

BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY

AT  
FORT MADISON,

TO THE  
GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

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JUNE 30, 1887.

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OFFICERS.

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G. W. CROSLY.

DEPUTY WARDEN,  
J. TOWNSEND.

CLERK,  
J. G. BERSTLER.

CHAPLAIN,  
C. F. WILLIAMS.

PHYSICIAN,  
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## WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE IOWA PENITENTIARY, }  
FORT MADISON, June 30, 1887.

To his Excellency, WILLIAM LARRABEE, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—On the 30th day of June, 1885, I submitted my first report of the affairs of this Institution for the two years ending on that date. A portion of that period was covered by the administration of my predecessor.

I now have the honor of submitting my report for the biennial period from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, inclusive; during all of which time I have had charge of the prison. At the commencement of my second term, April 1, 1886, I re-appointed J. Townsend deputy warden, J. G. Berstler clerk, Dr. A. W. Hoffmeister physician, and appointed Rev. C. F. Williams chaplain, to succeed Rev. W. C. Gunn, who had resigned to accept the appointment of chaplain at the Anamosa Penitentiary.

The reports of these officers to me are herewith incorporated, and taken together constitute a complete exhibit of the affairs of this Institution for the past two years.

The report of my clerk, Mr. J. G. Berstler, gives carefully prepared tabulated statements of the financial operations of the Institution, an inventory of supplies and material on hand and paid for, with the cash value of the same, statements showing the receipts and expenditures, the cost of support for each prisoner per month and per day, and also the net cost to the State for the maintenance of the prison.

At your suggestion, the itemized inventory of all the property at this Institution has been omitted in this report. A careful inventory has been taken, however, and placed on file in this office for future reference.

There has been paid into the State treasury and expended for elec-

tric light plant, as authorized by the last General Assembly, the sum of \$22,000. This is \$3,520.86 more than has ever been shown as surplus from general support in the same length of time, and it is the best business showing ever made in the history of the prison.

This result has not been reached by any diminution in the quantity or quality of the food, clothing and bedding, or anything necessary to the health and comfort of the prisoners; but by conducting the business carefully, by watching the markets closely and buying provisions and all prison supplies at the lowest cash prices, giving the State the benefit of cash discounts whenever they could be obtained, by guarding carefully against extravagance and waste of every kind, and by utilizing labor and material to the best possible advantage. The Institution has no indebtedness or liabilities of any kind, except convicts' deposits, amounting to \$2,580.41, which sum is included in the cash on hand, and has available resources at this date as follows:

Cash .....	\$ 6,879.73
Bills receivable, "contractors' notes" .....	10,817.30
Due for labor in June, 1887 .....	3,475.85
Cash value of provisions and material on hand .....	3,125.26
Total .....	\$ 24,298.14

By reference to chapter 138, laws of the Twenty-first General Assembly, it will be seen that the following appropriations were made for the use of this Institution:

For contingent fund and repairs .....	\$ 7,500.00
For transportation of convicts .....	2,200.00
For solitary cell-house .....	1,000.00
Total .....	\$ 10,700.00

The Warden was also authorized to take and use from support fund the sum of \$7,500 for the purpose of putting an electric light plant in the prison, provided there should be a balance of such fund sufficient therefor, over and above the amount required for such support—to be determined by the Warden. Of the foregoing appropriations there has been expended the following amounts:

Of contingent and repair fund .....	\$ 3,923.33
Of transportation fund .....	1,127.94
Of solitary cell-house fund .....	902.21
Total .....	\$ 5,953.48

Of the amount authorized to be used for putting in an electric light plant, I have expended the sum of \$7,304.63. After a careful investigation of the merits of the different systems of electric lighting, and consideration of competitive bids, the contract was awarded to the Western Edison Light Company, of Chicago, for putting in the Edison Incandescent System. The installation of the plant was completed August 3, 1886, and after a successful and satisfactory trial run of thirty days, it was accepted and paid for. We have now one of the best—if not the best—lighted prisons in this country. So far as I have knowledge, no other prison in the United States has put the electric light into the prisoners cells. We use no other light about the prison, and have a light wherever one is needed, and can, when necessary, light up the prison yard, the walls, the roadways, and the grounds surrounding the prison, instantly; an advantage which any one having knowledge of prison management can readily appreciate as being a very effectual guard against escapes, which are nearly always attempted in the night time, and in case of fire and the emergencies so liable to occur in a place of this kind. In fact there is always more of hazard and risk in the night than in the daylight, particularly on dark and stormy nights, hence the importance of having a strong and steady light, not affected by the wind or storms. In my last report I strongly urged the putting in of this light, both as a measure of safety and economy, and I am happy to be able to say that in both these respects my expectations have been more than realized. It has also proved of great value as a sanitary measure, as we are no longer annoyed by the unhealthy and dangerous odor of escaping gas, which was formerly manufactured in the prison, and the extra hazardous risk from fire and explosion has also been removed.

This is the oldest penal institution west of the Mississippi river, but for all practical purposes it is still one of the best. The buildings are mostly old, but have been kept in good repair, and it is a very valuable property. Four of the ten acres of ground belonging to the State are enclosed in the prison walls, and contain all the necessary buildings and appurtenances of a well appointed prison, including water-works, of ample capacity, with first class machinery, and a good supply of hose, reducing the danger from fire to the minimum.



I submit the following estimates for the necessary appropriations for the use of this Institution for the ensuing biennial period:

For transportation of discharged convicts.....	\$ 2,000.00
For contingent fund and repairs.....	7,500.00
For new range, steam kettles and fixtures.....	800.00
For furniture and carpets.....	200.00
Total.....	\$10,500.00

The surplus from general support for the past two years has been more than double the amount of the above estimates, and unless prices of provisions and other prison supplies should materially advance, there is no reason why the financial record should not be duplicated in the report for this prison on June 30th, 1889. The report of my Deputy, Mr. J. Townsend, gives some very useful and interesting statistical tables and the information he has gleaned from the records as to the number of convicts received at this prison since the first convict was received September 22d, 1839, the number who have been received under sentence for life, and the number now remaining, is especially interesting.

Mr. Townsend has immediate charge of the discipline of the prison, and under his watchful care it has been maintained at a high standard of excellence. The prisoners have very generally yielded prompt obedience to the prison rules and no serious case of insubordination has occurred. There has been no escapes and no attempts to escape in the past two years. The severest punishment inflicted for bad or vicious conduct is solitary confinement on bread and water diet, and when this punishment has been found necessary it has usually been of but short duration. The "Good Time Law" is a potent factor in the maintenance of discipline, and this, with our system of privilege tickets, together with fair and humane treatment of the convicts, among whom the absolutely incorrigible and vicious class constitute but a small minority, explains the small percentage of punishments as compared to the whole number of men in confinement.

The report of Dr. Hoffmeister, the prison physician, shows that the health of the prison has been good, the deaths that have occurred being altogether of that class of diseases generally considered incurable by the medical profession. The healthful location of the Penitentiary, with good drainage, an abundant supply of pure water, wholesome, well-cooked food, and plenty of it, a well arranged bath house supplied with hot and cold water, and plenty of bath tubs,

allowing each man a bath by himself, entirely separate and apart from his fellow convicts, and for the sick excellent hospital accommodations and skillful treatment by an able physician, whose long experience in the prison hospital especially qualifies him for the work. All these facilities combined have wrought the good results shown by the doctor's report.

The report of the Chaplain, Rev. C. F. Williams, is full of interest, and is a careful and thoughtful presentation of the very important subject of reformation of the convicts. The Chaplain has labored diligently and faithfully in his department, and the result is shown in the marked improvement of the moral condition of the men. In the educational part of his work I have been much gratified to note the favorable progress his scholars have made under his careful and patient instruction. I have endeavored to provide every possible facility to enable him to secure the fullest measure of success in his work, and am happy to bear witness to the success that has attended his efforts.

I concur in the suggestion of Warden Barr of the Anamosa Penitentiary in regard to increasing the time earned by good behavior of the prisoners serving long sentences, and believe that the Illinois "good time law" would, with some modifications, be better adapted for the purpose it is intended to accomplish than the Iowa law. I do not think that the loss of "good time" should debar a prisoner from restoration to citizenship at his discharge. Many of those who save all their "good time" by obedience to the prison rules are no better and often not so well prepared at discharge to become good and law abiding citizens as those who have lost a portion of their "good time," for the reason, that they belong to the criminal class, and have no intention or desire to reform.

The motive that prompts such men to obey the prison rules is not respect for the rules or the law, but their only motive is to shorten the length of their stay in prison. It is a fact well known to prison managers everywhere that the men who become notorious by leading a career of crime, and who have served repeated sentences in prison, are often among the best behaved convicts. That there are notable exceptions in this and other prisons, it is none the less true as a rule, even in the case of the most hardened criminals there is always a possibility that he may have determined to live an honest life, and he should not be placed at a disadvantage in endeavoring to do so, neither



should a man, who has lost a portion of his "good time" in prison and who has suffered the punishment that must follow the infraction of prison discipline in addition to his loss of good time, have this punishment follow him after he has served out his sentence and constantly degrade him in the eyes of his fellow men. I believe that a large majority of the convicts discharged from this prison go out better men than when they entered it, that they do not all remain so, and that some of them return, is certainly not the fault of the prison management. How largely their downfall and return to crime is due to the fact of their being so often shut out from the chance of earning an honest livelihood on account of the stigma which attaches to them by reason of their being ex-convicts, I have no other means of ascertaining than from the repeated statements of those who I have discharged from this prison, and who have since been returned, and who claim that they were constantly being driven from honest employment whenever it became known that they had served a term in the penitentiary. The Iowa Prisoners' Aid Association is endeavoring to assist this unfortunate class of men in securing and retaining honest employment and should be encouraged in their work of humanity both by the State and its philanthropic citizens.

I wish to again call the attention of your Excellency to the necessity of an equitable assignment of the convict population of the State to its two penitentiaries in accordance with their respective needs and systems of labor, and the keeping of such number of convicts here as will enable the Warden to comply with the provisions of existing contracts as strictly as he insists upon such compliance on the part of the contractors. As the number of convicts have continued to decline. I have from time to time called the attention of the Executive Council to that fact, and asked that a transfer of prisoners be made from the Anamosa Penitentiary or that a larger number of counties be made tributary to this prison. The Council declined to order a transfer of prisoners, but finally decided upon a re-assignment of counties from which arrangement but very little benefit has resulted as yet, and judging the future by the past it will be many months before the contracts will again be filled. We have today 360 inmates. We need an average population of 400 in order to keep the contracts full and have the number of men for the other necessary work about the prison. On the question of prison labor, I have but little to add to what I said in my report two years ago, and which I will repeat here:

"I found upon taking charge of this prison three contracts for prison labor on file in the Warden's office, entered into by my predecessor and the Executive Council on the part of the State, copies of which are given in the appendix to this report. It will be seen that these contracts have several years to run and my duty is to see that they are strictly complied with, both on the part of the State and the contractors. When the General Assembly comes to consider the question, whatever information I can give in regard to the practical working of prison labor under these contracts will be most cheerfully given."

I have made the above quotation from my last report, because the facts in regard to the labor system in this prison are the same now as then except, as to the shorter time the contracts still have to run, and hence the greater importance of a consideration of this question by the next General Assembly. It will be seen by reference to the contracts (copies of which are again submitted), that, the first will expire in 1889 and 1890.

That convicts should be employed at some useful labor is now universally conceded, both on the ground of humanity and with a view to their reformation, and the possibility of their not being so employed should certainly be guarded against.

As to the best system of labor to be adopted, I will not enter into a discussion here. Experience has shown that each of the different systems has its advantages and disadvantages. The one with which I have had, and still have, to deal is provided by the State for this Institution, and it has been my aim as a practical prison manager to secure the very best results obtainable under this system, both to the State and the prisoners under my charge. As to the measure of success which has attended my efforts in this direction no one has had better opportunities of forming an intelligent judgment than your Excellency. Besides the reports I have made to you monthly as required by law, your frequent official visitations and careful personal investigation of the affairs of the prison in all its details, your intimate knowledge of the financial results obtained, your personal observations of the prisoners while at work, and of the means adopted for the enforcement of discipline as well as the reformatory and educational methods used, the personal interviews you have had with a large number of the prisoners, all these means of information have been at your command and have enabled you to form a definite opinion in regard to the system of labor now in use here and of the



wisdom of its abolition or retention. Our sister State of Illinois is now wrestling with the problem as to how best to employ its large convict population, and the same question is engaging the attention of the legislatures of other States. It can be safely said that a satisfactory solution of this difficult problem has not yet been reached in any State or by the general government. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, U. S. Labor Commissioner, who has made an exhaustive investigation of the subject both in this country and Europe, in his recently published report, after referring to the action of the States of New York, Illinois, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, in abolishing the contract system, says: "Whether these States have solved the question either by legislation or by constitutional amendments constitutes another problem, the answer to which will appear in the future as experience under substituted systems shall prove the wisdom or the unwisdom of the recent legislation."

In closing this report I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to my officers and guards for the promptness, intelligence and fidelity they have shown in the discharge of their duties. With less faithful or capable men the success which has attended my administration of the affairs of this Penitentiary could not have been achieved; and in conclusion, I thank your Excellency for the interest you have taken in the management of this Institution, for your kindness in granting interviews to so many of the prisoners, for the patience with which you have listened to them and for the good advice which you have given them, and for myself, I wish to thank you for your wise counsel and the cordial support you have given me in the discharge of my official duties.

Very respectfully,

G. W. CROSLY,  
*Warden.*

STATE OF IOWA, }  
COUNTY OF LEE. } ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.]

J. G. BERSTLER,  
*Notary Public.*

## APPENDIX.

### CONTRACT FOR CONVICT LABOR.

#### SHOE CONTRACT.

By articles of agreement entered into this 22d day of November, A. D. 1881, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Henry C. Huiskamp and Herman J. Huiskamp, of Keokuk, Iowa, of the second part:

WHEREAS, certain proposals have heretofore been made by the party of the second part, for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned; which proposals have been accepted by the parties of the first part, for, and in the name of the State of Iowa. Now, therefore, it is agreed:

*First*—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of eight and one half (8½) years from July 15, 1883, the labor and services of ninety (90) able bodied convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary, at Fort Madison, Iowa, to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, to-wit:

Manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, boot and shoe pacs, horse collars and saddlery goods. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoe making and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

*Second*—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor and storage of materials during the terms of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, which shall be kept in good repair by the State, to-wit: shop number ten



(10), number eleven (11), number twelve (12), number thirteen (13), and number fourteen (14).

*Third*—It is agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-five (45) cents per day for each convict.

*Fourth*—The said party of the second part, shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops, at all proper times to instruct the convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and take in and out materials and manufactured articles. Said party may also employ suitable persons to perform whatever is authorized to be done by this article, and generally to superintend the work under this contract. Said contractors and employes being whilst within the walls of said prison yard subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

*Fifth*—The convicts so to be employed shall be able bodied men, by which term is meant those who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work, and in case of any disagreement between the party of the second part and the Warden of the Penitentiary in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

*Sixth*—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State; but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

*Seventh*—It is further agreed that the shops shall be properly warmed by the party of the first part, and the fixtures thereof shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

*Eighth*—The party of the first part further agrees to furnish the party of the second part with sufficient water for the use of this contract. The party of the first part further agrees to furnish five lumpers or runners, for the purpose of cleaning shops, making and taking care of fires, bringing water and performing the necessary running for this contract; and it is hereby agreed that when said lumpers are not engaged in discharging the above mentioned duties they shall be subject to the order of the party of the second part.

*Ninth*—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual term for estimating a day's work, to-wit: ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

*Tenth*—It is further agreed that after the Warden shall have selected such number of the convicts as he may deem necessary for

cooking, cleaning, sanitary and other purposes pertaining to the care of the prison, and also for shoemaking and tailoring as specified in articles, the remaining convicts shall be apportioned by the Warden among the contractors according to the number to which each is entitled, reference being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors. The State shall not be liable for any deficit under this contract, provided the State shall not transfer convicts to the Additional Penitentiary so as to diminish the number actually employed under this contract below the maximum at the time of such transfer.

*Eleventh*—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number hereinbefore specified shall remain idle for the want of any materials or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of (45) forty-five cents per day for each convict so employed.

*Twelfth*—No charge is to be made for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or when he does not from sickness or other causes beyond the control of said party of the second part, perform his ordinary labors.

*Thirteenth*—In the case of loss of the shops hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish other or rebuild said shops, nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until such shops can, within reasonable diligence, be rebuilt.

*Fourteenth*—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified within the walls of said prison, nor contract or lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part.

*Fifteenth*—All machinery, tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands employed on this contract.

*Sixteenth*—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as practicable when finished, and no article shall be stored in the shop in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at



the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in the shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings or other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

*Seventeenth*—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof; and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or his foreman, each day.

*Eighteenth*—The party of the second part shall account to the Warden of the Penitentiary on the first Monday in each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute his promissory note for the amount due which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes, as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. Said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum after maturity.

*Nineteenth*—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid for thirty days after the same shall become due, then the party of the second part shall, at the option of the party of the first part, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State may resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

*Twentieth*—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to convicts' cells for said purpose.

*Twenty-first*—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to them, so far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict shall be assigned to this contract whose term of servitude shall be less than one year when so assigned. No convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the consent of the Warden and the contractors, except as provided in article ten (10).

*Twenty-second*—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden, with the approval of the Executive Council.

*Twenty-third*—It is further agreed that this contract may be ter-

minated at the option of the said party of the second part by giving five months' notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council; *provided*, that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part, by virtue of this contract.

In witness whereof, the said parties have hereunto set their hands, this 26th day of November, 1881.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*  
HERMAN J. HUISKAMP.  
HENRY C. HUISKAMP.

Approved Dec. 27th, 1881.

JOHN H. GEAR.  
J. A. T. HULL.  
E. H. CONGER.

Filed in office of Secretary of State, December 27th, 1881.

J. A. T. HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*

STATE OF IOWA,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }

I, J. A. T. Hull, Secretary of State, of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the papers hereto attached, contain a true copy of contract by and between the State of Iowa and Herman J. Huiskamp and Henry C. Huiskamp, entered into on the 26th day of November, 1881, as shown by the original contract on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines this 28th day of March, A. D. 1883.

J. A. T. HULL,  
*Secretary of State.*



### CONTRACT WITH THE IOWA FARMING TOOL CO.

By articles of agreement entered into this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880, between E. C. McMillan, warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa of the first part, and the Iowa Farming Tool Company at Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa; now, therefore, be it agreed:

*First*—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of ten years from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (75) seventy-five convicts. Also for the term of nine years and six months from the first day of April, 1881, the labor and services of (40) forty additional convicts, all of said (115) one hundred and fifteen convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part in manufacturing agricultural implements.

*Second*—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops now situated in said prison yard, viz: Shops numbers (3) three, (4) four, (5) five, (6) six, (7) seven, (8) eight, and (9) nine, together with the yard room and fixtures thereon standing north of same (except the eastern division of the west dry kiln) also the north ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) three fourths of cellar under shop number (1) one, also grounds outside of prison walls, commencing at the southeast corner of prison land (corner of Fourth and Olive streets) running east (100) one hundred feet, thence north (300) three hundred feet, thence west (100) one hundred feet, thence south (300) three hundred feet, to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of (50) fifty cents per day until the expiration of this contract for each convict actually employed.

*Third*—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Iowa Farming Tool Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles, or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve, said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

*Fourth*—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned it as far as practicable convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and shall not be bound to take under this contract any convict whose term of service is less than one year from the time he is assigned, and no convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the assent of the Warden and contractor.

*Fifth*—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.

*Sixth*—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be liable to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

*Seventh*—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract, also seven runners, whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

*Eighth*—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure against fire.

*Ninth*—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz.: (10) ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

*Tenth*—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary shall not be sufficient to supply the full number specified in this and other prison accounts now or hereafter



let by authority of the State—also cooking, cleaning and other necessary matters which in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

*Eleventh*—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number hereinbefore specified) shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if same labor were employed.

*Twelfth*—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

*Thirteenth*—In case of the loss of the shop hereinbefore specified, or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

*Fourteenth*—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison, or contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

*Fifteenth*—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

*Sixteenth*—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

*Seventeenth*—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept

by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part, or their foreman, each day.

*Eighteenth*—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bond for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date, and bear interest at the rate of (6) six per cent per annum after maturity.

*Nineteenth*—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume absolute control over the labor of said convicts and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

*Twentieth*—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen or convicts, nor shall any material or tools be carried from the shops to the convict's cell for said purpose.

*Twenty-first*—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

*Twenty-second*—It is hereby agreed that this contract may be terminated at the option of said party of the second part by giving five months' notice thereof in writing to said Warden and the Executive Council, provided that such termination shall take effect only on payment of all sums and amounts due from the party of the second part by virtue of this contract.



In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this twenty-fourth day of July, 1880.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*

IOWA FARMING TOOL COMPANY,

By W. H. KIESLINGER, *Supt.*

Approved this December 15, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR.

J. A. T. HULL.

GEORGE W. BEMIS.

CONTRACT WITH FORT MADISON CHAIR COMPANY,  
APRIL 2, 1880.

By articles of agreement entered into this 12th day of April A. D. 1880, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Ft. Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Company of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part.

WHEREAS, Certain proposals have been made by the party of the second part for the convict labor hereinafter mentioned, which proposals have been accepted by the party of the first part for and in the name of the State of Iowa; now, therefore, be it agreed:

*First*—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of nine years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and service of fifty convicts; also, for the term of ten years from the first day of May, 1880, the labor and service of fifty additional convicts, all of said one hundred convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained), to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, viz.: manufacturing chair furniture and coffins.

*Second*—It is agreed by the party of the first part, that for the use of labor during the term of this lease or any part thereof, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, now situated in said prison yard, viz.: numbers one, two, sixteen and fifteen, the latter containing two rooms and the addition to the south end of shop num-

ber fifteen, formerly used as a cook room. All the ground to the width of twelve feet on the west side of shop number one, at present occupied by the said Fort Madison Chair Company, and containing two dry-kilns and boiler house, built and owned by them. The east half of the west dry-kiln situated north of shop number seven, one-quarter of cellar under shop number one, at south end of same, and now partly occupied by the party of the second part for foundations to engine, etc. About twenty-eight hundred square feet of the cellar under shop number fifteen, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the cellar to the south wall (the already existing division wall) and grounds outside the prison walls, commencing sixty feet north of the northeast corner of the grounds, leased to the Iowa Farming Tool Company, running east one hundred feet, north one hundred and thirty feet, thence west one hundred feet, thence south one hundred and thirty-five feet to place of beginning.

It is further agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-three (43) cents per day until October first (Oct. 1st), 1882, and at the rate of forty five (45) cents per day after October 1, 1882, until the expiration of this contract for each convict actually employed.

*Third*—The party of the first part further agrees that the said Fort Madison Chair Company shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops at all times to instruct said convicts in said trades, and carry in and out all materials and manufactured articles; or they may employ to do the same such person or persons as the Warden of the Penitentiary may approve; said contractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

*Fourth*—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned to it, as far as practicable, convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict whose term of service is less than one year shall be assigned on this contract.

*Fifth*—The convicts so to be employed shall be men who are capable of performing a reasonable day's work. In case of any disagreement between the Warden of the Penitentiary and the party of the second part in regard to the physical ability of any convict, the same shall be conclusively determined by the physician of the Penitentiary.



*Sixth*—The convicts shall be guarded and kept in good discipline at the expense of the State, but the State of Iowa shall in no case be responsible to the party of the second part for any loss by fire or other casualties.

*Seventh*—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops and for the use of this contract; also, six runners, whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for this contract, and when not engaged in necessary shop duties shall be subject to the control of the contractors.

*Eighth*—It is further agreed that said shops shall be warmed at the expense of the party of the first part, and the fixtures for heating said shops shall be made reasonably secure as to fire.

*Ninth*—In estimating the per diem as aforesaid to be paid for each convict, the usual time for estimating a day's work, viz: ten hours average through the year shall be computed.

*Tenth*—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified on this and other prison contracts now or hereafter let by authority of the State; also, cooking, cleaning, and other matters necessary, which, in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them—the number of able-bodied convicts not so employed by the Warden shall be apportioned according to the number contracted to each contractor, reference also being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors.

*Eleventh*—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part (within the number hereinbefore specified) shall remain idle for the want of any materials or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall be liable to pay for the same as if said labor were employed.

*Twelfth*—No charge shall be made by the State for such time as a convict may be employed in learning to read and write, or does not, from sickness or other cause beyond the control of the party of the second part, perform his ordinary labor.

*Thirteenth*—In case of the loss of the shops hereinbefore specified; or material damage to the same by fire or other casualty, by reason of which they cannot be occupied, then the party of the second part shall not be liable to pay for any labor of the convicts during the time for which the State shall not furnish another or rebuild said shops. Nor shall the State of Iowa be liable for any damages for

such unemployed labor until said shops can with reasonable diligence be rebuilt.

*Fourteenth*—It is further agreed that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore mentioned within the walls of said prison on contract, nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease without the consent of the party of the second part.

*Fifteenth*—All tools and implements are to be furnished by the party of the second part for the use of the hands so employed by them.

*Sixteenth*—All manufactured articles shall be removed from the shops as soon as finished, and no articles shall be stored in the shops in a partial or unfinished condition an unreasonable length of time. The Warden shall have full power to remove, at the expense of the party of the second part, all articles stored or kept in shops in violation of this provision, and also all shavings and other rubbish that will endanger the safety of the buildings.

*Seventeenth*—The time of the convicts herein leased shall be kept by the Warden of the prison or his deputy, and his books shall be presumptive evidence of the correctness thereof, and a written statement shall be given to the party of the second part or their foreman each day.

*Eighteenth*—The party of the second part shall account with the Warden of the Penitentiary on the second Monday of each month for the labor of the convicts under this contract for the preceding month, and shall execute their promissory note for the amount due, which shall be made payable to the State of Iowa, and the sureties shall be liable on their bonds for the amount of said note or notes as upon an original undertaking by them and each of them. The said notes shall be payable three months after date and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum at maturity.

*Nineteenth*—It is further agreed that in case the party of the second part shall refuse to make settlement as aforesaid, or in case any note or notes given for convict labor as aforesaid shall remain unpaid after the same shall become due, and after specific written demand thereof, the party of the second part shall, at the election of the Executive Council of the State of Iowa, forfeit all rights and privileges under this agreement, and the State of Iowa shall have the right to resume



absolute control over the labor of said convicts, and re-let the same as though this contract had not been executed.

*Twentieth*—It is further agreed that no tinkering shall be permitted in the shops by officers, foremen, or convicts, nor shall any material or tool be carried from the shop to the convict's cell for said purpose.

*Twenty first*—It is further agreed that this contract shall not be assigned by said party of the second part without the consent of the Warden with the approval of the Executive Council.

*Twenty second*—It is hereby agreed that when this contract is signed by the Warden and approved by the Executive Council, all prior contracts with said Fort Madison Chair Co. shall be void and of no effect.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this 12th day of April, A. D. 1880.

{	FORT MADISON	}	E. C. McMILLAN, <i>Warden.</i>
	CHAIR CO., SEAL.		FORT MADISON CHAIR CO.,
			BY JOSIAH A. SMITH, <i>President.</i>
			J. M. JOHNSON, <i>Vice President.</i>
			W. E. HARRISON, <i>Superintendent.</i>
			JOHN H. KINSLEY, <i>Secretary.</i>

The above contract to take effect on the — day of May, A. D. 1880, is approved and confirmed by the Executive Council this twenty-first day of April, 1880.

JOHN H. GEAR.  
J. A. T. HULL.  
B. R. SHERMAN.  
GEORGE W. BEMIS.

Filed in the office of Secretary of the State of Iowa, this twenty-second day of April, 1880.

J. A. T. HULL, *Secretary of State.*

COPY OF ADDITIONAL CONTRACT FORT MADISON CHAIR COMPANY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

It is hereby understood and agreed by and between E. C. McMILLAN, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and the Fort

Madison Chair Co., of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part, as follows, viz.:

*First*—The State of Iowa hereby lets and hires to the party of the second part the labor and services of twenty (20) able-bodied convicts, now or hereafter confined in the Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, in addition to the convicts already contracted for, making ninety-five (95) in all.

*Second*—The rate per day (of 10 hours) per man, and time and terms of payment for same shall be the same as under the already existing contract between the above parties and all its stipulations, provisions and conditions, shall apply to this contract, except in so far as they are herein modified.

*Third*—The party of the second part hereby agrees to resign their rights to shop number eleven (11) which they possess under the already existing contract so soon as the State shall give them in lieu thereof, on this contract, an equal number of superficial feet on the floor of the room now used as a dining-room.

*Fourth*—The State hereby agrees to furnish to the party of the second part the remainder of the present dining-room not mentioned above and in addition thereto the rooms now used as kitchens; also, about 2,800 square feet of the cellar room below, commencing at the north wall of the cellar and extending the full width of the room; south wall, to the already existing division wall.

*Fifth*—The State hereby agrees to furnish one (1) lumper free of charge on this contract.

*Sixth*—This contract shall be in force so soon as the State shall occupy the new dining room now in process of erection. And it shall expire four (4) years from the first day of October, 1878.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*  
FORT MADISON CHAIR CO.  
J. M. JOHNSON, *Superintendent.*  
W. E. HARRISON, *Secretary.*  
JOSIAH A. SMITH, *President.*

Fort Madison, Iowa, November 2, 1878.

Approved, December 6, 1878.

JOHN H. GEAR.  
JOSIAH T. YOUNG.  
B. R. SHERMAN.  
GEORGE W. BEMIS.



## FINANCIAL REPORT.

CLERK'S OFFICE IOWA PENITENTIARY,  
FORT MADISON, IOWA, June 30, 1887.

COL. G. W. CROSBLEY, *Warden*:

SIR—I herewith present to you in detail my second biennial report of the finances of this Institution, commencing July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1887; also, a statement of various kinds of provisions, material for repairs, etc., paid for from cash, that are now on hand for future use. In compliance with your instructions, a complete inventory of all other property, together with a statement of its condition, belonging to the State in this Institution at this date has been taken, and is now on file in this office; also, the customary prison statistics.

Very respectfully,

J. G. BERSTLER, *Clerk*.

## INVENTORY

*Of sundry articles paid for and on hand for future use.*

57 barrels mess pork, at \$10.40	\$ 592.80
¾ barrels fine salt	1.00
2 barrels pickles, at \$2.50	5.00
2½ barrels oat meal, at \$4.75	11.88
1½ barrels hominy, at \$3.50	4.67
76 gallons syrup, at 27 cents	20.52
888 pounds roast coffee, at 19½ cents	173.16
200 pounds sugar, at 6 cents	12.00
600 pounds rice, at 5 cents	30.00
8 pounds tea, at 26 cents	2.08
4 pounds pepper, at 18 cents	.72
329 pounds chewing tobacco, at 23 cents	75.67
64 pounds smoking tobacco, at 19 cents	12.16
15 pounds malt	.75
2 pounds hops	.50
17 bushels beans, at \$1.70	29.00
10 gallons mustard, at 25 cents	2.50
37 head hogs	374.46
2 gallons cod liver oil, at \$2.25	4.50
6 gallons castor oil, at \$1.15	6.90
1 gallon olive oil	1.15
2½ gallons turpentine, at 43 cents	1.08
1½ gallons whisky, at \$3.25	4.87

1 gallon alcohol	\$ 2.40
10 gallons roofing cement, at \$1.00	10.00
40 gallons linseed oil, at 44 cents	17.60
49 gallons engine oil, at 50 cents	24.50
54 gallons lard oil, at 57 cents	30.78
27½ gallons cylinder oil, at 65 cents	17.88
80 gallons stock soap, at 10 cents	8.00
150 gallons soft soap, at 10 cents	15.00
15 gallons mineral paints, at 60 cents	9.00
42 pairs Brogan shoes, at \$1.60	67.20
3 pairs boots, at \$2.50	7.50
46 pairs mens' turn out shoes, at \$1.25	57.50
89 pairs mens' turn out hose, at 5 cents	4.45
39 pairs mens' turn out suspenders, at 13 cents	5.07
18 pairs mens' turn out mittens, at 25 cents	4.50
26 pairs mens' turn out drawers, at 30 cents	7.80
37 pairs mens' turn out undershirts, at 30 cents	11.10
76 pairs mens' turn out shirts, at 45 cents	34.20
54 pairs mens' turn out hats, at 50 cents	27.00
25 cakes barber soap, at 3 cents	.75
1 calf skin	1.50
12 paper pins, at 5 cents	.60
406 fire brick, at 2 cents	8.00
72.10 bushels corn	15.27
602 yards Sterling stripe, at 62 cents	373.24
39 yards Sterling wool shirting, at 28 cents	10.92
172 yards Amoskeag shirting, at 9 cents	15.48
418½ yards Amoskeag bed ticking, at 14 cents	58.52
91 yards Canton flannel, at 12½ cents	11.38
358¾ yards Indian Head muslin, at 7 cents	25.13
451 yards toweling, at 7 cents	31.57
16 yards cotton coat lining	7.00
36 yards calico, at 6 cents	2.16
10 yards black cambric, at 12 cents	1.20
7½ yards mosquito bar, at 5 cents	.37
50 pounds carpet rags, at 5 cents	2.50
125 pounds nails, at 3 cents	3.75
49 pounds sheet lead, at 7 cents	3.43
200 pounds rosin, at 3 cents	6.00
400 pounds caustic soda, at 3½ cents	14.00
1,000 pounds hard soap, at 3 cents	30.00
12 pounds glycerine, at 25 cents	3.00
3½ pounds hypophosphites, at 60 cents	2.10
2 pounds beeswax, at 40 cents	.80
1 pound glue, at 20 cents	.20
60 pounds cotton yarn, at 26 cents	15.60
150 pounds white lead, at 7½ cents	11.25
3 tons hay, at \$8	24.00
3 tons straw, at \$6	18.00
15 tons lump coal, at \$2.12½	31.88
15 tons slack coal, at \$1.10	16.50
1 box shoe thread, at \$1.20	1.20
18 boxes collars, at 10 cents	1.80
5 boxes window glass	10.00
300 brick, at \$2	2.00



5 whitewash brushes .....	\$ 11.25
6 stove grates .....	3.52
2 barrels lime .....	1.30
2 barrels cement .....	3.00
16 barrels residuum, at \$3.75.....	60.00
5 cords wood, at \$3.25.....	16.25
332 No. 0 hand lamps, at 10 cents.....	33.20
28 No. 2 lamps, at 20 cents .....	5.60
78 No. 2 lamp chimneys, at 4 cents .....	3.12
322 No. 0 lamp chimneys, at 3 cents .....	9.66
72 No. 0 lamp burners, at 5 cents .....	3.60
23½ dozen handkerchiefs, at 50 cents .....	14.25
37 dozen Coats' cotton thread, at 55 cents .....	20.35
16½ dozen large combs, at 60 cents.....	9.90
3 dozen fine combs, at 60 cents .....	1.80
1½ dozen sheep skins, at \$7.....	9.33
95 feet 2 inch wrought iron pipe .....	14.82
125 feet 1½ inch wrought iron pipe.....	14.20
370 feet 1 inch wrought iron pipe.....	22.85
375 feet ¾ inch wrought iron pipe.....	17.06
230 feet ½ inch wrought iron pipe.....	4.02
30 feet ¾ inch wrought iron pipe.....	.88
6 feet 8 inch wrought iron pipe.....	13.50
20 valves, assorted sizes.....	2.60
96 elbows, assorted sizes.....	2.86
98 Ts, assorted sizes.....	4.53
46 long joints, assorted sizes .....	2.64
25 unions, assorted sizes .....	15.75
62 bushings, assorted sizes.....	5.96
94 couplings, assorted sizes .....	4.89
29 plugs, assorted sizes.....	.61
1 coal shovel .....	1.25
2 sheets asbestos packing.....	2.95
1 sett Babbitts' shells for dynamo.....	24.05
1,500 feet lumber, at \$20 M.....	30.00
1½ dozen brooms, (heavy) at \$3.75.....	5.63
3 dozen water buckets at \$3.50 .....	10.50
2¼ great gross shirt buttons at \$1.13.....	2.83
45 gross pant buttons at 10 cents.....	4.50
1½ gross coat buttons at \$3.00 .....	4.50
12 balls wrapping twine at 5 cents.....	.60
Drugs in Hospital.....	207.60
Total.....	\$ 3,125.26

SUMMARY.

Sundry articles paid for and on hand.....	\$ 3,125.26
Due from contractors on account for convict labor.....	3,475.55
Due from contractors on notes given for convict labor .....	10,817.30
Total.....	\$ 17,418.41

EXHIBIT "A."

Statement of Cash Receipts for the two years ending June 30, 1887.

CASH RECEIPTS.	FUNDS.										Total receipts.	
	General sup- port.	Salary of off- icers and guards.	Convict depos- its.	Visitors re- ceipts at rate.	Repair and contingent.	Transportation and War- den's house.	Prison Aid Association.	Prison Aid as- sociation ac- count.	Steam heating.	Solitary.		
1885—July 1st, cash balance.....												
July.....	3,893.01	2,606.67	966.57	178.78	1,000.00	600.00						8,065.03
August.....	3,044.50	2,606.67	974.68	54.50								6,680.45
September.....	3,800.20	2,606.67	930.75	82.25								6,762.87
October.....	3,690.33	2,456.67	996.70	67.25								6,510.10
November.....	3,819.30	2,556.67	998.86	48.56		174.97						6,908.76
December.....	3,659.18	2,556.67	391.92	19.25								6,607.62
1886—January.....	3,782.29	2,556.67	307.83	6.25	2,000.00	500.00		400.00				9,673.43
February.....	3,924.07	2,606.67	293.96	10.00								6,940.72
March.....	3,183.25	2,606.67	281.67	16.25								6,106.83
April.....	3,184.86	2,606.67	310.16	16.25		119.14						6,117.94
May.....	3,297.60	2,606.67	412.73	16.50								6,333.50
June.....	3,366.74	2,506.67	391.06	56.20								6,311.27
July.....	4,185.52	2,506.67	501.30	192.20	1,000.00	1,000.00			1,000.00			10,385.69
August.....	3,839.17	2,466.67	274.97	126.75								7,672.56
September.....	3,890.87	2,466.67	355.76	34.00								6,552.78
October.....	3,847.13	2,466.67	489.80	28.50								6,723.94
November.....	3,597.13	2,466.67	691.02	9.50								6,707.33
December.....	3,674.90	2,466.67	433.28	20.25	2,500.00							6,704.32
1887—January.....	3,587.98	2,466.67	335.26	11.50								6,400.23
February.....	3,758.98	2,466.67	425.83	37.25								6,678.33
March.....	3,282.92	2,466.67	514.58	37.25								6,241.42
April.....	3,125.85	2,466.67	520.76	30.25								6,093.53
May.....	3,115.00	2,466.67	532.40	40.50	2,500.00	1,200.00						9,794.57
June.....	3,101.40	2,466.67	613.23	142.05								6,263.35
Total.....	\$ 87,088.25	\$ 59,610.08	\$ 9,531.65	\$ 1,197.33	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 780.50	\$ 50.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 172,847.90	



EXHIBIT "B."

Statement of cash disbursements for the two years ending June 30, 1887.

CASH DISBURSEMENTS.	FUNDS.												Total disbursements.		
	General support.	Salary for officers and guards.	Convicts.	TRANSPORTATION AND WARDEN'S HOUSE.		Visitors.	Steam heating.	Prison aid association.	Prison aid association account.	Solitary.	Electric light plant.	Repair and contingent.		State of Iowa—Paid into State Treasury.	Iron bedstead.
				Transportation.	Warden's house.										
1885—July	\$ 3,094.14	\$ 2,606.67	\$ 238.12	\$ 71.89	\$	\$ 6.09	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 6,161.51
August	2,380.11	2,606.67	401.48	95.52											5,769.98
September	2,450.50	2,506.67	330.08	124.46		150.28	39.00								5,909.32
October	4,380.92	2,456.67	201.87	72.82		12.80	65.31								7,209.77
November	3,319.45	2,556.67	229.94	84.35		131.57		174.97							6,810.53
December	2,571.85	2,556.67	273.88	41.27		34.42									5,589.76
1886—January	2,123.22	2,556.67	331.48	72.74		103.30	230.00	120.39							5,575.35
February	2,884.68	2,606.67	310.67	92.19											6,080.31
March	1,871.05	2,506.67	184.95	39.01				69.14							4,998.11
April	2,549.76	2,606.67	218.63	62.90											5,515.68
May	3,177.73	2,606.67	308.02	92.07	49.67			50.00							6,791.33
June	1,803.12	2,503.67	318.00	90.90		11.50									4,987.76
July	3,189.26	2,506.67	335.26	81.90	90.43										7,657.14
August	2,478.69	2,456.67	449.49	93.61		3.25	31.00			821.61					5,872.31
September	2,708.30	2,406.67	237.66	70.09		2.20		375.00		.60	6,843.46				13,144.26
October	2,881.08	2,356.67	320.40	36.06			93.51					4,000.00			10,046.62
November	4,159.73	2,406.67	378.65	56.44	7.35	2.60									7,526.14
December	3,291.13	2,406.67	603.60	87.83		41.32		50.00							6,731.85
1887—January	2,471.13	2,356.67	281.07	46.07											5,427.42
February	1,828.41	2,406.67	394.36	22.38	3.25	14.00				7.86					5,253.62
March	2,069.57	2,406.67	273.04	96.33		11.55				453.31					5,201.25
April	2,040.70	2,406.67	590.24	112.60		596.18									6,098.33
May	1,896.62	2,406.67	529.22	65.65	43.16	469.47				80.00					5,838.00
June	1,742.09	2,406.67	458.07	113.11	76.15								7,795.37		12,761.91
Total	\$ 63,363.24	\$ 59,610.08	\$ 8,188.18	\$ 1,822.19	\$ 270.01	\$ 1,591.08	\$ 458.82	\$ 789.50	\$ 50.00	\$ 902.21	\$ 7,301.63	\$ 6,918.95	\$ 14,695.37	\$ 4.00	\$ 165,968.26
Cash on hand June 30, 1887															6,879.73
															\$ 172,847.99

EXHIBIT "C."  
Recapitulation of the receipts and disbursements.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Cash balance on hand July 1, 1885	\$ 890.58	\$ 63,363.24
General support fund	\$ 87,088.25	\$ 59,610.08
Officers and guards' salary fund	\$ 59,610.08	\$ 6,918.95
Repair and contingent fund	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 1,822.19
Transportation fund	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 270.01
Warden's house fund	\$ 400.00	\$ 488.82
Steam heating fund	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1.00
Iron bedstead fund	\$ 1,197.69	\$ 902.21
Solitary fund	\$ 50.00	\$ 1,591.08
Visitors fund	\$ 60.00	\$ 7,301.63
Electric light plant	\$ 789.50	\$ 50.00
Prison Aid Association account	\$ 9,531.65	\$ 789.50
Prison Aid Association fund	\$ 14,695.37	\$ 14,695.37
Convict fund	\$ 8,879.73	\$ 8,879.73
State of Iowa, paid into State treasury	\$ 172,847.99	\$ 172,847.99
Cash balance on hand June 30, 1887	\$ 172,847.99	\$ 172,847.99



EXHIBIT "D."

Statement showing the receipts and expenditures for general support, also the gain or loss each month and the net gain of receipts over expenditures for the two years ending June 30, 1887.

MONTHS.	GENERAL SUPPORT RECEIPTS.									Total.
	Bills receivable — "contractors notes paid."	Provisions.	Grease and waste.	Fuel and lights.	Convict labor not on con- tract.	Keeping U. S. prisoners.	Keeping safe keepers.	General ex- pense.		
1885—July	3,875.63	17.98			6.30					3,899.91
August	3,893.45	21.30	16.50	4.00	9.55					3,944.60
September	3,855.70	21.90	2.00		10.60					3,890.20
October	3,883.05	21.12	86.76		8.50					3,999.43
November	3,853.45	17.18	1.02		7.65					3,879.30
December	3,614.00	20.63	1.00		3.55					3,639.78
1886—January	3,750.95	22.44	2.00		6.90					3,782.29
February	3,789.50	18.47	8.85		2.65	104.00				3,924.07
March	3,096.65	18.24	55.47		12.89					3,183.25
April	3,142.30	12.85	11.74		17.97					3,184.86
May	3,282.25	12.75	1.20		1.40					3,297.60
June	3,337.55	11.90	.25		7.04					3,356.74
July	3,963.00	217.55			4.97					4,185.52
August	3,792.35	11.51	29.15		6.16					3,839.17
September	3,699.80	15.75	9.60		2.20					3,727.35
October	3,703.95	16.17	128.80		1.95					3,850.87
November	3,736.05	97.77	11.36		1.95					3,847.13
December	3,558.20	14.98	22.80		1.15					3,597.13
1887—January	3,431.70	12.70	1.25		2.40					3,674.90
February	3,369.65	14.15	60.70		2.48	312.00	226.85			3,758.98
March	2,990.90	9.77	6.85		1.20		274.20			3,282.92
April	2,823.30	290.85	7.20		1.00			3.50		3,125.85
May	3,034.85	78.14			1.01					3,115.00
June	3,087.00	9.50	1.00		3.90					3,101.40
Totals	\$84,565.83	\$ 1,006.60	\$ 465.50	\$ 4.00	\$ 125.17	\$ 416.00	\$ 501.05	\$ 3.50		\$87,088.25

EXHIBIT "D"—CONTINUED.

MONTHS.	GENERAL SUPPORT EXPENDITURES.										Gain.	Loss.
	Provisions.	General ex- pense.	Discharged con- victs gifts.	Clothing and bedding.	Hospital ex- penses.	Fuel and lights.	Turn out cloth- ing.	Postage.	Warden's ex- pense.	Total.		
1885—July	2,200.92	281.64	36.00	366.26	21.77	83.15	73.00	31.41		3,094.14	805.77	
August	1,464.36	430.77	59.00	18.82	1.25	274.46	131.45			2,380.11	1,564.49	
September	1,138.52	475.90	60.80	248.01	55.58	206.95	229.34	29.40		2,450.50	1,439.70	
October	2,722.92	263.68	43.00	807.96	6.88	334.25	142.23			4,380.92		381.49
November	1,396.22	446.93	80.00	360.95	13.30	851.18	170.87			3,319.45	559.85	
December	977.93	486.94	50.00	283.17	50.45	475.12	207.49	40.75		2,571.85	1,067.93	
1886—January	807.93	317.48	75.00	113.05	43.54	544.72	221.50			2,123.22	1,659.07	
February	1,668.43	373.10	78.00	146.17	55.90	398.79	138.89	25.40		2,684.68	1,639.39	
March	866.52	475.02	30.00	7.15	54.60	387.76	50.00			1,871.05	1,312.20	
April	1,223.66	482.29	60.00	173.81	65.95	363.00	147.65	33.40		2,549.76	635.10	
May	1,732.17	511.25	85.00	276.59	32.70	342.73	197.29			3,177.73	119.87	
June	890.83	319.58	90.00	89.62	32.14	280.80	100.15			1,863.12	1,553.62	
July	2,321.46	241.48	90.00	82.18	120.83	157.40	175.91			3,189.26	996.26	
August	904.22	413.14	30.00	743.11	7.58	172.99	113.25	34.40		2,478.69	1,860.48	
September	765.49	623.39	65.00	847.53	10.00	274.59	122.30			2,708.30	1,019.05	
October	2,292.84	274.29	40.00	98.90	8.05	132.00	35.00			2,881.08	909.79	
November	3,033.63	219.71	60.00	51.93	24.85	488.79	248.32	32.50		4,159.73		312.60
December	1,126.89	533.95	80.00	187.68	29.80	1,055.31	168.25	109.25		3,291.13	306.00	
1887—January	1,076.08	267.06	60.00	251.99	23.25	576.13	216.62			2,471.13	1,203.77	
February	722.99	357.82	25.00	100.91	56.65	459.64	74.90	30.50		1,828.41	1,930.57	
March	916.52	348.23	70.00	55.12	6.05	573.65	100.00			2,069.57	1,213.35	
April	883.88	376.32	100.00	100.59	22.81	383.86	164.24	9.00		2,040.70	1,085.15	
May	1,016.85	237.73	75.00	194.27	9.35	190.40	173.02			1,896.62	1,218.38	
June	721.59	340.66	100.00	87.63	12.90	237.41	181.70	27.50	42.70	1,742.09	1,359.31	
Totals	\$ 32,872.85	\$9,098.36	\$1,607.80	\$5,753.40	\$ 766.18	\$9,235.08	\$3,583.37	\$ 294.25	\$ 151.95	\$ 63,363.24	\$ 24,419.10	\$ 694.09
Net gain of receipts over expenditures											\$ 24,419.10	\$ 24,419.10



## EXHIBIT "E."

Statement showing the receipts; also, the total and net cost to the State for maintenance of the prison for the two years ending June 30, 1887.

	AMOUNTS.	AMOUNTS.
RECEIPTS.		
Bills receivable, contractors' notes paid.....	\$.....	\$ 84,561.83
Convict labor, not on contract.....		125.17
Provisions and grease and waste sold.....		1,479.60
Keeping safe keepers and U. S. prisoners.....		917.65
Visitors' fund, receipts at gate.....		1,197.93
EXPENDITURES.		
General support.....	63,363.24	
Officers' and guards' salary fund.....	59,610.08	
Repair and contingent fund.....	6,918.95	
Transportation and warden's house fund.....	2,092.20	
Electric light plant.....	7,304.63	
Solitary fund.....	902.21	
Steam heating fund.....	458.82	
Visitor's fund, books for library.....	1,591.08	
Iron bedstead fund.....	4.00	
Net cost of penitentiary to State for the two years ending June 30, 1887.....		53,959.03
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$ 142,245.21</b>	<b>\$ 142,245.21</b>

## EXHIBIT "F."

Statement showing the total and net cost the State for maintenance of prison; also average cost per convict per month and per day, for the two years ending June 30, 1887.

GENERAL SUPPORT.	Credits.	Total during two years.	PER CONVICT.		
			For two years.	Per month.	Per day, cents.
Provisions.....	\$ 32,872.85	\$ 84.29	\$ 3.51	.1150	
Clothing and bedding.....	5,753.40	14.75	.61	.0200	
Hospital expense.....	766.18	1.96	.08	.0025	
Discharged convicts gifts.....	1,607.80	4.12	.17	.0060	
Fuel and lights.....	9,235.08	23.68	1.00	.0330	
Turn out clothing.....	3,583.37	9.19	.38	.0125	
Postage.....	294.25	.76	.03	.0010	
General expense.....	9,098.36	23.33	.97	.0320	
Warden's expense account.....	151.95	.39	.02	.0005	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$ 63,363.24</b>	<b>\$ 162.47</b>	<b>\$ 6.77</b>	<b>.2225</b>	
Credit to above sundry sales from general support from July 1, 1885 to June 30, 1887.....	\$ 1,604.77				
Credit to above board of safe keepers and U. S. prisoners from July 1, 1885 to June 30, 1887.....	917.65	2,522.42	6.47	.27	.0088
Net cost of general support for the two years ending June 30, 1887.....		60,840.82	156.00	6.50	.2137
Officers' and guards' salary fund.....		59,610.08	152.85	6.37	.2093
Repair and contingent fund.....		6,918.95	17.74	.74	.0243
Transportation and Warden's house.....		2,092.20	5.36	.22	.0072
Solitary fund.....		902.21	2.32	.09	.0030
Visitor's fund, "books for library".....		1,591.08	4.08	.17	.0056
Steam heating and iron bedstead fund.....		462.82	1.18	.05	.0016
Electric light plant.....		7,304.63	18.73	.79	.0260
<b>Total</b> .....		<b>\$ 139,722.79</b>	<b>\$ 358.26</b>	<b>\$14.93</b>	<b>.4907</b>
Credit to above amounts. Bills receivable collected from convict labor.....	\$ 84,565.83				
Credit to above visitor's fund amount received from receipt at gate.....	1,197.93	85,763.76	219.91	9.16	.3001
<b>Net cost of prison to State for all purposes</b> .....		<b>\$ 53,959.03</b>	<b>\$ 138.35</b>	<b>\$ 5.77</b>	<b>.1906</b>



EXHIBIT "G."

Statement showing the earnings and collections from convict labor, the average contract price and the average earnings per man per day for the two years ending June 30, 1887.

MONTHS.	UNDER CONTRACT.		Amount collected.
	No. Days.	Amount earned.	
To balance uncollected July 1, 1885.....		\$ 15,507.83	\$
1885—July.....	8,219	3,853.45	3,875.63
August.....	7,708	3,614.60	3,893.45
September.....	7,909	3,750.95	3,855.70
October.....	8,082	3,789.50	3,883.05
November.....	6,604	3,096.65	3,853.45
December.....	6,704	3,142.30	3,614.60
1886—January.....	7,001	3,282.25	3,750.95
February.....	7,123	3,337.55	3,789.50
March.....	8,453	3,963.00	3,096.65
April.....	8,086	3,792.35	3,142.30
May.....	7,886	3,699.80	3,282.25
June.....	7,905	3,703.95	3,337.55
July.....	7,972	3,736.05	3,963.00
August.....	7,584	3,558.20	3,792.35
September.....	7,315	3,431.70	3,699.80
October.....	7,183	3,369.65	3,703.95
November.....	6,379	2,990.90	3,736.05
December.....	6,016	2,823.30	3,558.20
1887—January.....	6,468	3,084.85	3,431.70
February.....	6,582½	3,087.00	3,969.65
March.....	7,958	3,734.00	2,990.90
April.....	7,657	3,592.05	2,823.30
May.....	7,437	3,491.25	3,034.85
June.....	7,407	3,475.85	3,087.00
To balance uncollected June 30, 1887.....			14,293.15
Total.....	177,728½	\$ 98,858.98	\$ 98,858.98

Average contract price per man per day, 47 cents.  
 Average earnings per man per day, including productive and unproductive men, working days, holidays and Sundays included, 29.36 cents.  
 Daily average of convicts on contract, 287 6-10.  
 Average number of convicts in confinement per day, 390.

EXHIBIT "H."

Statement showing monthly average of convicts, amount allowed for general support of same, and amount collected for the two years ending June 30, 1887.

MONTHS.	Monthly average of prisoners.	Amount allowed for general support.	Amount collected for general support.
1885—July.....	409	\$ 3,681.00	\$ 3,875.63
August.....	399	3,591.00	3,893.45
September.....	395	3,555.00	3,855.70
October.....	398	3,582.00	3,883.05
November.....	398	3,582.00	3,853.45
December.....	400	3,600.00	3,614.60
1886—January.....	413	3,717.00	3,750.95
February.....	425	3,825.00	3,789.50
March.....	417	3,753.00	3,096.65
April.....	410	3,690.00	3,142.30
May.....	392	3,528.00	3,282.25
June.....	393	3,537.00	3,337.55
July.....	387	3,483.00	3,963.00
August.....	373	3,357.00	3,792.35
September.....	367	3,303.00	3,699.80
October.....	374	3,366.00	3,703.95
November.....	371	3,339.00	3,736.05
December.....	366	3,294.00	3,558.20
1887—January.....	372	3,348.00	3,431.70
February.....	380	3,420.00	3,969.65
March.....	385	3,465.00	2,990.90
April.....	380	3,420.00	2,823.30
May.....	379	3,411.00	3,034.85
June.....	365	3,285.00	3,087.00
Total.....	9,348	\$ 84,132.00	\$ 84,565.83
Amount collected in excess of amount allowed.....		433.83	
		\$ 84,565.83	\$ 84,565.83

Average number of convicts per day, 390.



## EXHIBIT "I."

Statement of appropriations, also amounts expended and balances on hand of the various funds.

NAME OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance on hand July 1, 1886.	Amount appropriated.	Total.	Amount expended.	Amount un-drawn in State Treasurer's hands.	Balance on hand June 30, 1887.
Salaries of officers and guards.....	\$.....	\$59,610.08	\$59,610.08	\$59,610.08	\$.....	\$.....
Repair and contingent.....	2,995.62	7,500.00	10,495.62	6,918.95	1,500.00	3,576.67
Transportation and Warden's house.	979.89	.....	979.89	964.26	.....	15.63
Transportation.....	.....	2,200.00	2,200.00	1,127.94	.....	1,072.06
Steam heating.....	458.82	.....	458.82	458.82	.....	.....
Solitary.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	902.21	.....	97.79
Electric light plant.....	.....	7,304.63	7,304.63	7,304.63	.....	.....
Iron bedstead.....	107.25	.....	107.25	4.00	.....	103.25
Porcelain bucket.....	75.00	.....	75.00	.....	.....	75.00
Total.....	4,616 58	77,614.71	82,231.29	77,290.89	1,500.00	4,940.40

STATE OF IOWA,  
COUNTY OF LEE, } ss.

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct and true statement of the receipts and expenditures of all moneys for each and every purpose, as shown by the books of this office, for the biennial period commencing July 1, 1885, and ending June 30, 1887.

J. G. BERSTLER, Clerk.

## DEPUTY WARDEN'S REPORT.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE,  
IOWA PENITENTIARY,  
FORT MADISON, IOWA, June 30, 1887.

HON. G. W. CROSLY, Warden:

DEAR SIR—I herewith respectfully submit my second biennial report with the following statistics compiled from description books and prison records in my office.

*Table No. 1*—Abstract from convict register, giving age, nativity, county where convicted and number from each and for what crimes, date of convictions and term of sentence for all convicts that have been and that are now confined in the Penitentiary, since the admission of the first convict, September 22, 1839, to June 30, 1887, inclusive.

*Table No. 2*—Showing the total number received and discharged from the Iowa Penitentiary for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1887.

*Table No. 3*—Showing the number received and discharged each month, by months, during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1887.

*Table No. 4*—Showing the daily lock-up, the daily average and the maximum and minimum number in confinement for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1887.

*Table No. 5*—Showing the punishments of convicts and the number of day's labor lost thereby for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1887.

Since the admission of the first convict, September 22, 1839, there has been received 4,506 convicts by conviction of courts. Sixty-eight (68) of this number were received under life sentences, but twenty-six (26) of the sixth-eight (68) are still in confinement. Thirteen (13) have died, eleven (11) have been pardoned, nine (9) were discharged by order of the district court for new trial, two (2) were discharged



by order of the supreme court, one (1) was by order of Governor Sherman transferred to Anamosa, one was by order of the United States court transferred to Detroit, Michigan, and five (5) were sent to the Hospital for the Insane. Of the twenty-six (26) still remaining, the longest in servitude is convict No. 730, Samuel A. Trogden, he having served twenty (20) full years at the close of this biennial period.

The discipline of the prison has been good, and we have had comparatively few infractions of the prison rules. A mild, firm discipline has been fully maintained, and there has been but little necessity for severe punishments, as most of our men under the milder form of discipline yield a ready obedience to all the rules of the prison. Our prisoners, generally, have been obedient and industrious, cheerfully performing the work assigned them. I would respectfully call your attention to Table No. 5, accompanying this report, which shows the number of punishments to be only one ninth of one per cent for the two years, which I think speaks well for the discipline, and will compare favorably with any penal institution in the country.

I beg to report the satisfactory and uniform good conduct of all guards and employees.

In conclusion, I desire to express my gratitude to you for your uniform kindness and the cordial support you have given me in the performance of the duties pertaining to my office, and I hope to merit a continuance of the confidence you have placed in me.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. TOWNSEND,  
*Deputy Warden.*

### TABLE No. 1.—PRISON STATISTICS.

*For all convicts confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Ft. Madison since the admission of the first convict Sept. 22, 1839 to June 30, 1887, inclusive.*

#### RECEIVED.

Received by conviction of courts .....	4,506
Returned by order of court .....	18
Returned from Hospital for the Insane.....	2
Pardon revoked .....	2
Convicts recaptured .....	5
Safe-keepers received.....	26

4,559

#### DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	3,127
By pardon .....	499
Escaped.....	38
Killed in attempting to escape.....	1
Died .....	67
Sent to Hospital for the Insane .....	46
Sentence suspended.....	5
Safe-keepers discharged.....	25
By order of court.....	74
By order of court for new trial .....	12
By order of court for witness .....	3
By order of United States Court .....	204
Transferred to Anamosa .....	64
Transferred to House of Correction .....	1
Transferred to Reform School .....	1
Transferred to Fort Leavenworth.....	5
Transferred to Detroit .....	26
By Governor of Dakota .....	1
No. in confinement June 30, 1887 .....	360

4,559

#### TERMS SERVED.

First term.....	4,153
Second term .....	285
Third term.....	52
Fourth term.....	10
Fifth term.....	6

4,506



## MENTAL CULTURE.

Not given ; "military prisoners" .....	369
Good .....	361
Common .....	2,601
Poor .....	1,167
None .....	18

## HABITS.

Temperate .....	1,330
Moderate .....	1,043
Intemperate .....	2,124

## SOCIAL STATE.

Married .....	1,363
Single .....	2,986
Widowers .....	149
Widows .....	8

## SEX.

White males .....	4,283
Colored males .....	176
Colored females .....	1
White females .....	42
Male Indians .....	3
Female Indians .....	1

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

None given, military prisoners .....	79
Catholics .....	654
Methodists .....	387
Episcopalian .....	66
Presbyterian .....	133
Lutheran .....	117
Baptist .....	140
Christian .....	46
Protestant .....	21
United Brethren .....	28
Unitarian .....	5
Universalist .....	10
Congregationalist .....	20
Mormon .....	5
Dunkards .....	2
Dutch Reform .....	23
Quakers .....	11
Israelite .....	1
Evangelist .....	7
Campbelite .....	18
Jewish .....	4
Norwegian .....	1
Latter Day Saints .....	1
Advents .....	4
No religion .....	2,723

4,506

## NATIVITY.

NATIVE.	Number.	FOREIGN.	Number.
None given—"Military prisoner" .....	23	Austria .....	8
Born at sea .....	3	Australia .....	2
Alabama .....	10	Bavaria .....	1
Arkansas .....	10	Bohemia .....	7
California .....	7	Canada .....	128
Colorado .....	4	China .....	1
Connecticut .....	21	Denmark .....	5
Delaware .....	3	England .....	102
District of Columbia .....	4	Europe .....	2
Florida .....	3	France .....	25
Georgia .....	12	Germany .....	163
Illinois .....	333	Holland .....	10
Indiana .....	267	Ireland .....	254
Iowa .....	539	India .....	1
Kansas .....	13	Isle of Man .....	1
Kentucky .....	123	Italy .....	4
Louisiana .....	28	Jamaica—"West Indies" .....	1
Maine .....	19	Nova Scotia .....	1
Maryland .....	50	Norway .....	23
Massachusetts .....	75	Prince Edwards Island .....	1
Michigan .....	58	Poland .....	3
Minnesota .....	14	Prussia .....	16
Mississippi .....	14	Sandwich Islands .....	1
Missouri .....	188	Russia .....	1
Nebraska .....	14	Scotland .....	40
New Hampshire .....	17	Sweden .....	26
Nation—"Cherokee" .....	2	Switzerland .....	10
New York .....	565	South America .....	1
New Jersey .....	38	Saxony .....	2
North Carolina .....	19	Wales .....	7
Ohio .....	533		
Oregon .....	1	Total foreigners .....	847
Pennsylvania .....	321	Total natives .....	3,659
Rhode Island .....	18		
South Carolina .....	2	Total .....	4,506
Tennessee .....	61		
Texas .....	9		
Utah .....	1		
Vermont .....	40		
Virginia .....	106		
West Virginia .....	15		
Wisconsin .....	74		
Washington Territory .....	1		
Hudson Bay .....	1		
Total native .....	3,659		



TERMS AND SENTENCE.

TERMS.	Number.	TERMS.	Number.
One day.....	1	Three years and four months.....	1
Ten days.....	1	Three years and six months.....	62
One month.....	6	Three years and seven months.....	1
Two months.....	8	Three years and eight months.....	1
Three months.....	57	Three years and nine months.....	2
Three months and ten days.....	2	Four years.....	192
Four months.....	32	Four years and three days.....	1
Five months.....	3	Four years and three months.....	2
Six months.....	355	Four years and six months.....	5
Six months and five days.....	1	Four years, eight months and six days.....	1
Seven months.....	4	Four years and nine months.....	1
Seven months and eight days.....	1	Four years and ten months.....	1
Eight months.....	11	Five years.....	272
Eight and a half months.....	1	Five years and two days.....	1
Nine months.....	117	Five years and six months.....	3
Ten months.....	21	Six years.....	66
Eleven months.....	2	Six and one half years.....	9
One year.....	850	Seven years.....	49
One year and one day.....	2	Seven and one half years.....	1
One year and five days.....	5	Eight years.....	41
One year and fifteen days.....	1	Eight and one half years.....	1
One year and thirty days.....	3	Nine years.....	8
One year and two months.....	2	Ten years.....	97
One year and three months.....	31	Ten years and one day.....	1
One year and four months.....	7	Ten and one half years.....	1
One year and five months.....	1	Eleven years.....	4
One year and six months.....	344	Twelve years.....	14
One year and seven months.....	1	Thirteen years.....	4
One year and eight months.....	12	Fourteen years.....	4
One year, eight months and three days.....	1	Fifteen years.....	22
One year and nine months.....	9	Fifteen and one half years.....	1
One year and ten months.....	8	Sixteen years.....	4
One year and eleven months.....	8	Seventeen years.....	1
Two years.....	1	Eighteen years.....	4
Two years and one day.....	856	Nineteen years.....	1
Two years and ten days.....	2	Twenty years.....	14
Two years and two months.....	1	Twenty-one years.....	1
Two years and three months.....	2	Twenty-five years.....	8
Two years and four months.....	3	Thirty years.....	1
Two years and five months.....	3	Thirty-five years.....	3
Two years and six months.....	3	Life.....	68
Two years and nine months.....	176		
Three years.....	6		
Three years and three months.....	578	Total.....	4,506
	1		

Average sentence two years, seven months and sixteen days.

AGE OF CONVICTS

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
12 years.....	2	42 years.....	36
13 years.....	3	43 years.....	39
14 years.....	6	44 years.....	18
15 years.....	19	45 years.....	29
16 years.....	68	46 years.....	27
17 years.....	143	47 years.....	36
18 years.....	206	48 years.....	17
19 years.....	261	49 years.....	16
20 years.....	271	50 years.....	26
21 years.....	291	51 years.....	12
22 years.....	326	52 years.....	18
23 years.....	327	53 years.....	21
24 years.....	294	54 years.....	7
25 years.....	245	55 years.....	17
26 years.....	247	56 years.....	12
27 years.....	162	57 years.....	11
28 years.....	192	58 years.....	12
29 years.....	131	59 years.....	5
30 years.....	143	60 years.....	10
31 years.....	89	61 years.....	3
32 years.....	98	62 years.....	3
33 years.....	84	63 years.....	4
34 years.....	73	64 years.....	14
35 years.....	91	65 years.....	4
36 years.....	74	66 years.....	3
37 years.....	59	67 years.....	4
38 years.....	61	68 years.....	1
39 years.....	53	74 years.....	1
40 years.....	54		
41 years.....	27	Total.....	4,506

Average age, 27 years, 2 months and 14 days.



## COUNTIES SENT FROM.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Adams .....	20	Johnson .....	42
Adair .....	11	Jones .....	18
Allamakee .....	11	Jackson .....	23
Audubon .....	15	Keokuk .....	57
Appanoose .....	45	Kossuth .....	5
Boone .....	48	Lee .....	261
Black Hawk .....	36	Lucas .....	37
Buchanan .....	23	Louisa .....	52
Bremer .....	12	Linn .....	40
Butler .....	12	Monroe .....	36
Benton .....	13	Montgomery .....	87
Clarke .....	33	Mills .....	90
Cass .....	56	Madison .....	39
Cedar .....	27	Marion .....	47
Clinton .....	102	Muscatine .....	39
Crawford .....	16	Mahaska .....	136
Carroll .....	14	Monona .....	86
Clayton .....	73	Marshall .....	13
Cherokee .....	8	Mitchell .....	84
Clay .....	1	Page .....	8
Chickasaw .....	2	Poltawattamie .....	37
Cerro Gordo .....	4	Poweshiek .....	215
Decatur .....	45	Plymouth .....	41
Davis .....	34	Polk .....	4
Des Moines .....	231	Ringgold .....	243
Dallas .....	28	Scott .....	18
Delaware .....	34	Shelby .....	183
Dubuque .....	71	Story .....	21
Emmet .....	1	Sac .....	52
Fremont .....	72	Taylor .....	2
Franklin .....	8	Tama .....	19
Fayette .....	20	Union .....	14
Floyd .....	12	Van Buren .....	54
Guthrie .....	29	Wayne .....	39
Greene .....	29	Washington .....	26
Grundy .....	1	Wapello .....	66
Henry .....	92	Warren .....	169
Harrison .....	47	Winneshiek .....	47
Hardin .....	36	Worth .....	9
Hamilton .....	13	Woodbury .....	1
Humboldt .....	4	Webster .....	29
Howard .....	2	Wright .....	28
Hancock .....	1	U. S. Dist. of Iowa .....	5
Iowa .....	17	U. S. military and Territorial prisoners.	89
Jefferson .....	67		364
Jasper .....	69	Total .....	4,806

## OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
None .....	73	Dentists .....	4
Architect .....	1	Dyers .....	2
Artists .....	2	Drivers .....	2
Auctioneers .....	3	Distiller .....	1
Book agent .....	1	Druggists .....	11
Book and shoe fitters .....	2	Dress-maker .....	1
Brass finisher .....	1	Elocutionist .....	1
Book-keepers .....	32	Engineers .....	53
Book-binder .....	1	Engravers .....	3
Bankers .....	2	Farrier .....	1
Barbers .....	88	Firemen .....	21
Butchers .....	62	Farmers .....	892
Brick-makers .....	18	glass blowers .....	2
Basket-makers .....	2	Gunsmiths .....	6
Brush-makers .....	1	Glazier .....	1
Bridge builder .....	1	Glove cutters .....	2
Brewers .....	4	Gamblers .....	3
Bottler .....	1	Glass cutter .....	1
Bakers .....	30	Harness-makers .....	34
Broom-makers .....	3	Housekeeper .....	1
Boiler-makers .....	10	Housewives .....	26
Blacksmiths .....	74	Hatter .....	1
Boot-blacks .....	2	Huckster .....	1
Blacksmith helper .....	1	Hostlers .....	8
Bartenders .....	6	Hotel-keepers .....	3
Brick-layers .....	24	Insurance agents .....	8
Cloth dressers .....	4	Jockeys .....	5
Cabin boys .....	7	Janitors .....	3
Carpenters .....	142	Liverymen .....	2
Clerks .....	70	Loafers .....	2
Cigar-makers .....	25	Lecturer .....	1
Coopers .....	32	Lawyers .....	10
Cooks .....	65	Laborers .....	1,583
Carvers .....	5	Mail carrier .....	1
Coach finishers .....	4	Messenger .....	1
Carriage painters .....	2	Millwrights .....	3
Carriage-makers .....	5	Masons .....	14
Cabinet-makers .....	17	Machinists .....	29
Chair-makers .....	4	Moulders .....	24
Chair caners .....	4	Miners .....	50
Civil engineers .....	3	Merchants .....	17
Coachmen .....	1	Marble cutters .....	4
Confectioners .....	9	Musicians .....	7
Circus actors .....	4	Music teacher .....	1
Cooper smith .....	1	Music dealer .....	1



## OCCUPATION—CONTINUED.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Millers.....	8	Silversmith.....	5
Marine fitter.....	1	Seamstress.....	1
News boy.....	1	Saloon-keepers.....	7
News agent.....	1	Ship caulkers.....	3
Navigator.....	1	Student.....	1
Policeman.....	1	Salesmen.....	12
Pump-maker.....	1	Slater.....	1
Peddlers.....	8	Sawyers.....	11
Plumber and gas fitters.....	9	Sewing machine agents.....	2
Paper-maker.....	1	Stewards.....	2
Polishers.....	2	Stencil cutter.....	1
Printers.....	38	Scene painter.....	1
Plane-makers.....	2	Trapper and hunter.....	1
Physicians.....	21	Tailors.....	1
Potters.....	2	Teamsters.....	32
Plasterers.....	25	Tinners.....	42
Painters.....	97	Telephone business.....	12
Pastry cook.....	1	Turners.....	1
Porters.....	6	Telegraph operators.....	7
Photographers.....	3	Telegraph repairers.....	11
Puddler.....	1	Tanner.....	3
Paper hanger.....	1	Tobaccoist.....	1
Planer.....	1	Trunk-makers.....	2
Reporters.....	3	Upholsterer.....	3
Railroad men.....	87	Umbrella-maker.....	1
Railroad superintendent.....	1	Veterinary surgeons.....	7
Real estate agent.....	1	Well digger.....	1
Rivermen.....	22	Wool sorters.....	1
Steamboat captain.....	1	Wool carder.....	1
Shoe-makers.....	97	Wagon-makers.....	7
Sailors.....	31	Weavers.....	9
Soldiers.....	14	Walters.....	28
Saddlers.....	8	Wheelwright.....	6
School teachers.....	17	Watch-makers.....	8
Ship carpenters.....	3		
Stone cutters.....	30	Total.....	4,506
Stone masons.....	27		

## CRIMES.

CRIMES.	Number.	CRIMES.	Number.
Adultery.....	31	Larceny.....	1,976
Assault with intent to kill or murder...	122	Larceny from dwelling.....	4
Assault with intent to rob.....	24	Larceny from building in night time....	7
Assault with intent to commit great bodily injury.....	5	Kidnapping.....	3
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	13	Keeping house of ill fame.....	2
Assault with a deadly weapon.....	46	Murder.....	81
Attempt to commit rape.....	8	Murder in first degree.....	7
Attempt to commit manslaughter.....	1	Murder in second degree.....	68
Attempt to poison.....	3	Manslaughter.....	89
Abandoning a child on door step.....	1	Mahem.....	5
Accessory to theft.....	6	Malignant threats.....	5
Assisting prisoners to escape.....	15	Misrepresentations.....	1
Arson.....	3	Obtaining money under false pretense..	62
Attempt to commit arson.....	1	Obtaining the signature of a person to a written instrument.....	1
Abortion.....	28	Obtaining goods under false pretense...	2
Burglary, arson and assault to murder..	4	Obtaining money by three card monte game.....	1
Burglary.....	504	Obstructing railroad track.....	7
Burglary and larceny.....	61	Outraging children under twelve years..	8
Breaking and entering.....	213	Passing forged notes.....	3
Breaking, entering and arson.....	1	Passing counterfeit money.....	61
Bigamy.....	39	Passing and uttering bank notes.....	4
Breaking into U. S. post-office.....	3	Pick pocket.....	8
Cheating by false pretense.....	21	Perjury.....	15
Circulating obscene literature.....	1	Robbery.....	124
Concealing stolen property.....	9	Rape.....	68
Conspiracy.....	12	Robbing U. S. mail.....	12
Counterfeiting.....	29	Receiving stolen property.....	10
Conspiracy and larceny.....	2	Riotous assembly.....	1
Defilement.....	1	Seduction.....	30
Detaining and delaying a letter.....	1	Safe blowing.....	2
Embezzlement.....	20	Stealing from mail.....	4
Forgery.....	217	Selling mortgaged property.....	2
Forgery and uttering.....	18	Uttering forged notes.....	17
Grand larceny.....	5	Uttering forged deeds.....	2
Grave robbery and conspiracy.....	1	Uttering forged bank notes.....	1
House breaking.....	3	Violating U. S. pension laws.....	1
Having in possession counterfeit bank checks, notes, etc.....	2	Violating U. S. military laws.....	334
Having in possession counterfeit money with intent to defraud.....	8	Violating U. S. postal laws.....	5
Having in possession counterfeit money.....	6	Wrecking railroad train.....	1
Having in possession counterfeit tools..	2	Loaning public funds.....	1
Incest and adultery.....	1		
Incest.....	22	Total.....	4,506



TABLE No. II—PRISON STATISTICS.

Statement showing the number of convicts received into and discharged from the Iowa Penitentiary from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1887, inclusive.

## CONVICTS RECEIVED.

In confinement June 30, 1885 .....	412
Received by conviction of courts .....	349
Returned by order of court .....	5
Recaptured .....	1
Safe keepers received.....	9

776

## CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	317
By pardon .....	29
Died .....	10
Safe keepers discharged for trial .....	12
By order of court for witness .....	3
Sent to Hospital for the Insane .....	7
By order of court for new trial .....	10
Transferred to Penitentiary at Anamosa .....	26
In confinement June 30, 1887 .....	360

776

## STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Intemperate .....	232
Temperate .....	117

349

## SOCIAL STATE.

Single .....	227
Married .....	113
Widowers .....	9

349

## USE TOBACCO.

Yes.....	309
No.....	40

349

## MENTAL CULTURE.

Good .....	32
Common .....	268
Poor.....	100
None .....	9

349

## SEX.

White male .....	325
Colored male .....	24

349

## STATEMENT OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, AGE AND TERMS SERVED.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
None .....	256	Fifteen years .....	2
Catholic .....	42	Sixteen years .....	2
Presbyterian .....	8	Seventeen years .....	9
First Reform Church.....	3	Eighteen years .....	11
Methodist .....	16	Nineteen years .....	15
Lutheran .....	8	Twenty years .....	9
Congregational .....	3	Twenty-one years .....	12
Episcopal .....	5	Twenty-two years .....	24
Unitarian .....	1	Twenty-three years .....	22
Norwegian .....	1	Twenty-four years .....	23
Baptist .....	3	Twenty-five years .....	20
United Brethern.....	1	Twenty-six years .....	25
Advent .....	1	Twenty-seven years .....	16
Jewish Church.....	1	Twenty-eight years .....	24
		Twenty-nine years .....	14
Total .....	349	Thirty years .....	9
		Thirty-one years .....	10
		Thirty-two years .....	8
		Thirty-three years .....	12
		Thirty-four years .....	5
		Thirty-five years .....	12
		Thirty-six years .....	8
		Thirty-seven years .....	5
		Thirty-eight years .....	6
		Thirty-nine years .....	6
		Forty years .....	2
		Forty-one years .....	2
		Forty-two years .....	3
		Forty-three years .....	1
		Forty-four years .....	1
		Forty-five years .....	5
		Forty-six years .....	2
		Forty-seven years .....	5
		Forty-eight years .....	1
		Forty-nine years .....	1
		Fifty years .....	1
		Fifty-two years .....	1
		Fifty-three years .....	4
		Fifty-seven years .....	5
		Sixty-four years .....	5
		Sixty-seven years .....	1
		Total .....	349



TERM OF SENTENCE AND NATIVITY.

TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.	NATIVITY.	Number.
Three months.....	2	Arkansas.....	2
Six months.....	20	Australia.....	1
Nine months.....	10	Bohemia.....	1
One year.....	51	Canada.....	7
One year and five days.....	1	Connecticut.....	7
One and one fourth years.....	5	Colorado.....	1
One and one half years.....	47	England.....	1
One and two thirds years.....	3	Germany.....	4
One and three fourths years.....	1	Georgia.....	12
One year and ten months.....	2	Holland.....	1
Two years.....	54	India.....	1
Two and one half years.....	30	Ireland.....	1
Two and three fourths years.....	2	Illinois.....	6
Three years.....	41	Indiana.....	31
Three and one half years.....	14	Iowa.....	24
Four years.....	19	Kentucky.....	81
Four and one half years.....	1	Kansas.....	7
Five years.....	21	Louisiana.....	3
Six years.....	5	Missouri.....	15
Seven years.....	1	Michigan.....	5
Nine years.....	1	Maryland.....	3
Ten years.....	3	Minnesota.....	1
Thirteen years.....	1	Massachusetts.....	3
Fifteen years.....	2	Maine.....	1
Sixteen years.....	1	Norway.....	1
Seventeen years.....	1	Nebraska.....	2
Twenty years.....	1	New Jersey.....	5
Thirty-five years.....	3	Nova Scotia.....	1
Life.....	6	New York.....	29
		Ohio.....	36
		Pennsylvania.....	32
		Poland.....	1
		Rhode Island.....	1
		South Wales.....	1
		Scotland.....	2
		Sweden.....	1
		Sandwich Islands.....	1
		South America.....	1
		Tennessee.....	5
		Virginia.....	5
		Vermont.....	2
		Wisconsin.....	10
Total.....	349	Total.....	349

OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Laborers.....	100	Brick masons.....	12
Farmers.....	86	Reporter.....	1
Peddler.....	1	Trunk makers.....	12
Engineers.....	10	School teachers.....	29
Sign painter.....	1	Travelling salesmen.....	4
Shoe-makers.....	3	Gambler.....	1
Baker.....	1	Cigar-makers.....	5
Musician.....	1	Book keepers.....	2
Printers.....	2	Cabinet maker.....	1
Clerks.....	4	Insurance agents.....	4
Coal miners.....	8	Moulders.....	3
Cooks.....	9	Sawyer.....	1
Glazier.....	1	Dentist.....	1
Carpenters.....	9	Plasterers.....	3
Railroad men.....	17	Hostler.....	1
Butchers.....	4	Cooper.....	1
Painters.....	2	Merchant.....	1
Stone masons.....	1	Photographer.....	1
Tailors.....	3	Physicians.....	3
Teamster.....	1	Firemen.....	3
Music dealer.....	1	Elocutionist.....	1
Barbers.....	10	Boiler-maker.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	3	Plumbers.....	2
Telegraph operator.....	1	Bar tender.....	1
Hotel waiters.....	6	Wood carvers.....	2
Saloon-keepers.....	2	Bootblack.....	1
Real estate agent.....	1	Harness-maker.....	1
Dyer.....	1	Sailor.....	1
Book agent.....	1		
Tinner.....	1	Total.....	349

COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED, AND NUMBER FROM EACH.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Pottawattamie.....	36	Des Moines.....	15
Polk.....	39	Carroll.....	6
Warren.....	6	Clarke.....	1
Shelby.....	10	Louisia.....	1
Marion.....	10	Monroe.....	3
Wapello.....	23	Greene.....	7
Audubon.....	6	Union.....	11
Lee.....	12	Keokuk.....	4
Jasper.....	5	Mahaska.....	10
Cass.....	15	Decatur.....	5
Van Buren.....	3	Madison.....	4
Mills.....	14	Adair.....	2
Poweshiek.....	7	Page.....	3
District of Iowa.....	5	Guthrie.....	4
Muscatine.....	5	Wayne.....	3
Davis.....	6	Lucas.....	4
Henry.....	17	Washington.....	2
Fremont.....	6	Taylor.....	2
Dallas.....	6	Boone.....	5
Jefferson.....	1	Johnson.....	2
Scott.....	2	Woodbury.....	4
Appanoose.....	4		
Crawford.....	4	Total.....	349
Montgomery.....	9		



DIFFERENT CRIMES COMMITTED.

CRIMES.	Number.	CRIMES.	Number.
Larceny.....	110	Breaking and entering.....	11
Burglary.....	85	Assault to rob.....	1
Obtaining money by false pretense.....	14	Forgery and uttering.....	6
Arson.....	1	Bigamy.....	5
Larceny from dwelling in night time.....	4	Adultery.....	8
Uttering a forged instrument.....	9	Grave robbery and conspiracy.....	2
Forgery.....	31	Violating U. S. postal laws.....	1
Burglary, arson and assault to murder.....	4	Selling mortgaged property.....	1
Robbery.....	11	Larceny and burglary.....	1
Assault to commit rape.....	8	Cheating by false pretense.....	7
Incest.....	5	Larceny at fire.....	4
Murder, 1st degree.....	2	Keeping house of ill-fame.....	1
Murder.....	4	Seduction.....	2
Murder, 2d degree.....	5	Embezzlement.....	4
Manslaughter.....	6	Larceny from dwelling.....	4
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Assault to commit manslaughter.....	1	Rape.....	1
Perjury.....	1	Highway robbery.....	1
Defilement.....	1	Obstructing R. R. track.....	1
Malevolent threats.....	1	Mayhem.....	2
Larceny from person.....	7		
Passing counterfeit money.....	4	Total.....	349

IN CONFINEMENT.

Maximum.....	430
Minimum.....	300
Average age, 29 years, 8 months, 10 days.	
Average sentence, 2 years, 9 months, 29 days.	
Daily average in confinement for period.....	390

NUMBER DAYS CONVICT CONTRACT LABOR FOR EACH CONTRACT.

Iowa Farming Tool Company.....	67,466½
Fort Madison Chair Company.....	58,466
The Huiskamp Bros'. Company.....	51,802
Total.....	177,738½

TABLE No. III.

Statement showing the number received and discharged in each month during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1887.

MONTHS.	DISCHARGED.						RECEIVED.						LOSS.		GAIN.		Daily average per month.
	By pardon from the Governor.	Died.	Safe keepers discharged for trial.	By order of court for witness.	Sent to Hospital for Insane.	By order of court for new trial.	Transferred to Amamosa.	Received by conviction of court.	Safe keeping.	Recaptured and returned.	Returned by order of court.	Returned by order of Supreme Court.	Excess discharged.	Excess received.			
1885—July.....	9	1	4	1				8	1				4		4	409	
August.....	17	1	1	1				12					12		3	369	
September.....	21	1	1	1	3			24		1			5		8	384	
October.....	13							16					3			387	
November.....	15	2	1	1				20			1		3			398	
December.....	9	1	1	1				31					10			400	
1886—January.....	10	5	1	1				19					6			413	
February.....	15					8		11					4			424	
March.....	6							12					23			417	
April.....	12	1				20		12		2			8			409	
May.....	15	2						19					3			391	
June.....	18							12					8			392	
July.....	16	2						19					2			386	
August.....	18							12					16			372	
September.....	10	3						13					12			367	
October.....	7	1	5					24					9			374	
November.....	11	1						18					3			371	
December.....	15	1						14					2			371	
1887—January.....	11							14					12			380	
February.....	5	1						17					3			385	
March.....	6							14					2			379	
April.....	13							17					3			379	
May.....	18	1						11					7			378	
June.....	14	1						6					13			365	
Total.....													123			71	



TABLE No. IV.  
Statement showing the daily lock-up for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1887.

DATE.	July, 1885.	August, 1885.	September, 1885.	October, 1885.	November, 1885.	December, 1885.	January, 1886.	February, 1886.	March, 1886.	April, 1886.	May, 1886.	June, 1886.	July, 1886.	August, 1886.	September, 1886.	October, 1886.	November, 1886.	December, 1886.	January, 1887.	February, 1887.	March, 1887.	April, 1887.	May, 1887.	June, 1887.	
1.....	410	407	396	384	369	354	343	332	321	310	299	288	277	266	255	244	233	222	211	200	189	178	167	156	145
2.....	409	406	395	383	368	353	342	331	320	309	298	287	276	265	254	243	232	221	210	199	188	177	166	155	144
3.....	408	405	394	382	367	352	341	330	319	308	297	286	275	264	253	242	231	220	209	198	187	176	165	154	143
4.....	408	404	394	383	368	353	342	331	320	309	298	287	276	265	254	243	232	221	210	199	188	177	166	155	144
5.....	408	404	394	383	368	353	342	331	320	309	298	287	276	265	254	243	232	221	210	199	188	177	166	155	144
6.....	411	403	394	383	368	353	342	331	320	309	298	287	276	265	254	243	232	221	210	199	188	177	166	155	144
7.....	410	403	397	389	383	374	365	356	347	338	329	320	311	302	293	284	275	266	257	248	239	230	221	212	203
8.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
9.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
10.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
11.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
12.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
13.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
14.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
15.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
16.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
17.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
18.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
19.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
20.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
21.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
22.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
23.....	410	399	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	397
24.....	409	400	397	401	399	405	417	421	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430
25.....	409	399	397	400	399	405	416	419	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
26.....	409	397	396	395	397	405	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420
27.....	410	397	395	397	397	405	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420	416	420
28.....	408	397	391	397	397	404	422	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
29.....	408	397	391	397	397	404	422	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
30.....	408	397	391	397	397	404	422	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	420
31.....	408	396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	12692	12369	11849	12333	11932	12401	12809	11895	12966	12282	12151	11781	11689	11551	11010	11604	11140	11330	11519	10644	11941	11388	11748	10961	
Average	403	399	395	398	398	400	413	425	417	410	392	393	387	373	367	374	371	366	372	380	385	380	379	365	

Largest, 430, February 20, 1886.  
Smallest, 360, June 30, 1887.  
Total convict days, 284,322.  
Average daily for two years, 390.

TABLE No. V.

Table showing punishment of convicts in Iowa Penitentiary, and number of days lost by punishment during the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1887.

MONTHS.	JULY 1, 1885, TO JUNE 30, 1886.			JULY 1, 1886, TO JUNE 30, 1887.		
	Average number of convicts.	Number of punishments.	Number days labor lost by punishment.	Average number of convicts.	Number of punishments.	Number days labor lost by punishment.
July.....	409	15	20	386	20	13
August.....	399	17	32	372	18	17
September.....	394	19	38	367	12	26
October.....	397	12	19	374	10	8
November.....	398	13	22	371	13	17
December.....	400	12	28	366	9	6½
January.....	413	19	27	371	12	22½
February.....	424	13	49	380	8	9
March.....	417	16	26	385	9	16
April.....	409	15	15	379	12	23
May.....	391	14	39½	378	11	21
June.....	392	15	6¼	365	12	22
Total.....	403	322	374	146	211	

Average number punishments from July 1, 1885, to June 30, 1886, per month, 15.  
Average number punishments from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887, per month, 12.  
Average number of days lost by each punishment during the first fiscal year, 17-9.  
Average number of days lost by each punishment during the second fiscal year, 13-29.  
Percentage of punishments to total number of convicts on hand during the first fiscal year, one eighth of one per cent.  
Percentage of punishments to total number of convicts on hand during the second fiscal year, one tenth of one per cent.



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, }  
 FT. MADISON, July 1, 1887. }

COL. G. W. CROSLY, *Warden*:

SIR—During the year ending June 30, 1885, I was so fortunate as to report to you the remarkable good sanitary condition of this prison. I am very happy to now report to you a still more favorable result.

During the two years ending June 30, 1885, 1,636 cases of sickness were treated here in the hospital, causing the loss of 4,865 working days, or a daily average of 2.24 cases of sickness, with a loss of 6.66 labor days, with an average of 392 prisoners; or a daily percentage of 0.57 cases of sickness, with 1.70 days labor lost.

During the last two years, ending June 30, 1887, 1,375 cases of sickness, with a loss of 3,889 days, were treated, or a daily average of only 1.88 cases with 5.32 days loss, with an average of 390 prisoners; that is a percentage of only 0.49 cases and 1.37 days loss; and this all under the unfavorable circumstances that at least one and one half per cent of the prisoners, when sent here, are afflicted with disease, such as is the consequence of vice and dissipation, syphillis, and the germ of consumption and heart disease; and it is a well established fact that heart disease will develop and increase in confinement, be it in prison, garrison, or any such place. Then another class of prisoners, through remorse and grief, become so despondent and broken down in spirits that they either become mentally deranged or mentally or physically weakened, and for want of energy to arouse themselves will gradually grow worse, and in spite of all remedies will die.

With the varied machinery in the different work-shops, the prisoners receive many wounds and injuries. During the last two years these cases amounted to 124, with 504 days work lost. Furthermore, it is advisable, prudent and humane to give one or a few days rest to prisoners who have worked for a long time at one and the same work. They are not sick, but tired. All these are included in the above stated number of cases (1,375); should we subtract these and the wounded, we have a still better result; a result of which you certainly can be proud.

An examination as to the cause of this happy result, points to the many improvements made in shops and other buildings, and the wise rules and means adopted by you to further the health of the prisoners, among which the following are the most prominent:

The erection of ventilators and fans in the shops, carrying the fine particles of steel, iron, wood and leather from the machinery and workers into the air, and drawing fresh, pure and cool air to them. The sprinkling of the yard and buildings with water during hot days and nights, whereby the temperature is lowered from five to seven degrees. During the excessive dry and hot weather of this year we had only two or three cases where men were overheated, and all of them mild cases. The bath-house is another improvement, tending to make the men more healthy and comfortable, and is much used. All these means and others combined, with the variety of the most healthy and nourishing diet, properly prepared and adapted to the season, and the scrupulous cleanliness exercised all over the prison, and the willingness of the contractors to select fitting men for the different work, and to exchange them, if needed, to more suitable work; all these means and measures combined have contributed to the happy result, upon which I heartily and sincerely congratulate you.

Though our sick list has materially decreased our death rate is double that of the last preceding two years, but from unavoidable and natural causes.

There has been ten (10) deaths, six (6) of which were caused by consumption, one (1) of Bright's disease, one (1) of valvular disease of heart, one (1) of heart and brain disease, caused by continued self-abuse, and one (1) of epilepsy. All of these incurable diseases were in many instances partly or fully developed when the men were committed.

*First.* No. 3881, Jack Wilson, committed January 5, 1884; died July 28, 1885; 19 years old, of consumption.

*Second.* No. 3684, James McMimimon, committed February 2, 1883; died August 14, 1885; age, 21 years, of anæmia and consumption.

*Third.* No. 4110, A. C. Benton, committed March 27, 1885; died October 27, 1885, of Bright's disease; age, 53 years.

*Fourth.* No. 3696, Benjamin McConkey, committed February 15, 1883; died November 24, 1885, of marasmus and phthisis; age, 34 years.



*Fifth.* No. 4046, Geo. Monroe, committed December 1, 1884; died November 29, 1885, of phthisis pulmonalis; age, 29 years.

*Sixth.* No. 4095, R. C. Johnson, committed January 15, 1885; died April 15, 1886, of valvular disease of heart; age, 48 years.

*Seventh.* No. 3268, Thomas Devaney, committed December 28, 1880; died May 26, 1886, of phthisis pulmonalis; age, 27 years.

*Eighth.* No. 4163, Robert Neville, committed July 11, 1885; died October, 4, 1886, of heart, brain and spinal disease, caused by continued self abuse; age, 25 years.

*Ninth.* No. 3822, James Hall, committed November 12, 1883; died February 28, 1887, of phthisis pulmonalis; age, 29 years.

*Tenth.* No. 3648, Fountain W. George, committed May 16, 1882; died May 31, 1887, of epilepsy; age, 52 years.

There are now in the hospital, as incurable, one (1) insane, one (1) consumptive, and one (1) in a typhoid state, with very little vitality, caused by continued self-abuse, (since died;) also several cases more or less severe of hæmoptysis. Our hospital is supplied with all the instruments and medicines for any emergency, and in every other respect furnished with all necessities and comforts in your power. The following is a list of insane convicts sent to the hospital for insane from July 1, 1885 to June 30, 1887.

*First.* No. 3980, James Ryan, October 27, 1885.

*Second.* No. 4041, Charles Whipple, October 27, 1885.

*Third.* No. 3884, James Upson, October 27, 1885.

*Fourth.* No. 3174, Peter Van der Werf, December 29, 1885.

*Fifth.* No. 4188, Charles Fields, March 8, 1836.

*Sixth.* No. 3742, Norman Clark, April 18, 1886.

*Seventh.* No. 4457, Michael Kartel, March 31, 1887.

As stated above, we have one (1) insane in the hospital. He does not cause much trouble, because he is not often unruly, but I think he is incurable. There are some others here, mostly doing some light work, who are only temporarily insane and troublesome, but have to be strictly watched. The proper place for these would be the hospital for the insane.

And now, sir, permit me to express my gratitude to you and your subordinates. I have served in my present capacity as Surgeon and Physician to this Prison eighteen years, and though I have always done my duty or meant to do it, under the four different wardens, I have never performed them as cheerfully as I have done the last two years, because I have the good will, encouragement and assistance of

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the Deputy Warden, the Hospital Steward, the guards, and also of the contractors, who have all been very kind and considerate to me, and have aided me to do justice to the prisoners as well as to the contractors and the Institution as far as I knew how. The absolute confidence you have shown me, your cheerful kindness toward me, and the willingness with which you supplied all my requisitions and carried out any suggestions of mine, will always be thankfully remembered by

Your very respectful servant,

AUGUSTUS W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D.,

*Surgeon and Physician to Iowa State Penitentiary.*



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY, }  
 FORT MADISON, July 1, 1887. }

COL. G. W. CROSLY, *Warden*:

SIR—In submitting a report of the religious and educational work of this Institution for the two years just closed, I do so with devout recognition of the fact that all truly evangelizing influence and effort has its source, its daily inspiration, and its final success in Him who is the God of our life and of our salvation, and that the human part of this work, while inexpressibly full of responsibility and blessedly full of privilege, is yet a very humble part. And not only when viewed in its relation to the supreme source of help, but in its relation to human co-operation and assistance—both indirect and direct—the Chaplain's individual work, broad as is its reach, and varied as are its duties, is still in some of its aspects but a modest factor in a great work. A larger realization of the relations of my work, as dependent upon the moral atmosphere and moral hygiene of the prison, as well as a keener appreciation of the importance of certain departments of the work itself, has come to me during this my second experience as Chaplain of this prison. The thought of the comprehensiveness of God's plan for the moral instruction and moral uplifting of human souls is growing upon me. Not more true is it that adverse circumstances and evil influences have contributed their blended potency for the downfall of the men committed to our care, than it is that good influences must blend and good agencies conspire together, in a mission of helpfulness, in order to effect their rising again. As I have contemplated this co-operation of the helpful conditions and active assistance now enjoyed, and the far greater pressure of uplifting influence that might be brought to bear, I find inspiration and hope in the largeness of the possibilities of the situation in the direction of the reformation of criminals, especially criminals of the class usually found in a largely rural State like Iowa. And I recognize as worthy of earnest consideration from our legislators and all intelligent and practical citizens the measurelessness of the gain

to the State when such possibilities shall become actualities. I am discovering with clearer and clearer recognition the responsiveness of human nature to a discipline of firmness tempered by kindness, and to a gospel which is the revelation of love incarnated in divine fullness and tenderness in the Lord Jesus Christ, and incarnated in some humble measure in His every sincere disciple. And while never forgetting that the gospel and the gospel only, is the power of God unto salvation, I see also a profound significance in that other scripture which says: "The Law is our Schoolmaster to bring us to Christ." I see in the prison situation as well as elsewhere, that in God's order for accomplishing the instruction and salvation of men, law precedes gospel—that discipline goes before doctrine. I realize very forcibly that hard labor and the reign of law in prison, and its enforcement with much of military exactness, yet, accompanied with a thoroughly kind and generous treatment of the men, are conditions not only wholesome and helpful, but absolutely necessary to the most successful prosecution of distinctively reformatory work. And inexpressibly as I value the direct assistance rendered my work by the officers and teachers of the Sabbath school—by representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through their flower mission and otherwise, and by many Christian workers and evangelizing organizations, I value our industry and discipline no less. And when the progress of a feverish popular movement, nominally against contract labor, but really against convict labor, is causing me to stand face to face with a possible destruction of these morally healthful conditions, and I am compelled to contemplate, as a possible situation, reformatory work in a prison that had become a moral lazaretto, as the result of enforced idleness, I am inclined to consider much of this agitation as the mere "gush" of a sentimentality which is as far removed from real kindness to the subjects of reformatory work as it is from an intelligent appreciation of the situation. The hard sense of healthy humanity has never withheld its "amen" from either the letter or the spirit of a sentence to "hard labor." I have not under consideration here any aspect of this question, save the reformatory aspect, and I wish, as a prison Chaplain, to express my profound appreciation of *hard work* as a means of grace, as the truest kindness to men who hitherto have imagined that they could not perform hard manual labor and therefore, that it was necessary that they must resort to "sharp practice" and crime as a means of getting a livelihood. As



one who has almost invariably had full and free conversation with our men after their discharge, I wish to testify that the cases are rare exceptions, where ex-convicts from this Penitentiary make complaint of hardships being wrought upon them by work. With nine out of ten, the hardship is experienced in days of idleness. When statesmen shall have fully considered the reaction of inaction, and its inevitable results in moral enfeeblement and physical flabbiness, they will appreciate the fact the supreme danger of the prison situation is idleness, and that a prison that fulfills its mission must, by a system of compulsory education, teach men first of all the absolutely fundamental doctrine that "if any man will not work neither shall he eat."

It was a favorite saying of the late J. G. Holland that a man "must be a MAN before he can be a Christian." In the absence of moral tension, Christian character is an impossibility; and healthy tension of moral fiber is impossible in the absence of industry. Character and laziness cannot co-exist. Feeling as intensely as I do the vital importance of the place which hard work holds as a reformatory agency, I could not be true to myself in making this report without uttering a humble word of protest against any such haste in legislation on this point as might be demanded by popular clamor rather than by sturdy common sense. To imperil prison industry as a reformatory agency and retard the work of making good citizens out of many of our convicts, and all for the sake of counteracting the infinitesimal influence that the out put of prison manufacture has upon the manufacturing industries of the country, would be both a blunder and a crime. In connection with this estimate of the value which is to be placed upon enforced industry as a morally sanitary condition, I wish to express my appreciation of two or three other items that make large contributions of influence in the work of reform. The first I have incidentally anticipated. I mean the respect which the men feel for the justice and thoroughness with which necessary discipline is enforced, and the gratitude which they feel for the considerate kindness which with thoughtful industry is constantly weaving itself into this firm warp of discipline. Were this report addressed to another than yourself, I should feel freer than I now do to express myself. As it is I will only say that this true paternalism in prison discipline exercised by yourself and your conspicuously kind and firm Deputy Warden, and the wisely thoughtful ministry of Christian sympathy and encouragement unobtrusively and unceasingly carried forward by Mrs. Crosley, which gives to her the place of a

mother in the almost worshipful gratitude of the men to whom her kindness has come—unite to transform in some measure, the lonesome desolation of prison life into the atmosphere of a home. How kindly and healing such an atmosphere is to patients in a moral hospital, who have strayed as far from the hallowed and health giving influence of home life as they have from the innocence of childhood, the thoughtful will not need to be told. I have the privilege of bringing the gospel to men whose hearts have been softened by a daily breathing in of something of its spirit. Nor can I fail to value the refining and softening influence of tasteful and attractive surroundings, which you have made in your care to provide to the fullest measure practicable.

At an inconsiderable expense the chapel has been made, in effect, a new room. Its suggestions and its influence upon the finer feelings are now in harmony with penitence and praise and prayer.

The school-room has been transferred from a cramped and dismal and uncongenial place, into a capacious, bright and cheerful room, that bespeaks pleasure as well as progress for the classes that assemble in it from night to night.

It is almost superfluous for me to say that the gain thus secured in the seating capacity of the school-room and in the spirit of the school, will much more than compensate for the loss of time incurred in making the improvements. Only second to this has been the improvement made by the removal of the prison library from cramped and damp and dismal quarters in the lower story of the school building, to a new and larger and better arranged and better finished and well lighted room in the second story. This change of quarters and an addition to the library of nearly 1,200 volumes within the past year, will, I hope, mark a new era in the efficiency of the library as a reformatory agency.

Coming here at the beginning of your present term of office, I found a very large number of valuable books, selected with painstaking care by my predecessor, and admirably adapted to guide and help the convicts to a better life, but largely unread.

I began cautiously to make suggestions as to choice of books, to the men, both publicly and privately, and have been happily disappointed in the result. The advice which I offered, but never urged, has always been kindly received, and not unfrequently asked for. I have a new and vastly larger appreciation of the practicability of utilizing a prison library as a means of bringing men to better hopes,



and purposes. Men whom I am unable to interest in religious reading, can, in many cases, be lead to form a taste for natural science, or history, or other departments more tonic than the fiction to which undisciplined minds and unawakened moral natures usually gravitate. In the department of science and technics, we have added 130 volumes, a few of which on the practical applications of steam and electricity, I had my attention called to by his Excellency, Governor Larrabee.

The old library had grown by accretions, and was conspicuously defective in classification. The entire library—old and new—I have classified under the following heads, each class containing the number of volumes set opposite to it:

Books of standing privilege, including bibles, school books, scripture promises, prayer books, hymn books, etc., volumes .....	1,258
Helps to a better life; being books especially adapted to the spiritual crisis which comes to most convicts when the overwhelming realization of their situation first dawns upon them after coming here, volumes .....	423
Lectures, sermons and practical talks, volumes.....	211
Biblical Literature, Church History and Christian Evidences, volumes .....	443
Science and Technics, volumes.....	353
History, volumes .....	353
Discovery, Exploration and Archaeology, volumes .....	66
Travel and adventure, volumes.....	170
Biography, volumes .....	372
Poetry, volumes .....	97
Fiction, volumes .....	1,308
Miscellaneous, volumes .....	421
German books, volumes.....	69
Books of reference, volumes .....	16
Total number of bound volumes .....	5,560

I have been both surprised and gratified at the amount and character of the reading done by some of our men.

Access to such a library, with regular hours for reading, results, in many cases, in the awakening of thirstings for knowledge which open to them new worlds of thought and interest and ambition and hope, and cause their natures to throb with the pulsings of a new life. The greatly needed changes and improvements in the school-room delayed the opening of the night school until the last week in December. From that time we had school regularly five nights in the week until the first of May. The school is divided into three grades; the elementary grade coming out Monday and Thursday evenings, the intermediate Tuesdays and Fridays, and the highest class, whose members being sufficiently advanced to study to advantage in their

cells and so take longer lessons, were brought out for recitation only once a week, on Wednesday night. Of the two hours spent in the recitation room, 40 minutes were devoted to writing, 40 to reading and spelling, and 40 to arithmetic.

The attendance during the long evenings was excellent; the maximum number present at any session being 36. The entire enrollment for the year was 138. The discipline of the school was easy and the progress, all things considered, was encouraging.

We have men exceptionally bright and men exceptionally dull. As a rule the men most needing the advantages of the school are under average in brightness, and, having neglected to acquire either knowledge or mental discipline in earlier life, they begin the battle with an untempered and rusty blade. That marked rapidity or retentiveness in the acquisition of knowledge should attend the efforts of this class, is not to be expected. Simplicity and clearness and repetition must needs characterize their teacher's work, and by his own patience and hope he must inspire the same disposition in his pupils; for this class of men are especially prone to discouragement. This need I have sought to meet. With something of trial, in dealing with these men whose progress is, at times, almost imperceptible, there is at the same time a sacred pleasure in supplying hope to men who themselves have so little. On the other hand, I have pupils in all grades, and especially in the highest class, whose progress is so gratifying that it is a constant luxury to teach them. In the prison Sunday school there is nothing new, save that we have established a teachers' meeting for the better equipment of ourselves for our work. Eternity alone can measure the results of the faithful and self-sacrificing efforts of our teachers, who from Sabbath to Sabbath put their hearts as well as their time and strength into this truly missionary work. As the majority of these teachers are ladies in middle life, and not strong enough to walk the long distance that intervenes between their homes and the prison, and have not conveyances of their own, it is a self evident necessity that some means of conveying them to and from the school be provided by the State. I wish to express my hearty thanks to the Prisoners' Aid Society for the generous and valuable assistance which "out of their poverty" they have rendered us in this respect during the last biennium.

We have greatly missed the presence and services of former Superintendents, Mr. E. A. Gibbs and Mr. M. T. Butterfield, and of Mrs. Butterfield, who was equally conspicuous for devotion and efficiency



as a teacher. But new workers are taking the places that have been vacated, and the school is prospering. Mr. Samuel Doyle is now Superintendent.

The attendance has ranged from 135 to 183, with an average of about 150 pupils and sixteen teachers.

The school opens at two o'clock and closes at three.

During the remainder of the day and evening I have usually found from two to four hours to spend in the cell-room in personal conversation with the convicts. This time ordinarily suffices to visit the men on two out of the six ranges, bringing me in contact with each man once in three weeks in this particular way. This contact, in exceptional cases of indifference, amounts to little more than a salutation, and in exceptional cases of spiritual distress or of earnest inquiry after the truth, amounts to a prolonged interview. Usually it is limited to a few words of kind interest and of guidance in reading, and particularly in bible reading, and of encouragement to better purposes and hopes, and a more earnest struggle for a better life.

I have sought earnestly to impress upon the men the necessity of forgetting their worry and their revenges, and devoting their energies to the only wise and worthy purpose that can occupy them, namely the making the best of a situation which can bring them neither pleasure nor honor nor money, but can find its only compensation in their becoming wiser and better men. These conversations on the part of the men are almost invariably conducted in a kindly and appreciative spirit, and with a modesty and courteousness of bearing that would do credit to the average young man outside of prison walls, and which affords sad evidence that the so called better classes are gradually increasing their proportionate contributions to the ranks of crime.

One of the most sacred and interesting parts of my work is the daily visiting of the patients in the hospital. I am now greatly aided in this work by "Silent Comforters" or wall rolls containing appropriate scripture tests in large type. I have in use seven of these, the positions of some of which I adjust from day to day according to the position of the beds that are occupied by the sick, and on each of the rolls I turn a leaf each day.

A chaplain must get hold of hearts before he can most effectually influence them.

The value, to him, of a close personal acquaintance with the individual men, cannot be over-estimated.

I greatly prize opportunities for better securing this intimate knowledge of, and closer hold upon men, whether found in the hospital or in the contact of the school-room, or in Sabbath School or work shop. I greatly value the privilege you have given me of taking men to my office for personal interview. Some of these interviews have resulted in a personal surrender, then and there, to the Lord Jesus Christ. I cannot express the sacredness of the enjoyment I have found in the cases where such results have followed.

A little more than one half of our men take weekly secular papers; a very few take dailies, and a few, religious papers.

Names of new subscribers and renewals I send out monthly or semi-monthly, when necessary.

In my judgment it would be a wise expenditure of a very small part of our abundant library fund, if suitable periodicals were taken for those unable to provide for themselves. By many of the men even second-hand religious papers are greatly prized. This demand greatly exceeds my supply. Papers turned over to me are placed upon the reading tables of the hospital and State shops. Through these and other means, which I cannot now stop to mention, I have sought to occupy and instruct and win the men under my care, that the gospel humbly presented by me might have the better access to their hearts.

Of the preaching service I need say but little. With your accustomed carefulness to have direct personal knowledge of every department of prison work, you have quite regularly lent the encouragement of your presence at that service, and have heard for yourself. I have sought to present fact rather than theory, and have constantly sought to give especial prominence to the greatest facts in the religious experience of mankind, namely that *sin damns*, and that *Christ saves*.

These truths I have sought to illustrate and enforce, and it has been a pleasure to me, while intensely tenacious of these essentials, to be at liberty to ignore the minor points upon which evangelical denominations divide.

Our men as you know are unusually good listeners, and I have reason to believe that many of them lay the truth deeply to heart. On entering upon my duties I found the social meeting greatly increased in attendance, but sadly deteriorated in quality, since my



former acquaintance with it. It had become largely an occasion for speech-making; and a few, and those in part men whose daily conduct was least consistent with their professions, seemed to a great extent to monopolize the meeting. The speech-making abuse has been largely corrected, and the meeting now is held monthly, with an average attendance of ninety. I regard a social meeting in some form as indispensable to the fullest efficiency of my work, as a place where hearts burdened beyond endurance can find relief in making common cause of their sorrows and struggles and hopes.

I wish to say in closing, that I recognize two crises, as common to the experience of most convicts: the first occurring soon after he comes to us, when he fully realizes what it means to be in prison. This is pre-eminently the Chaplain's opportunity—as indeed it is—as all human extremity is God's opportunity. The second comes almost immediately upon the convicts discharge from the prison. How serious, and often how sad, this crisis is you know full well. If there is a situation that upon the ground of both pity and enlightened policy ought to claim the attention of the true statesman, it is this. Society can no more afford to be indifferent as to what becomes of the ex-convict than a man can afford to be indifferent to the decay of bruised tissue of his own body, when the decay may possibly be accompanied by gangrene and blood poison. The spirit of lawlessness has already too largely vitiated the tissues of the body politic to make it safe for us to be unconcerned whether our hundreds of ex-convicts shall become anarchists or good citizens. It ought to be a matter of very grave concern to our legislators whether men shall be bettered or embittered by their confinement here, and by their subsequent treatment. With the country flooded with men seeking for work, an ex-convict's case is almost hopeless, unless some friendly hand is reached out to him to afford him the only true help that can be given him, namely: a chance to help himself. Unless this is done he is liable to be snubbed and cold-shouldered on every application for employment, until he becomes discouraged and desperate, and goes back again to crime.

My office closely connects me with the Prisoners Aid Society. I heartily endorse its efforts. The one need of the ex-convict is work; and to find this for him, and take him to it, I understand to be the one proper mission of that society. The meagerness of the appropriations hitherto made to that work has to me been painful to contemplate. If we look at the significance of saving even a few men from

crime, and making them good citizens, the return is a hundred fold. Nearly all our men go from here to Burlington. A local organization and an office there would greatly facilitate this work of saving men to society, as well as to themselves, their friends, and to God.

It is my custom to ask each man, after he has been discharged, to celebrate the day of this liberation by signing a total abstinence pledge. Fully three fourths sign this declaration of their purposed independence of the drink habit. How many keep it God only knows.

I ask each man to write to me. About one fourth comply with the request. What these letters are you well know. I wish the scoffers at prison reform could read some of them.

Extended mention of personal indebtedness must be omitted for want of space, as must many other matters that would otherwise claim my attention. To my predecessor I am indebted for an example of zeal and painstaking in his work, and of personal kindness to the men, which won for him a warm place in their gratitude and affection, and thereby prejudiced the convicts in favor of the office, and so gained for me a vantage ground and a kindly welcome when I began my work. To the American Tract Society I am under obligations for 500 beautiful Christmas cards, and for other valuable donations of reading matter. To Rev. W. D. A. Matthews, and particularly to Mrs. Augusta Sheldon, of Chicago, I am indebted for 500 cards with scripture texts written upon them with her own hand. I am indebted to the "Bible and Fruit Mission," and to the "Jerry McAuley Mission," both of New York City, for generously supplying us with their respective publications. Of my appreciation of the Flower Mission, bringing to the convicts, by its gospel of beauty, the bright and saving truth that God so often repeats to us all, that our chastisements are for our profit, and that he sends them in love; and of the tender and powerful appeals of Mrs. M. J. Aldrich in connection with those services, I have spoken elsewhere. To Mrs. Montfort and other Christian ladies of Burlington; to the Y. M. C. A. of that place, and to participants in the Flower Mission from other places; to your devoted wife, for her constant and most efficient aid; to the Christian workers of Ft. Madison; and to all who on the Sabbath or on holidays have contributed to the profit or pleasure of our men, I return my heartiest thanks. I am indebted to yourself and Deputy Warden for many courtesies and for uniform kindness, as also to the guards for very many favors cheerfully rendered. With de-



vout gratitude to the Giver of all good for the privilege of having part in this work of rescuing the perishing, and for any measure of success that has attended the efforts I have put forth, in His strength.

I am very respectfully yours,

C. F. WILLIAMS,  
*Chaplain and Teacher.*