31, 1871,	316
	909

There have been discharged as follows:

By remittance of time (act April 2, 1869),	326
By expiration of sentences,	1
*Pardoned,	56
Died,	7
Escaped,	3
	393

Number in confinement October 31, 1871,	516
---	-----

*Of the above number one (1) was pardoned by the President and the remainder, fifty-five (55), by the Court of Pardons of this State.

TERM OF SENTENCES.

During natural life,	5
Thirty years,	1
Twenty-seven years,	2
Twenty years,	11

STATE PRISON REPORT.

Seventeen years,	1
Sixteen years,	2
Fifteen years,	16
Twelve years,	4
Ten years,	43
Nine years,	1
Eight years,	17
Seven years and six months,	2
Seven years and four months,	1
Seven years,	17
Six years,	12
Five years,	82
Four years,	22
Three years,	72
Two years and eight months,	1
Two years and six months,	14
Two years,	75
One year and six months,	17
One year,	71
Nine months,	11
Six months,	16
	<hr/>
	516

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED.

Atlantic,	5
Burlington,	26
Bergen,	35
Camden,	50
Cumberland,	5
Essex,	106
Gloucester,	3
Hudson,	79
Hunterdon,	9
Mercer,	15
Monmouth,	12
Middlesex,	30
Morris,	19
Passaic,	29
Salem,	14
Sussex,	8
Somerset,	14
Union,	25
Warren,	3
United States District Court,	17
Morris and Essex,	3

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Bergen and Passaic,	2
Union and Hunterdon,	1
Union and Bergen,	3
Morris and United States District Court,	2
Ocean,	1

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PLACES OF NATIVITY.

New Jersey,	150
Pennsylvania,	40
New York,	60
Massachusetts,	9
Maryland,	5
Delaware,	8
Virginia,	11
South Carolina,	3
North Carolina,	2
Georgia,	1
Alabama,	2
Kentucky,	3
Ohio,	3
Nova Scotia,	2
Canada,	2
Germany,	78
Scotland,	2
Switzerland,	3
England,	27
France,	1
Prussia,	2
Connecticut,	5
Mexico,	1
Bavaria,	2
Ireland,	94

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YEARS IN WHICH RECEIVED.

1853,	1
1859,	2
1860,	1
1861,	2
1862,	4
1863,	3
1864,	2

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, Oct. 31, 1871. }

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

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit for the information of your Excellency and the Legislature, my third annual report as Supervisor of the New Jersey State Prison.

The balance sheet annexed exhibits the results of the business since October 31, 1870. It will be observed that the convict labor account is largely in excess of any previous year, although the number of convicts is sixty-three less than the number reported last year. This excess is explained as follows: There is due from C. D. Bigelow and L. B. Howe, for convict labor during the month just closed, \$5,445.90, and for time of convicts not employed by them as required by the terms of their contract with the State, \$27,241.20.

The contract with these gentlemen requires them to employ four hundred convicts, provided there are so many at the disposal of the Supervisor. This obligation they have failed to comply with during two years ending July 1, 1871. This sum is justly and equitably due to the State by these contractors, and its payment will be insisted on. There is also due from the same contractors the sum of \$5,386.35 for steam power, use of machinery, rent of shops, &c., which they also withhold by mere subterfuges.

In a subsequent part of this report a statement will be made respecting the claim for rent, to which your consideration is especially invited.

The two sums last mentioned amount to \$32,627.55, and are wrongfully and unjustly withheld from the State by these contractors.

\$24,046.85 of the above sum accrued prior to the date of the last annual report, and is properly a part of the earnings from July 1, 1869 to October 31, 1870, and is \$13,674.34 over the aggregate deficiency during the period mentioned.

Including the claims above stated, the balance sheet shows the income of the year to be \$100,723.27, and the cost of maintaining the convicts \$60,113.47, making a net gain of \$40,609.80. The capital stock amounts to \$67,214.12, the assets to \$69,683.65,

and the liabilities to \$2,469.53. This latter sum constitutes the whole indebtedness of the institution.

By a comparison of the results of the last thirty-one months during which the present law has been in operation, with those of the preceding twenty-eight months, a gratifying prospect is afforded, that with judicious management the proceeds of the industries will more than equal the entire cost of maintaining the institution. (See Statement A.)

Although the per diem received for convict labor under the present contract is much in advance of any former one, yet it is believed that with the very superior accommodations possessed by this institution, and the care that is exercised to promote the health and contentment of the convicts, a material increase of wages can be obtained under a new contract.

As already mentioned, the average number of convicts during the year just closed is sixty-seven less than the average number during the preceding year. If this decrease in the number of convicts could not be otherwise accounted for, a hopeful decrease of crime might properly be inferred. I apprehend, however, that the true cause is in the fact that some of the counties send to their local prisons a class of criminals who have heretofore been sentenced to the State Prison. While this transfer of convicts from the State Prison to county institutions has to some extent lessened our earnings, the expenses for fuel, light, furniture, and the like, have necessarily remained unchanged; and even the cost of provisions has not been reduced materially, for reasons well understood in household economy.

For several years prior to, and including 1869, the Legislature found it necessary to make large appropriations annually for the maintenance of the convicts. That necessity has ceased to exist. There remains in the State Treasury, of the last special appropriation of \$50,000 for 1869, \$10,000; besides the annual appropriation of \$10,000 made by law for that and the two following years, making a total of \$40,000.

If this sum, together with the usual annual appropriation of \$50,000, had been required to meet the current expenses, the difference to the treasury would have been \$140,000. This sum, therefore, may be considered as so much saved under the operation of the present law.

This law created a Board of Supervisors, consisting of the State Comptroller, State Treasurer, (who are members by virtue of their respective offices) and a Supervisor appointed by the Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice and Attorney General, and holds his commission for three years.

The wisdom of making the two financial officers of the State members of, and a majority of the Board, will hardly be doubted.

Although the Supervisor is the executive officer, yet in many

important duties [he is subject to the advice and control of the Board of which he is a member.

The results already mentioned and exhibited in Statements A and B, are fully equal to the expectations of the Legislature by whom the law was enacted, and clearly vindicate its wisdom.

EAST WING.

In my last report mention is made of the progress of the work on the east wing. As therein stated, the contracts for its erection only embraced the exterior building, the bricks and the blue stone for the cells. Subsequently the following contracts were entered into:

John C. Grant, dated January 5, 1871, for laying bricks for cells including setting the flag stones and iron work, and all mason work necessary to complete the cells, \$24 per thousand bricks.

Timothy Field, dated January 9, 1871, for iron work, including all the stair ways, galleries, doors, door frames and locks, \$21,924.00.

T. W. Hayes, dated March 16, 1871, for 176 water closets with water traps complete, each \$17.50; 170 iron wash basins with pipes, connections and valves complete, each \$3.50; all the water pipes, valves, stop cocks and connections set up complete, \$2,860.00. Furnishing and setting up steam pipe (not less than 3,500 feet) and all fittings, valves, stop cocks and connections, \$1,975.00.

The building will be completed and ready for occupation by the 1st of January ensuing. It is a model prison in its design, and the Board of Supervisors desires and invites the closest inspection both of the materials used and the mechanical skill displayed in its erection. The State is indebted to Mr. Robert P. Gallager, the architect, for the plan and the perfect accuracy of all the drawings and specifications, and also for his fidelity in superintending the work to ensure its strict conformity to the designs.

STEAM BOILERS.

The steam boilers used for heating the buildings and other purposes, have been in constant use for many years, and are not only much worn but are destitute of the modern improvements which secure safety and economy. Two of the principal boilers are located immediately under the centre or rotunda.

The great destruction of property and the more fearful destruction of life which have resulted from defective steam boilers, warned the Board of Supervisors not to expose either

property or life to dangers which might be avoided. They have therefore erected a substantial stone building to contain the boilers, outside of the prison buildings, and contracted for two eighty horse-power Union boilers, which are to be built with all the improvements which experience and practical skill have discovered, and which will supply sufficient steam to heat all the buildings and also for cooking and laundry purposes.

CHAPEL.

The act entitled "An Act for the extension of the State Prison," approved April 2, 1869, authorized the construction of a chapel, in connection with a workshop or mess-room. This plan was found to be undesirable, as well as impracticable, and was therefore abandoned. Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, a bill was introduced appropriating \$10,000 for the erection of a building exclusively devoted to religious and secular instruction; this bill, however, failed to become a law.

In a former report, the almost entire uselessness of the Sabbath services was fully presented and need not be repeated; but the duty cannot be avoided of respectfully and earnestly asking the Legislature to remove this stigma from the religious character of the people of this State. In nearly every State where enlightened benevolence is operative, this subject has received both the consideration and legislation to which its importance is entitled, and it is believed that the people of New Jersey desire to be placed abreast with the most advanced of the States in this regard.

However hopeless many good people look upon the task of reforming criminals, that hopelessness in no wise lessens the obligation to labor for its accomplishment, if for no higher motive than that it costs less to prevent crime than to punish it.

In the month of June last, the members of the Board of Supervisors, together with the Keeper, visited the Prisons at Providence, Boston and Albany, for the purpose of inspecting those highly prosperous institutions, and to obtain from their able managers such information in relation to the government of prisons, and the mode of conducting their industries, as their long experience and eminent success qualify them to give. Our acknowledgments are due to these gentlemen for their polite attentions and for valuable suggestions received from them. We were impressed with the opinion which each of them gave, that their success was, in a great measure, owing to their entire freedom from political influence and control.

CONTRACTORS.

As already stated, there is a claim against Messrs. Bigelow & Howe, contractors for convict labor, for rent of shops, amounting, on the first of July last, to \$1,500. This claim they refuse to pay, and hold by force the premises, which the former Board of Supervisors, as well as the present Board, have decided is not within the conditions of the contract. Acting upon proper advice, notice was given to these gentlemen by the Supervisor, after they had repeatedly refused to pay the rent demanded, to vacate the rooms to which they were not entitled by the contract, and which were never intended for their use and occupation. This they not only refused to do, but threatened violence to the persons sent to remove their goods and machinery; thus defying the power of the State and treating her servants with contempt.

It is enough for my present purpose to state here, that when the Board of Supervisors determined to erect this workshop, the plan only embraced two stories, containing eight rooms, equal to twenty-four thousand square feet; the general plan, as well as the capacity of the building, was suggested to the Board by these gentlemen. At that time it was not intended to excavate for a basement story, except sufficient space to contain the engine and boiler—the eight rooms being deemed by the contractors amply sufficient for their business. At a later period the Board concluded to excavate the whole space, so that if at a future time more shop-room should be required for other purposes by an increase of prisoners, it could be provided more economically. And it was still later, and long after the contract was made, that it was determined to finish the basement rooms, and build an engine and boiler-house outside of the main building, by which more than fifty per cent. was added to the original design. This enlargement cost upwards of \$15,000, and was expended after the terms of the contract were settled, not for the benefit of the contractors, but for such uses as might be required by the State.

As will be seen below, the former Board of Supervisors, on the 4th of October, 1870, stated the terms upon which the contractors could occupy these additional rooms, and instructed the Supervisor accordingly. When the present Board was organized, the contractors appealed to the new members, against the decision of their predecessors. Without knowing the reasons for that decision, the new Board took up the matter with a disposition to grant to the contractors everything that they were entitled to under the contract. In the meantime, however, they discovered, by personal observation, that these contractors were occupying space four and a half times greater, in propor-

tion to the number of men employed, than was furnished at the celebrated Albany penitentiary in the same business.

The following are the proceedings, both of the former and present Board of Supervisors, in relation to the matter :

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE,
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, Oct. 4, 1870. }

Board met present all the members.

In reference to the occupation of the new shop by C. D. Bigelow and L. B. Howe, it was

1. *Resolved*, That the contractors be allowed to use (8) eight rooms free of charge, as provided in the contract.

2. *Resolved*, That for each additional room occupied by them, such annual rental shall be charged as may be fixed by the Supervisor.

3. *Resolved*, That in each of the eight rooms mentioned in the first resolution, a deputy keeper and a shop waiter be furnished free of charge, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

4. *Resolved*, That for each additional deputy keeper or shop waiter furnished, the contractors shall pay, for the former, such sum per month as may be fixed by the Supervisor, and for the latter the same price per day as is now paid for the other convicts per man employed by them.

5. *Resolved*, That the Keeper at his discretion be directed not to allow any convicts to work in any of the shop rooms without a deputy keeper to take charge of them.

6. *Resolved*, That the Supervisor be directed not to allow in any part of the shop any combustible or inflammable material whereby the safety of the building may be endangered; nor allow any boxes or goods of any kind to be so stored as to prevent the deputy from seeing all the men under his charge.

Adjourned.

W. P. McMICHAEL,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 7, 1871.

To-day the Board met pursuant to adjournment on the 5th inst.—present Messrs. Runyon, Sooy and Murphy.

As stated in the proceedings of the last meeting, the purpose of this meeting is to hear what Messrs. Bigelow and Howe, contractors, have to say in relation to their use and occupation of the additional rooms in the new work shop, and why they ought not to pay for the same.

Mr. G. D. W. Vroom appeared for the contractors.

Mr. Vroom in presenting the cause, argued that the language of the contract, which says, "The party of the first part agrees to furnish free of charge suitable and convenient shop room in which to conduct their said business," must be taken in its broadest sense; and as the contractors now occupy with their business all the room the building contains, and they require it for their business, therefore, under the contract they are entitled to it.

After hearing the argument of the learned counsel, the board gave to it and to all the facts and circumstances relating to the matter presented by him, a most careful and deliberate consideration, and have reached the following conclusions and determination:

The Board cannot admit the interpretation which the contractors give to the language above quoted:

First. Because there is no limit or restriction to the demands of the contractors if they should again determine to extend or otherwise change the mode of carrying on their business.

Second. Because it is contrary to a well established rule of law and the plainest principles of common sense, that a contract should be interpreted by and made to meet a state of facts which had arisen after its execution.

Third. Because the plan and capacity of the proposed shops adopted by the Board of Supervisors as well as the expectation and wishes of the contractors in that regard, only contemplated *eight* rooms instead of fourteen which it now contains, and which were added at a large cost for the use and benefit of the State and not the contractors.

The Board having examined the whole matter thoroughly, and having informed themselves by actual observation in other prisons where the same kind of business is carried on, are entirely satisfied that the eight rooms originally planned are fully sufficient for the fulfilment of the contract on the part of the State.

(Signed)

JOSEPHUS SOOY, JR.,
Secretary.

As these gentlemen have expressed their determination to appeal from the decisions of the two Boards to the Governor, and then, if need be, to the Legislature, it was considered proper, and the Board has so directed me to make the foregoing statement for the information of the Legislature.

Before closing, it is proper that I should bear testimony to the excellent sanitary condition of the Prison, and to its exact discipline. The rules adopted by the Board of Supervisors for its

government, have been promptly and faithfully observed by Mr. R. H. Howell, the Keeper, who gives his constant and vigilant care to the great interests committed to him by the State.

I have also to express my obligations to the Hon. A. L. Runyon and the Hon. Josephus Sooy, Jr., my colleagues in the Board of Supervisors, for their ready advice and assistance at all times. Although both the political parties are represented in the Board, the interest of the State has been the controlling motive of all its members.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. MURPHY,
Supervisor.

JOSEPHUS SOOY, JR.
Supervisor.

(Signed)

As these gentlemen have expressed their determination to appeal from the decisions of the two Boards to the Governor, and then if need be to the Legislature, it was considered proper and the Board has so directed me to make the foregoing statement for the information of the Legislature. Before closing it is proper that I should bear testimony to the efficient sanitary condition of the Prison, and to its exact discipline. The rules adopted by the Board of Supervisors for its

BALANCE SHEET

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, from October 31st, 1870, to October 31st, 1871.

LEDGER HEADINGS.	LEDGER BALANCES.		INVENTORY	PROFIT AND LOSS.		STOCK.		BALANCE.	
	DR.	CR.		DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.	DR.	CR.
Stock,		\$26,604 32					\$26,604 32		
Subsistence,	\$37,222 11		1329 07	\$35,893 04				\$1329 07	
Fuel,	6621 62		421 25	6200 37				421 25	
Light,	2232 73		287 88	1944 85				287 88	
Clothing,	10,124 58		5843 36	4281 22				5843 36	
Cash,	6322 86							6322 86	
Interest,		159 63			159 63				
Furniture,	8498 80		7266 16	1232 64				7266 16	
Convict Labor,		97,842 45			97,842 45				
Chair Seats,	686 24		646 00	40 24				646 00	
Dis'gd Convicts' Clothing,	3581 22		838 00	2743 22				838 00	
Bedding,	4200 95		2633 65	1567 30				2633 65	
Hospital,	2479 11		450 00	2029 11				450 00	
Tobacco,	2774 71		583 53	2191 18				583 53	
Weaving,	114 20			114 20					
Stationery,	349 66		100 00	249 66				100 00	
Postage,	98 42			98 42					
Tools and Implements,	744 28		369 75	374 53				369 75	
Freight,	235 91			235 91					
Forage,	969 82		89 80	880 02				89 80	
Live Stock,	780 56		743 00	37 56				743 00	
Miscellaneous,		2671 19	50 00		2721 19			50 00	
C. D. Bigelow } Contr's,	38,332 70							38,332 70	
and L. B. Howe, } Cr.,	3376 64							3376 64	
Personal Accounts, . . Dr.,									
" " Cr.,		2469 53	21,651 45						\$2469 53
	129,747 12	129,747 12							
				40,609 80			40,609 80		
				100,723 27	100,723 27				
				Net capital,		67,214 12			
						67,214 12	67,214 12		
				Total resources and liabilities,				69,683 65	2469 53
				Net capital as per stock,					67,214 12
								\$69,683 65	\$69,683 65

STATEMENT A.

Comparing results under the former law with those of the present law.

REPORTS TO THE LEGISLATURE.	EARNINGS.	EXPENSES.	LOSSES.	GAINS.
12 months to Nov. 30, 1867.	\$31,733 42	\$87,839 32	\$56,105 90	
12 " " 30, 1868.	39,392 38	95,369 68	55,977 30	
4 " March 31, 1869.	6,777 52	67,852 20	61,074 68	
	\$77,903 32	\$251,061 20	173,157 88	

Net Loss in 28 months under the former law, \$173,157.88.

REPORTS TO THE LEGISLATURE.	EARNINGS.	EXPENSES.	LOSSES.	GAINS.
9 months to Dec. 31, 1869.	\$42,356 13	\$49,317 89	\$6,961 76	
10 " " Oct. 31, 1870.	58,331 76	61,742 51	3,410 75	
12 " " Oct. 31, 1871.	100,723 27	60,113 47		40,609 80
	\$201,411 16	\$171,173 87	\$10,372 51	40,609 80

Net GAIN in 31 months under the present law, \$30,237.29.

Average monthly *loss* from Nov 30, 1866, to March 31, 1869, \$6,184 21
 " " *gain* from March 31 1869, to October 31, 1871, 975 39

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KEEPER'S REPORT.

KEEPER'S OFFICE, }
NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON, NOV. 1, 1871. }

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

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit you herewith a report of this institution for the year ending October 31, 1871 :

From October 31, 1870 (the date of last official report made you) to April 1, 1871, the average number of prisoners confined here was five hundred and seventy-one (571).

The State received for contract labor same time,	\$27,380 40
“ “ “ convict “ “ “	
(work done by prisoners not on contract) - -	578 29

Total - - - - -	\$27,958 69
The cost of subsistence and clothing for same time,	21,622 69

\$6,336 00

From April 1, 1871 to October 31, 1871, inclusive, the average number of prisoners was five hundred and thirty-one (531).

The State received for contract labor same time,	\$41,302 50
“ “ “ convict “ “ “	1,422 55

Total . - - - -	\$42,725 05
The cost of subsistence and clothing same time was	18,551 67

\$24,173 38

The number of prisoners discharged from October 31, 1870, to April 1, 1871, was as follows :

By remission and expiration of time, - - - - -	133
By pardon, - - - - -	24
The number died in same time, - - - - -	4
The number escaped in same time, - - - - -	3

The number discharged from April 1, 1871, to October 31, 1871, inclusive, was as follows :

By remission and expiration of time, - - - - -	194
By pardon, - - - - -	32
The number died in same time, - - - - -	3
The number escaped in same time, - - - - -	none

The amount paid to discharged convicts from October 31, 1870, to April 1, 1871, - - - - \$692 00

The amount paid to discharged convicts from April 1, 1871, to October 31, 1871, inclusive, - - - - \$705 00

The amount paid for transportation and costs of conviction of prisoners from October 31, 1870, to April 1, 1871, was - - - - - \$9,390 60

The amount paid for transportation and costs of conviction of prisoners from April 1, 1871 to October 31, 1871, inclusive, - - - - - \$14,378 48

The following amounts have been paid on drafts approved by the Inspectors from October 30, 1870, to April 1, 1871 :

Salaries of officers, - - - - - \$17,913 55

Salaries of Inspectors, - - - - - 2,088 00

Reward for escaped convicts, - - - - - 200 00

Prison repairs, - - - - - 7,992 95

Amounts paid on drafts approved by Inspectors from April 1, 1871, to October 31, inclusive :

Salaries of officers, - - - - - \$24,535 07

Salaries of Inspectors, - - - - - 1,041 00

Prison repairs, - - - - - 9,672 24

There has been paid to the appraisers of the prison property, four hundred dollars (\$400).

I have received from the State Treasurer one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to be used in payments to convicts on their discharge, two hundred and ninety-five dollars (\$295) of which I have still on hand.

A fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) against a convict whose time expired was paid me, and by the direction of the Attorney General sent to the Sheriff of Bergen county, from which the man was sentenced.

There are now confined here five hundred and sixteen (516) prisoners, thirty-four (34) of whom are females.

As there are but three hundred and fifty-two (352) cells in all, and some of them used for other purposes, we are obliged in some cases to put two and three in a cell. This arrangement, though generally liked by the convicts, is very detrimental to good discipline and I believe injurious to their welfare. On the completion of the east wing this difficulty may be avoided.

Each prisoner, on his or her discharge, is furnished with a suit of clothes and a sum of money not exceeding five dollars.

I cannot refrain from alluding to the great want of some provision for securing the employment to discharged prisoners.

Gen. Amos Pillsbury, the very efficient Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, in one of his reports expresses my views so clearly on this subject that I will adopt his language. He says

“Without any desire to depreciate or undervalue the exertions of prison philanthropists in other directions, it is much to be regretted that more has not been accomplished in the way of making provision for the AID OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS, by sustaining them in the good resolutions with which they start out; especially by procuring for them immediate employment or encouraging them until employment can be had. This is the great and good work to which the various benevolent prison associations should devote the greater part of their energies, and for which they ought not in vain to ask from the Legislature and the public adequate pecuniary assistance.

“Let our penitentiary discipline be as perfect as possible; let the reform in the convict's habits and character be complete; let him go out of the prison portals into the world a thoroughly industrious and well disposed man, with the firmest resolutions to begin and continue an honest, virtuous life; and how hard it is for him to succeed unless he has friends who are willing to take him by the hand and aid and encourage him until he can stand alone. This is the critical period of his life, and it is just here that private and public philanthropy can accomplish the most good.

“I know no other work of benevolence in which the same amount of money and time could be expended with more advantage to the community, and which would be more Christian in its spirit and effect.

“After an experience and observation extending over more than forty-five years in prison official life, of which twenty-five years have been spent in the superintendence of the Albany Penitentiary, I feel it a duty to put on record my sincere belief that the best possible mode of protecting the public against the relapse of discharged convicts into crime, is to furnish them with immediate employment or aid them until they can become established in some respectable business. Many of these men after serving out their terms of imprisonment are inured to labor and willing to work, and have formed good resolves; but if they have no friends or relatives to go to who can aid them, and if they can get no work, then, unless the State or private benevolence provides for their employment, what remains for them except to beg or steal? The prejudice against the employment of convicts freshly discharged from the prison, is so common, that it is peculiarly difficult for them to obtain work, and for the want of some aid just at the right time, they are apt to be driven to despair, and think there is no use in attempting to lead honest and industrious lives. There is a solemn responsibility resting upon the State and the community in this matter which has too long been evaded or neglected.”

For the moral and religious condition of the convicts I refer

STATE PRISON REPORT.

you to the report of the Moral Instructor, Rev. A. H. Warner, and for the sanitary condition, to that of the Physician, Dr. W. W. L. Phillips.

I cannot speak too highly of the care and attention shown by Dr. W. W. L. Phillips to the health of the convicts, and to him we are largely indebted for our success.

For the usual statistical information I refer you to the report of the Honorable Board of Inspectors.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. HOWELL,
Keeper.

MORAL INSTRUCTOR'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN :—Another year of service has elapsed, without any interruption in the discharge of the duties devolving upon me. On each succeeding Sabbath a religious service has been held in each of the four halls, in which there has been an attempt to exhibit the Gospel in its freeness and fullness, as offering salvation to the chief of sinners, and a Saviour “able to save to the uttermost” all who come unto God by Him.

In connection with the ministration of the word, we have also the reading of the Moral Law—for which there seems to be great necessity, as a very large number of the inmates of the Prison appear to be ignorant of the existence of that law; indeed, many seem to be entirely destitute of all religious sensibilities, having grown up without any religious instruction. I have found some who say they have never attended a Sabbath School, and others who have no recollection of having ever been present in a place of public worship.

The Apostolic Creed is rehearsed every Sabbath in each of the four halls.

It is not known that any conversions have taken place, yet there is reason to believe that the labor bestowed has not been in vain, for a considerable number profess to have seen the folly of their past conduct, and have expressed a firm determination to amend the course of their lives; such have been taught to look to God for grace and strength to effect such reformation. A large number of the convicts read their bibles more or less constantly, and some few read them in regular course—there are those who say they have read the bible through once, some say twice, and others oftener.

The difficulty of having personal conversation with the convicts still exists, except with those who are detained in their cells by indisposition, as nearly all the men are employed in the workshops through the day.

There is great need of a Chapel, in which to gather the convicts, where they could be seen by the Chaplain, and where they could see him.

We have had a good supply of religious tracts during the past year, which, from time to time, have been distributed in each cell; by some of the convicts these have been duly appreciated.

We still have the monthly distribution of the American Messenger, published by the American Tract Society—these afford a large amount of religious information, and by some of the men they are eagerly sought after.

Since the augmentation of the number of books in the library, the number of which is now about twenty-five hundred volumes, there has been a steady demand for books. While many inquire after works of fiction, yet there are not a few who solicit books of a more substantial character. Some, who were entirely ignorant of the alphabet when they entered the Prison, have, by diligence, learned to spell, and read and write.

The commutation law, as it is commonly called, which went into effect April, 1869, is still producing a happy influence on the conduct of the prisoners, as it leads the most of them to the strict observance of the rules of the Prison, as thereby they obtain a considerable reduction of the time of their imprisonment.

The Keeper, and all connected with the institution, have kindly co-operated with me in my endeavors to benefit the prisoners.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER H. WARNER,

31st October, 1871.

Moral Instructor.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Inspectors, New Jersey State Prison :

GENTLEMEN:—Since entering upon my duties in April last, but little sickness of an acute or serious character has occurred. The summer months gave us numerous cases of diarrhœa, which proved amenable to treatment, and the autumn brought the usual catarrh affections which required only simple treatment for their relief.

Amongst the convict class are always found many cases of chronic disease, such as consumption, scrofula and syphilis. The sufferers from these diseases cannot, of course, be made profitable workmen in the shop.

The following deaths have occurred since I took charge :

Joseph Nevius, (colored,) died August 10, 1871, of senile debility.

Joseph Lane, (colored,) died September 16, 1871, of consumption.

James Hewitt, died September 21, 1871, of cardiac dropsy.

Previous to my term, but during the year, the following convicts died :

Burgess Hayden, (colored,) December 4, 1870.

Edward Benjamin, (colored,) December 25, 1870.

Samuel Smith, (colored,) February 14, 1871.

John Roberts, March 8, 1871.

The officers of the prison have given due attention to the hygienic condition of the institution.

The convicts have been well fed and clothed and have lacked nothing that was requisite to their well-being and comfort.

In the performance of my duties I have had all proper courtesy and co-operation from the Keeper and his deputies, and from your Board that confidence which has rendered the performance of my duties pleasant.

WM. W. L. PHILLIPS,
Physician.

October 31, 1871.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT

The patient is a male, aged 45 years, who has been suffering from a chronic cough and expectoration of sputum for several years. The cough is worse in the morning and at night. The sputum is thick and yellowish. There is no blood in the sputum. The patient has lost weight and has become weak. He has no fever, no night sweats, and no hemoptysis. The physical examination is normal. The chest is clear. The heart and lungs are normal. The patient has no other symptoms. The diagnosis is chronic bronchitis. The treatment is to stop smoking, avoid colds, and take cough medicine. The patient should also get plenty of rest and exercise.

W.M. J. PHILLIPS
Physician

March 21, 1911

REPORT
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE PRISON,
TO THE LEGISLATURE.

REPORT OF THE JAIL AND PRISON COMMISSIONERS

REPORT

OF THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE PRISON

TO THE LEGISLATURE

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

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

That in compliance with the requirements of the law, they met at the State Prison in November, and made a careful examination and inspection thereof.

The accounts of the current expenses of the year ending October 31, 1871, were carefully compared with the proper vouchers and found to be correct.

The committee were unanimous in their commendation of the neatness, good order, economy and discipline evinced throughout the whole establishment, and bear testimony as to the proper care and provision for the convicts, and of their general good health, secured by the enforcement of wise and sanitary rules.

The new wing, now about completed, is a model for security and convenience, possessing all the advantages and arrangements for promoting the health of the inmates and affording additional accommodation for one hundred and seventy-six prisoners.

By referring to the report of the Supervisor, it will be seen that the most sanguine expectations of the Legislature which enacted the present State Prison law, March 23, 1869, for the management of the prison, have been fully realized.

The earnings of the convicts for the past year, although nearly one hundred less in number, far exceed those of any previous year, and have largely contributed to the favorable condition of the prison finances at this time.

For the details of the receipts, expenses and management of the prison you are referred to the reports of the various officers, which reports for the last seven months of the fiscal year—which is the length of time the present officers have had control—compared with the first five months in the same reports, or with the reports of any previous year, afford abundant evidence of commendable care and economy in every department. Nor has this success been attained so far as your committee can learn, by either stinting the prisoners in their food, nor by excessive labor that might endanger their health.

The Inspectors bear testimony to the faithfulness of Dr. Phillips, who reports that no serious sickness has occurred since his appointment.

Your committee therefore conclude that the present system of prison management is a success, that the State has been fortunate in securing the services of a man so eminently qualified for his position as Col. Wm. R. Murphy, for Supervisor, and that Robert H. Howell, as Keeper, has shown himself to be an excellent disciplinarian; watchful, prudent, and careful in the performance of all the duties of his perplexing position, and is emphatically "the right man in the right place," and that by continuing the present efficient management, not only will the current expenses of maintaining the convicts be paid out of the institution as they now are, but the salaries of the various officers which have heretofore been paid by the State Treasurer, will soon be met from the same source; as it will be seen that the receipts of the past year exceed the expenditures of the prison \$13,368.60,* relieving the State from the large appropriations heretofore made, and offering effective means for the reformation of its inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

COLUMBUS BEACH,
 JAMES J. BRINKERHOFF,
Senate Committee.

CHARLES WILSON,
 JOS. H. BRUERE,
 THEO. HORNE,
 HERMANN D. BUSCH,
 JAMES G. IRWIN,
House Committee.

* The balance sheet shows a net gain of \$40,609.80. The Supervisor, in his report, states that of this sum, \$27,241.20 is due from the contractors for the time of convicts not employed by them, as required by their contract. The difference being \$13,368.60.







