

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Warden of the Penitentiary

AT

ANAMOSA,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

JUNE 30, 1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER
1889.

BIENNIAL REPORT.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, }
ANAMOSA, IOWA, June 30, 1889. }

To his Excellency, WILLIAM LARRABEE, Governor of Iowa:

In presenting to you my report for the biennial period ending this date, I feel it to be proper and due myself to mention in the beginning some of the disadvantages under which I have labored.

Two years ago, in submitting my report, I asked for the following appropriations, viz.: Contingent and repair fund, \$5,000; construction fund, \$65,000. I asked for these amounts, knowing they were none too large to carry on to completion the buildings already begun, and to give profitable employment to the convicts under my charge. The appropriations made by the Twenty-second General Assembly for this institution were as follows: For contingent and repairs, \$3,000; for completion of department for criminal insane, \$15,000; to protect the unfinished walls of the department for females, \$2,000.

These amounts were wholly inadequate to carry on the work and keep the men employed. By very close figuring we were able to complete the department for insane and commenced to occupy the same on the 28th day of December, 1888. The appropriation made for this building was used in roofing, plastering, painting, heating apparatus, electric lights, etc. This was mostly work which required skilled and competent workmen to perform, and for this reason the number was limited which we could work to any advantage in its completion. This appropriation has all been drawn and expended.

BUILDING FOR FEMALES.

Of the amount appropriated to protect the unfinished walls of the building for female convicts, I have drawn \$1,201.22, leaving a balance of \$798.78 yet to be expended. This balance will be used within the next three months.

TEMPORARY BATH-HOUSE.

There was also appropriated the sum of \$1,000 for the purpose of constructing a temporary bath-house. After carefully considering the matter, I determined to utilize for that purpose a basement that was being but little used, believing it to be better and more economical than to construct a temporary building. This was done by flagging with stone, constructing the necessary drainage and fitting up with sixteen bath tubs. Each tub is supplied with both hot and cold water, and all are in separate stalls, so that it makes a very neat and convenient bath-room, and of sufficient capacity for the present needs of this institution. The total cost of these improvements was \$600.98, leaving of this appropriation an undrawn balance of \$399.02.

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

Of the amount appropriated for this fund I have drawn and expended \$1,672.67; balance undrawn, \$1,327.33. This balance will all be expended before another appropriation can be had. We have largely used this in repairing and extending sewers, and in such other manner as to accomplish the greatest amount of work with the least possible outlay. I respectfully refer you to the clerk's report, herewith submitted, for a full showing of the financial affairs of this institution.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

For the reason that the number of convicts in the penitentiary at Fort Madison was insufficient to fill the contracts, and for the further reason that we were unable to find profitable employment for all those confined here, the Executive Council wisely concluded to order a transfer to be made of twenty-five able-bodied men from this prison to that at Fort Madison. This transfer was made August 16, 1888. This, with the fact that the Council also ordered a large number of counties which had heretofore been contributing to this prison to send their convicts to Fort Madison, has largely reduced

the number in confinement at this prison, as the following figures will show:

Number in confinement June 30, 1887.....	315
Number in confinement June 30, 1889.....	224

INCREASE IN COST OF SUPPORT.

It will be noticed, by reference to the financial part of this report, that the cost per capita has increased to some extent during this biennial period over that of the preceding one. There are several reasons to account for this difference, viz.: 1st, It is an established fact that a large number of prisoners can be supported for a less amount per capita than a small number. 2d, It requires the same amount of fuel (which is a very important item in the expenses) to warm the cell-house and other buildings for a few, as it would for a large number. 3d, Fuel has been more expensive during this biennial period than the preceding one, freight being from twenty-five cents to fifty cents per ton higher; also the additional heat required for the building for insane has caused a much larger quantity of fuel to be used, while the number of convicts among which this additional expense must be divided was largely inferior to the number for preceding period. 4th, Some articles of food have been higher, noticeably coffee, flour and sugar. 5th, The insane, being what would be termed sick patients, cannot be confined to the same regular diet which is given to the sane or well prisoners, and for this reason it costs more to support them.

Notwithstanding I have had to contend with all of these disadvantages, it affords me pleasure to report that I have been able to support the prisoners in my keeping on less money than is allowed by law for that purpose, having found it unnecessary to draw from the State the amounts due for support during five months of this biennial period, amounting in the aggregate to \$12,748.29.

INSANE.

The department for criminal insane being finished and ready for occupancy, I notified your Excellency, as provided by law, and upon an order issued by you, I proceeded to Mt. Pleasant and Independence and transferred all convicts then being held in the hospitals of insane at those places to the insane department of this institution. On the 28th day of December, 1888, we received twenty-one from Mt. Pleasant, and on the 23d day of January, 1889, we received two from Independence. Since the last named

date, we have received into this department eight insane from Fort Madison Penitentiary, and also placed one of our own in that department, which makes a total of thirty-two criminal insane which we have had in our keeping during this period. Of this number, one (Martin McCormick), died, and one (James Tousant), whose time had expired as a convict, we transferred to the hospital at Independence, as provided by law.

CARE OF INSANE.

It was with some misgivings that I assumed the care of the insane, but with the able assistance of Dr. L. J. Adair, I am pleased to report that our management of them has been attended with reasonable success. There is a marked physical improvement in all, and a mental improvement in several since coming here. I think this is, in part, due to the large, commodious and well ventilated wards in which they are kept, together with the outdoor exercise which they are required to take daily. I wish to say that Dr. Adair, the prison physician, is untiring in his efforts to better the condition of these unfortunate men, and I sincerely believe that no one could do better.

FEMALE CONVICTS.

We are now occupying one ward of the department for insane as a prison for the female convicts. This is a great improvement over the rooms formerly occupied by them, but these quarters are not such as should be provided for that purpose. Our present law, which makes prostitution a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, has caused an increase in the number of female prisoners, and it will continue to increase still faster when the law is fully enforced. These female prisoners should not be kept in sight or hearing of the male prisoners. The reasons why will suggest themselves to the thoughtful.

I would recommend that the building for females (which is now under way of construction), be completed at the earliest time. We now have the foundation in and walls of the building all completed to top of basement story, and sufficient stone cut and ready to carry the walls one story above the basement. This story will be completed by first of next December. I am using for this purpose the money appropriated for the protection of these walls, believing that I can in this manner afford better protection than could be done otherwise, and at the same time be making substantial progress toward completing the building. In this way I have been

able to keep a large number of men employed, who would have been idle had I not adopted this plan. When completed, this department will be separated from the general prison by a twenty-seven foot wall, with no connecting passage into the main prison yard. It will be heated by means of underground pipes running from the boilers in the main prison-yard, so that it will not be necessary to employ any male prisoners in or about this building. In this manner it becomes as two prisons, entirely separated from each other, but under one management. This, I know, will greatly improve discipline in both departments, and will remove one obstacle which now stands in the way of a possible reform.

HOSPITAL.

We are also using one ward in the department for insane as a hospital for the sick of the general prison. The wisdom of this change cannot be disputed. Heretofore our hospital accommodations were poor. This change has given us an excellent hospital, light, cheerful, well ventilated, and with plenty of room, hot and cold water, with bath-tub and water-closet in connection, which makes it suitable and convenient for hospital purposes. We are but poorly supplied with furniture, and hope the coming legislature will give us the necessary appropriation to supply these wants.

HEALTH OF INMATES.

The general health of the convicts confined here during this biennial period has been good. For a full report upon the sanitary condition, etc., I respectfully refer you to the report of Dr. L. J. Adair, the Prison Physician.

DISCIPLINE.

Steady employment is a powerful factor in maintaining discipline, and idleness is a condition dreaded by all prison managers. At times many of our men have been idle, and we have been compelled to shift them about, doing odd jobs, in order to find any work for them to do. The decrease in our prison population has also reduced the guard force. For this reason we have at times been forced to permit squads of men who were employed in the prison-yard to work without a guard or overseer in charge of them. This should not be. Two convicts also escaped from the quarry during the month of May, 1889. This, no doubt, could have been prevented, or would not have been attempted, had the guard force

been sufficient. But, notwithstanding these disadvantages, our discipline has been good, and with but very few infractions of rules reported.

GOOD TIME LAW.

I will again make the same suggestion on this subject which I did in my report two years since, viz.: that the time earned by good behavior be increased for prisoners serving long-term sentences. My reasons for advocating this point are that, as a rule, these men are not the worst men we have in prison. It would also be a strong inducement for men to comply with the rules. Certainly no injustice could be done by such a law, for only those whose deportment is good would be benefited thereby.

THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

It is not an unusual occurrence for old offenders, men who have already served two or more terms in prison, to escape with a very light sentence by representing to the court that it is their first offense. As an illustration, we now have a man serving a nine-months sentence, who, we know, has served a five-year term in Joliet, and also a four-year term in this State. In another case, a man was returned here on a nine-month sentence who was still wearing the suit of clothes furnished him by the State when discharged from prison a short time before. These men both secured light sentences by claiming it to be their first offense. The only remedy I can suggest for this class of criminals, under our present laws, would be for the courts to require the accused to give a history of his past life before sentence is pronounced; have him give references, and take time to verify his statements; and if they prove untrue, or the prisoner refuses to give the desired information, then treat him as if he were known to be an habitual, and sentence him accordingly; for it may safely be presumed that he is an old offender, and dare not tell the truth. Ohio has adopted the minimum and maximum law, requiring the courts to sentence to the maximum, and giving a Board of Pardon the right to release on parole at any time after the minimum is served, if they deem the convict a safe person to be at liberty; or if they do not so regard them, they are required to serve the maximum, less the time allowed for good conduct. From all reports, this law is giving general satisfaction. Many penologists are favoring the indeterminate sentence as the best method to punish crime. Certainly something

should be done in this State to check the career of the professional criminals who are going from place to place committing their depredations, preferring to occasionally serve a short term in prison than to labor and earn an honest living. In my opinion, very few of this class of criminals are sentenced too long, while the majority are not sentenced long enough.

WHAT IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED BY THE CHAPLAIN.

I respectfully call the attention of your Excellency to the report of Chaplain William C. Gunn, which will be found elsewhere, and is full of interest. He is faithfully performing the duties pertaining to the position which he occupies, and is untiring in his efforts to better the condition of the convicts, mentally, morally, and spiritually. His school is well attended, and much good is being accomplished, many having been taught to read and write who could do neither when they came here. Separate services are held for the females, which requires two sermons each Sabbath, but this double duty is cheerfully performed by him. Neither does he forget the unfortunate insane, for he visits them daily, and administers to their wants in every possible manner. His influence is felt in and about the prison, and no doubt much good is being accomplished through his work.

I wish, also, to express my thanks publicly to Mrs. Gunn for her good work. She, as organist, leads the choir, and is the music-teacher for the prison, as well as assisting the Chaplain in many other ways with his work; these services being rendered without pecuniary compensation.

OUR NEEDS.

Work of some kind should be furnished for all. This prison is in an unfinished condition, and there should be no idleness among the convicts in this institution, with so much work waiting to be done. The building for females should be completed at once. The center building and shops should be erected; but this cannot be done without money, and it is to be hoped the coming legislature will supply this want. I also hope the Executive Council will restore to this prison the territory, which, by virtue of its location, properly belongs to it. The erection of a new smoke-stack is also necessary; the present one was constructed with a capacity for two boilers, but is now doing the work for four, and is entirely too small for the requirement. It would also be a matter of convenience and econ-

omy to put in a range and steam kettles in the department for insane; also steam kettles in the general prison; and many other changes are needed, which I cannot here mention. In view of these facts, I submit the following estimates of amounts which I think should be appropriated by the Twenty-third General Assembly for this institution:

For construction.....	\$60,000
For new range and steam kettles.....	1,000
For contingent and repair.....	6,000
For transportation of discharged convicts.....	1,300
For furniture for hospital.....	500

In conclusion, I wish to say much credit is due my foremen for the able manner in which they have assisted me in carrying on the work, and it is largely through their efficiency that the building for insane criminals now stands completed, and is one of the best public buildings in Iowa.

The officers and guards of this institution also have my thanks for the faithful performance of their duties and their gentlemanly deportment, both while on and off duty.

I also desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to your Excellency for the support, good advice and council which you have given me, and which has materially aided me in the discharge of my duties.

MARQUIS BARR, *Warden.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, W. C. Gunn, by Marquis Barr, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1889.

WILLIAM C. GUNN,
Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HON. M. BARR, *Warden:*

In reviewing the labors of the past two years, ending with June 30, 1889, it is a pleasure to recount the many tokens of mercy received from our Heavenly Father; and I believe that our experience goes to confirm, more fully than ever, the abiding conviction that what the gospel cannot do to regenerate and reform the wrong-doer, other agencies are not likely to accomplish.

SABBATH SERVICES.

We have two preaching services every Sabbath morning, immediately after breakfast (or 7½ o'clock); services in the chapel are held for the male prisoners. These services continue an hour and a half; the first hour being devoted to the more public worship of God, the last half hour to prayer and conference. In our preaching, we emphasize to the fullest extent of our ability, the two great commandments as given by our Savior: First, to love the Lord our God with all our heart, and soul, and mind, and strength. Secondly, to love our neighbors as ourself. We teach that these two commandments inculcate every duty that can be required of men. First, if we love the Lord our God supremely, this embraces every duty we owe our maker, *i. e.*, am I required to submit to God? How natural and easy to submit to one I supremely love. Am I required to repent of my sins? It is love which breaks the heart and melts it down in contrition for sin. Take the second commandment: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Only let this precept be acted upon in its full requirements, and there would be no necessity for bolts, nor bars, nor jails, nor penitentiaries, for love worketh no ill to his neighbor. I have never known a man or woman who ever incorporated these two commandments ever coming to prison, or who incorporated them after they came, ever returning again.

Our prayer-meetings are both interesting and profitable, and greatly appreciated by those for whom they are held; fully from one half to two thirds of the whole congregation remain, and many taking an active part.

At 10 o'clock we have preaching and prayer-meeting in the female department of the prison, occupying about an hour and a half. It is but just to myself to say that the undenominational idea has been carefully maintained throughout all of our exercises, and that all denominations are cordially welcomed to address us.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.

The Sabbath-school convenes at 2:30 p. m. Judge McCarn, a worthy christian gentleman, is still our superintendent. We have a good corps of faithful and prompt teachers from the different churches in the city. The Sabbath-school in the women's department is under the supervision of Mrs. Meader and Mrs. Dr. Sigworth. Excellent work and a full attendance are characteristic of both schools.

VISITATION.

In addition to preaching twice and taking charge of two prayer-meetings, and teaching a large class in the Sunday-school each Sabbath, I also visit every prisoner in his cell, and thus give him an opportunity to make any want known to me personally, either spiritual or temporal.

THE WOMEN CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The annual flower mission day is observed under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., the chief characteristics of which are, excellent addresses and singing. Each prisoner receives a beautiful bouquet of flowers; attached to each is a picture card, upon which is printed the society's motto, "Something Sweet, Something White, and Something Bright." The interest and success of this service is largely due to the local society, which is composed of the best and most cultivated ladies of our city.

HOLIDAYS.

Suitable services are held each holiday. Excellent speakers are secured, and music of a high order rendered by the choir, led by Mrs. W. C. Gunn, the organist.

THE DAY SCHOOL.

The privileges of the school are accorded only to the illiterate. Five afternoons in the week, immediately after dinner, the most illiterate, or those totally so, are gathered in the chapel, where they are taught to read, spell, write, and arithmetic. I am glad to say that most of them made commendable progress, so that at the close of the school year all could read and write fairly well, besides gaining some knowledge of the rudiments of arithmetic. We also furnished arithmetics, copy-books, geographies, and all kinds of school-books to all, in their cells, who would make good use of them, and rendered them such assistance as we could. Several prisoners, at their discharge, expressed their gratitude for the school privileges afforded them during their imprisonment. We have succeeded in our educational efforts to that extent that no male prisoner has left us who could not read and write.

LIBRARY.

Our library is in excellent condition. A new catalogue was published the past year, and an addition to the library of 400 volumes, besides upward of 500 volumes to replace those worn. There are now in the library 2,700 well selected volumes, suitable for all classes of readers, but especially helpful for the class for which they were purchased. Books are distributed twice a week. Large and valuable donations have been made to us by charitably disposed persons of excellent magazines and papers; many of the prisoners, out of their own funds, subscribe for, or receive from friends, daily and weekly newspapers and other standard publications, and those without money or friends receive, through the generosity of the proprietors of the Dubuque Telegraph, Des Moines Register, Oskaloosa Herald, Wyoming Journal, Christian Register, and Eldora Ledger, their weekly and daily journals.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

While our State is doing something for discharged prisoners, it is far from meeting their wants. It is much better economy for the State to help a discharged convict who earnestly desires to lead a life of honesty and industry, to obtain employment, than by indifference and false economy permit him to fall again, and then go through the costly process of re-arresting and reconvicting and re-commitment. During the past year, I received from the Iowa Prison Aid Association fifty dollars, to aid those discharged from

this prison; by it, *seven* persons were assisted and placed where they are all doing well. Not much can be done for the professional criminal, but this class is comparatively small, compared with the mass. My plea is for those who have been led astray through ignorance or evil associations, but who are not criminals at heart, and whose will-power has been strengthened and whose moral perceptions have been improved by their first experience in prison; many of them are poor and friendless. The stigma of the prison is upon them, the avenues of labor are closed against them on this account. The five dollars received as discharge money is soon spent, then comes despair and hopelessness, caused by repeated disappointment. The good resolutions and many efforts to resist temptation, like the morning dew, suddenly disappears. The descent to evil and vicious companionship, and ruin, almost a necessity. It is when released and the reformatory agencies are active and the good resolutions unbroken that a little help and advice is needed and most effective. I trust it shall not be withheld.

INCORRIGIBLE.

What shall be done with him? Year after year convicts are liberated from our prisons by expiration of sentence, that we know with almost absolute certainty will seize the first opportunity to commit some crime. They do not desire to earn an honest living; they return at once to their old haunts and their former associations, and recommence criminal career with wits sharpened by experience and greater caution gained by prisons, detection and punishment. A life of criminality with them is a matter of choice, not of necessity, and who persevere in it, not because to have served a term in prison prevents them from leading a reputable life thereafter, but because they prefer stealing as a means of livelihood to honest labor; and what is more wonderful, that at each commitment, the sentence is shorter and shorter. I asked an old offender who was then serving his fourth term, how it was that each sentence was shorter than the preceding one; his reply was, that when first arrested he did not know much, but now when arrested that he first *worked* the sheriff, then the prosecuting attorney, then the judge; that is how his sentence is shortened; and then, when he gets into prison, he works the officers, and not only gets the best and easiest place, but frequently a pardon.

They so school themselves they seldom transgress a prison rule; what they work for is not reformation, but that which will shorten their time. It seems to me that the indeterminate sentence, instead

of the time sentence, would obviate this—that it would effectually put an end to this repeating of crime and sentence, and save the State much needless expense. Some means should also be provided for the release, before the expiration of sentence (I mean time sentence), of all prisoners who show a willingness to obey the laws of their country, respect the rights of person and property of others. They should at once be discharged from further imprisonment. Nothing can possibly be gained by keeping them longer, but much may be lost.

In conclusion, let me express my hearty thanks to all the officers for their courtesies; to yourself for your regular attendance on all our religious services, and your hearty co-operation for the good of all concerned.

W. C. GUNN,
Chaplain and Teacher.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To MARQUIS BARR, *Warden*:

I have to report a very healthful condition of the prison for the biennial period just closed. There have been treated in hospital, since my last report, two hundred and eighty-one cases; this includes the whole number of insane transferred from Mount Pleasant, Independence, and Fort Madison. The completion of the criminal insane building, and removal of hospital, has done much to add to the comfort and cheerfulness of the sick. The arrangement of the wards are well calculated to give us ample light and ventilation. A few object to going into the building on account of the insane, and is probably a good objection in some cases. We have to record seven deaths: one of suicide, three of consumption, one of septicemia, one of stricture of pyloras, and one of abscess. We endeavor to care for the sick in the best manner possible; a day and a night nurse in constant attendance, whose duty it is to attend promptly to the wants and necessities of every case, and return to me every morning a complete report of the condition of each patient during the day or night, as the case may be. I desire to say for the two men we now have, that they perform their duty in a very satisfactory manner. I wish to commend them to you.

The Steward, Mr. Donald McKay, as also the night watch, Mr. John Robertson, are both very efficient and reliable for their respective places.

The criminal insane were transferred to this prison January 1, 1889. They are in wards accommodating eleven to the ward. We have two wards now in use, with a day attendant and a night attendant for each ward. So far, we have had very little trouble in the management of these men. Some are quiet and orderly; others noisy and very disorderly. We give them plenty of wholesome food, and do the best we can to keep them employed during the day. Besides the usual duty of keeping the wards and cells well

cleaned, and the work of the building, they are required to walk two hours in the forenoon and one hour in the afternoon of each day, in the inclosure, attended by their keepers, who are instructed to keep them at a brisk walk. This exercise has, in most cases, greatly improved their physical condition; at any rate, they are much more quiet, and sleep better, requiring very little sleeping medicine. I desire to thank you, as well as your efficient Deputy, and his assistant, for their promptness in furthering every care and consideration of those with whom they have to do. Personally, I thank you and them for their uniform courtesy to me, and also for many valuable suggestions to me.

Very respectfully,

LYMAN J. ADAIR.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL.	Number.	SURGICAL.	Number.
Typhoid fever.....	15	Hemorrhoids.....	1
Hemorrhage of lungs.....	1	Stricture.....	1
Bronchitis, acute.....	4	Strangulated hernia.....	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	5	Enlarged spleen.....	1
Diarrhea, chronic.....	5	Hydrocele.....	1
Diarrhea, acute.....	14	Lumbago.....	1
Rheumatism.....	9	Fistula.....	1
Indigestion.....	8	Varicocele.....	1
Neuralgia.....	4	Syphilis.....	1
Gollic, bilious.....	1	Ochritis.....	1
Intermittent fever.....	11	Phemoseles.....	1
Remittent fever.....	4	Hydrops, knee.....	1
Tonsillitis.....	1	Cystitis.....	1
Laryngitis.....	1	Necrosis tibia.....	1
Scabies.....	1	Postules.....	1
Phthisis, pulmonary.....	1	Abscess.....	1
Conjunctivitis.....	1	Erysipelas.....	1
Jaundice.....	1	Accidents.....	1
Constipation, chronic.....	4	Eczema.....	1
Pneumonia.....	2	Varicose vein.....	1
Mumps.....	2	Tuberculous of ankle joint.....	1
Indisposed and excused.....	40	Disease of lachrymal sac.....	1
Morphone habit.....	2	Insane.....	2
Facial paralysis.....	1	Tumors removed.....	4
Siftis, chronic.....	1	Amputation, fingers and toes.....	1
Phthisis abdominalis.....	1	Amputation, foot.....	1
Albuminuria.....	1	Operation for hydrocele.....	1
Cardiac hypertrophy.....	1		

CLERK'S REPORT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PENITENTIARY,
ANAMOSA, IOWA, June 30, 1889. }

To MARQUIS BARR, Warden:

SIR—I herewith submit my second report of the financial and statistical affairs of the Penitentiary at Anamosa, for the two years ending June 30, 1889.

Very respectfully yours,

D. H. LE SUEK, Clerk.

FINANCIAL REPORT,

From July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1889.

RECEIPTS

FOR GENERAL SUPPORT.

From State of Iowa	\$ 51,884.00
From United States	663.00
From sales	545.27
	<u>\$ 53,092.27</u>

FOR CONSTRUCTION.

From State of Iowa	\$ 27,270.14
From Hospital Insane	473.00
From sales	108.02
	<u>\$ 27,851.16</u>
For officers' and guards' salaries	54,097.98
For transportation fund	1,136.95
For visitors' fund	838.40
For contingent and repair fund	1,396.79
For Warden's house fund	144.10
For temporary bath-house fund	306.68
For construction of female wing fund	857.80
For Prisoners' Aid Association fund	487.30
For providential fund	96.12
For convicts	6,315.11
	<u>\$ 147,990.85</u>
Cash on hand July 1, 1887	9,055.13
	<u>\$ 156,045.98</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For general support	\$ 35,987.30
For construction	28,836.00
For officers' and guards' salaries	54,299.08
For transportation	1,080.34
For visitors' fund	792.68
For construction of female wing	1,183.77
For contingent and repairs	1,672.47
For temporary bath-house	699.26
For Warden's house	137.60
For Prisoners' Aid Association	487.50
For providential fund	96.12
For convicts	6,111.75
	<u>\$ 156,605.66</u>
	<u>\$ 6,850.30</u>
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1889	<u>\$ 156,003.08</u>

MONTHLY STATEMENT

Of receipts and expenditures of the Penitentiary at Anamosa from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1889:

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1887	\$ 3,104.50	\$ 2,271.86
August, 1887	5,003.20	1,851.47
September, 1887	0.44	1,062.37
October, 1887	3,804.55	3,231.90
November, 1887	2,540.05	2,472.19
December, 1887	3,001.57	1,355.18
January, 1888	0.35	3,621.38
February, 1888	2,874.04	2,245.26
March, 1888	3,124.02	2,947.50
April, 1888	2,743.25	1,909.66
May, 1888	2,963.88	1,801.37
June, 1888	30.45	1,225.86
July, 1888	2,662.39	2,465.57
August, 1888	2,944.80	1,458.83
September, 1888	2,411.04	1,706.02
October, 1888	7.05	2,563.63
November, 1888	2,925.00	2,756.44
December, 1888	2,357.32	2,410.00
January, 1889	2,469.00	2,772.97
February, 1889	2,883.22	1,910.58
March, 1889	2,428.64	2,129.60
April, 1889	2,396.37	2,702.22
May, 1889	2,285.80	1,709.50
June, 1889	2,399.65	1,301.02
	<u>\$ 53,361.26</u>	<u>\$ 53,387.30</u>
Balance July 1, 1887	9,054.21	
		<u>7,430.08</u>
Balance June 30, 1889	<u>\$ 62,717.47</u>	<u>\$ 62,717.47</u>

CONSTRUCTION FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1887.....	1,242.78	1,016.92
August, 1887.....	1,018.92	1,311.22
September, 1887.....	1,812.23	950.21
October, 1887.....	2.05	2,435.68
November, 1887.....	3,436.91	815.46
December, 1887.....	817.51	1,262.25
January, 1888.....	1,200.48	731.16
February, 1888.....	751.16	731.75
March, 1888.....	731.75	783.05
April, 1888.....	783.45	815.31
May, 1888.....	304.47	852.13
June, 1888.....	852.13	1,338.00
July, 1888.....	1,338.00	2,923.52
August, 1888.....	2,923.52	2,019.09
September, 1888.....	1,130.71	6,588.44
October, 1888.....	621.80	354.38
November, 1888.....	353.46	2,438.81
December, 1888.....	2,415.57	563.95
January, 1889.....	1.10	303.23
February, 1889.....		167.70
March, 1889.....		215.22
April, 1889.....	473.00	64.21
May, 1889.....		22.64
June, 1889.....	5.30	34.55
Balance July 1, 1887.....	\$ 27,050.16	\$ 28,830.00
Balance June 30, 1889.....		111.01
	\$ 28,947.01	\$ 28,947.01

OFFICERS' AND GUARDS' SALARY FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1887.....	2,541.07	2,500.44
August, 1887.....	2,541.07	2,441.67
September, 1887.....	2,541.07	2,541.67
October, 1887.....	2,541.07	2,301.47
November, 1887.....	2,391.67	2,263.67
December, 1887.....	2,501.67	2,441.67
January, 1888.....	2,441.67	2,201.45
February, 1888.....	2,391.67	2,391.67
March, 1888.....	2,391.67	2,241.67
April, 1888.....	2,541.07	2,283.43
May, 1888.....	2,391.42	2,301.67
June, 1888.....	2,391.67	2,393.67
July, 1888.....	2,393.67	2,229.17
August, 1888.....	2,229.67	2,061.57
September, 1888.....	2,091.07	1,972.92
October, 1888.....	1,972.92	2,029.17
November, 1888.....	2,029.17	2,033.43
December, 1888.....	2,033.43	1,972.92
January, 1889.....	1,972.92	2,225.00
February, 1889.....	2,225.00	2,273.00
March, 1889.....	2,273.00	2,256.25
April, 1889.....	2,256.25	2,295.00
May, 1889.....	2,225.00	2,225.00
June, 1889.....	2,225.00	2,173.00
Balance due July 1, 1887.....	\$ 54,697.98	\$ 54,200.08
Balance due June 30, 1889.....	1,718.48	1,116.98
	\$ 56,416.00	\$ 56,416.00

TRANSPORTATION FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1887.....	183.58	52.28
August, 1887.....		53.30
September, 1887.....		25.00
October, 1887.....		46.35
November, 1887.....		58.34
December, 1887.....		30.10
January, 1888.....	363.30	41.08
February, 1888.....		39.53
March, 1888.....		33.53
April, 1888.....	175.93	40.57
May, 1888.....		35.92
June, 1888.....		40.57
July, 1888.....	132.46	59.76
August, 1888.....		28.26
September, 1888.....		40.80
October, 1888.....	128.82	55.61
November, 1888.....		10.35
December, 1888.....		39.06
January, 1889.....	102.22	61.94
February, 1889.....		35.35
March, 1889.....		66.49
April, 1889.....	160.68	43.18
May, 1889.....		17.58
June, 1889.....		68.11
Balance due July 1, 1887.....	\$ 1,136.93	\$ 1,080.34
Balance due June 30, 1889.....	129.97	185.68
	\$ 1,266.92	\$ 1,266.02

VISITORS' FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1887.....	19.00	
August, 1887.....	84.50	34.65
September, 1887.....	68.00	
October, 1887.....	36.25	85.26
November, 1887.....	47.63	31.67
December, 1887.....	21.75	23.81
January, 1888.....	16.75	40
February, 1888.....	18.75	
March, 1888.....	21.25	12.35
April, 1888.....	19.00	35
May, 1888.....	24.50	38.43
June, 1888.....	51.00	
July, 1888.....	82.50	6.59
August, 1888.....	83.15	104.65
September, 1888.....	47.69	56.54
October, 1888.....	46.50	6.25
November, 1888.....	52.75	5.00
December, 1888.....	37.75	54.34
January, 1889.....	28.75	14.90
February, 1889.....	24.50	
March, 1889.....	28.25	70.10
April, 1889.....	12.50	91.11
May, 1889.....	18.00	1.32
June, 1889.....	37.25	136.94
Balance July 1, 1887.....	\$ 858.40	\$ 793.08
Balance June 30, 1889.....	305.64	270.75
	\$ 1,064.44	\$ 1,064.44

FEMALE WING CONSTRUCTION FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
October, 1888.....	\$.....	\$ 55.00
December, 1888.....	.....	85.00
January, 1889.....	.....	106.00
February, 1889.....	.....	110.72
March, 1889.....	.....	289.75
April, 1889.....	.....	302.08
May, 1889.....	.....	213.15
June, 1889.....	.....	112.84
	\$ 847.80	
	225.97	
Balance due June 30, 1889.....	\$ 1,183.77	\$ 1,183.77

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
June, 1888.....	\$.....	\$ 1.50
August, 1888.....	.....	37.74
September, 1888.....	.....	100.84
October, 1888.....	.....	224.92
November, 1888.....	.....	84.33
December, 1888.....	.....	87.05
January, 1889.....	.....	78.13
February, 1889.....	.....	100.43
March, 1889.....	.....	170.32
April, 1889.....	.....	316.21
May, 1889.....	.....	108.08
June, 1889.....	.....	167.50
	\$ 1,206.70	
	275.08	
Balance due June 30, 1889.....	\$ 1,672.47	\$ 1,672.47

TEMPORARY BATH-HOUSE FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
September, 1888.....	\$.....	\$ 116.25
October, 1888.....	.....	27.28
November, 1888.....	.....	120.83
December, 1888.....	.....	457.15
	\$ 506.68	4.30
Balance due June 30, 1889.....	\$ 600.98	\$ 600.98

WARDEN'S HOUSE FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1888.....	\$.....	\$ 144.10
August, 1888.....	.....	106.10
September, 1888.....	.....	4.00
	\$ 144.10	15.50
Balance due June 30, 1889.....	\$ 157.00	\$ 157.00

PRISON AID ASSOCIATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
August, 1887.....	\$ 187.50
January, 1889.....	300.00
	\$ 487.50

EXPENDITURES.	
August, 1887.....	\$ 187.50
January, 1889.....	300.00
	\$ 487.50

PROVIDENTIAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
October, 1887.....	\$ 92.12

EXPENDITURES.	
December, 1887.....	\$ 96.12

CHANGE OF TRACK FUND.

Balance July 1, 1887.....	\$ 6.63
Balance June 30, 1889.....	6.63

CONVICT FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1887.....	\$ 214.49	\$ 90.00
August, 1887.....	142.28	181.00
September, 1887.....	274.50	254.71
October, 1887.....	175.40	245.06
November, 1887.....	308.00	264.17
December, 1887.....	184.21	91.08
January, 1888.....	152.60	152.58
February, 1888.....	215.29	147.14
March, 1888.....	280.27	262.35
April, 1888.....	254.50	160.98
May, 1888.....	451.02	396.26
June, 1888.....	319.25	281.25
July, 1888.....	207.73	288.29
August, 1888.....	352.25	228.38
September, 1888.....	562.20	273.79
October, 1888.....	451.50	448.50
November, 1888.....	377.35	276.94
December, 1888.....	308.67	363.17
January, 1889.....	210.14	179.81
February, 1889.....	122.80	197.59
March, 1889.....	243.22	271.82
April, 1889.....	346.81	253.04
May, 1889.....	141.24	280.45
June, 1889.....	122.67	288.55
Balance July 1, 1887.....	\$ 6,215.11	\$ 6,111.75
Balance June 30, 1889.....	774.96	908.22
	\$ 7,000.07	\$ 7,000.07

MEMORANDUM OF GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Also cost for supporting each convict by the month, day and year.

Total amount drawn from State.....	\$ 51,884.91
Total amount from United States for keeping prisoners.....	953.00
Total amount received from sales.....	545.27
Amount which could have been drawn and for which no requisition was made.....	12,748.29
	\$ 66,111.35
Total expended from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1889.....	53,287.29
Total savings.....	16,824.16
Total amount paid out.....	\$ 53,287.29
Less amount received on sales.....	545.27
Actual amount expended for support.....	\$ 54,732.12

COST OF SUPPORT FOR EACH CONVICT.

Per year.....	\$ 106.92
Per month.....	8.91
Per day.....	.39
Average number in confinement for past biennial period was.....	256

STATE OF IOWA, }
County of Jones, } ss.

I, D. H. Le Suer, clerk of the Penitentiary at Anamosa, being sworn, do say that the foregoing is a true and complete statement of the finances of said Penitentiary for the two years ending June 30, 1889.

D. H. LE SUER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me and in my presence by D. H. Le Suer, September, 14, A. D. 1889.
[SEAL.] WILLIAM C. GUNS,
Notary Public.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.

From different counties.....	167
From Fort Madison Penitentiary.....	8
From Mount Pleasant Insane Hospital.....	21
From Independence Insane Hospital.....	2
From United States, Southern District of Iowa.....	6
From United States, Northern District of Iowa.....	6
In confinement July 1, 1887.....	313
Total.....	523

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....	237
By pardon by the President.....	1
By pardon by the Governor.....	20
By order of court.....	6
By transfer to Fort Madison Penitentiary.....	25
By transfer to Hospital for Insane.....	1
By escaped.....	2
By death.....	7
In confinement June 30, 1889.....	224
Total.....	523

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Temperate.....	99
Intemperate.....	141
Total.....	240

SEX.

Males.....	183
Females.....	25
Total.....	210

SOCIAL STATE.

Single.....	120
Married.....	69
Divorced.....	4
Widowers.....	5
Gross widowers.....	11
Widow.....	1
Total.....	210

NATIVITY.

STATE.	Number.	STATE.	Number.
Alabama	1	Pennsylvania	1
America	1	Tennessee	1
Connecticut	1	Texas	1
California	1	Vermont	1
Georgia	2	Virginia	2
Illinois	30	West Virginia	1
Iowa	33	Wisconsin	10
Indiana	9	Bohemia	9
Kentucky	1	Canada	1
Missouri	7	England	13
Michigan	4	France	4
Minnesota	2	Germany	1
Massachusetts	4	Holland	1
Maryland	12	Italy	1
New York	47	Ireland	1
New Jersey	3	Norway	1
North Carolina	1	United States	5
Ohio	16		
Total	210		210

COUNTIES SENT FROM.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number.	NAME OF COUNTY.	Number.
Allamakee	2	Johnson	2
Appanoose	1	Jones	1
Benton	7	Jackson	7
Black Hawk	3	Kossuth	3
Buena Vista	1	Lee	1
Boone	2	Lincoln	2
Bremont	1	Marshall	1
Buchanan	8	Mitchell	8
Butler	1	Monona	1
Clarke	1	Marion	1
Clayton	1	Mills	1
Cedar	3	Nabaska	3
Clinton	26	O'Brien	26
Cherokee	1	Page	1
Clay	1	Polk	1
Delaware	1	Palo Alto	1
Decorah	1	Pocahontas	1
Des Moines	3	Pottawattamie	3
Dallas	1	Plymouth	1
Dubuque	10	Story	10
Franklin	1	Stout	1
Fayette	5	Scott	5
Fremont	1	Tama	1
Greene	1	Taylor	1
Grundy	1	Union	1
Harrison	2	Wapello	2
Hamilton	1	Winneshek	1
Hartley	7	Wright	7
Henry	1	Woodbury	1
Humboldt	1	United States Provinces	1
Iowa	1		
Total	210		210

OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Attorney	3	Hotel-waiter	1
Agent, sewing machine	1	Harness-maker	1
Agent, insurance	1	House work	18
Baker	4	Leather	1
Barber	1	Laborer	43
Butcher	2	Laundry	4
Book-keeper	1	Mason	1
Blacksmith	1	Miller	2
Bill poster	1	Merchant	1
Broom-maker	1	Mechanic	1
Butler-maker	1	Newsboy	1
Brakemen and railroad men	1	Printer	3
Cook	5	Printer	2
Clark	1	Plasterer	1
Cooper	1	Peedar	1
Carrier	4	Pressman, cornice works	1
Carpenter	1	Sailor	1
Coal miner	1	Speculator	1
Cigar-maker	1	Shoemaker	2
Cheese-maker	1	Saloon-keeper	1
Commission merchant	1	Stone-cutter	1
Doctor	1	Stone mason	1
Drayman	1	Seamstress	1
Druggist	3	Tailor	3
Dining-room waiter	1	Teacher	1
Engineer and machinist	4	Teamster	2
Farmer	1	Telegraph operator	1
Fireman	1	Traveling man	1
Glass-cutter	1	Weaver	2
Hostler	1	Well digger	1
Hotel-keeper	1	Wagon-maker	1
Total	210		210

CRIME.

Arson	2
Adultery	2
Assault with intent to rape	2
Assault with intent to murder	7
Assault with intent to rob	1
Assault with intent to manslaughter	2
Arson, burglary and assault with intent to murder	1
Aiding prisoner to escape	1
Bignamy	1
Burglary	21
Being a prostitute	1
Breaking and entering	1
Breaking into a car	12
Breaking into a car	1
Breaking into a post-office	1
Burglary and assault with intent to manslaughter	1
Burglary, larceny, and assault with intent to murder	1
Burglary in a house in night time, and with a dangerous weapon	1
Cheating by false pretense	1
Embezzlement	2
Forgery	13
Forgery and uttering forged notes	1
False pretenses	3
Forcible defilement	1
Grand larceny	7
Incest	2

Keeping house of ill-fame.....	12
Larceny.....	51
Larceny from the person.....	3
Larceny from a dwelling.....	2
Larceny from a building.....	2
Larceny and burglary.....	1
Larceny and assault with intent to manslaughter.....	1
Manslaughter.....	7
Murder, first degree.....	8
Murder, second degree.....	5
Mingling poison with food.....	1
Mailing letters with intent to defraud.....	1
Perjury.....	1
Prostitution and lewdness.....	2
Passing counterfeit coin.....	4
Rape.....	5
Robbery.....	3
Robbing post-office.....	1
Seduction.....	1
Stealing letters from post-office.....	1
Vagrancy.....	1
Uttering forged paper.....	1
Total.....	210

TERM OF SENTENCE.

TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.	TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.
One day.....	1	Two years and six months.....	14
Thirty days.....	1	Three years.....	33
Three months.....	3	Three years and six months.....	3
Four months.....	1	Four years.....	1
Five months.....	1	Four years and four months.....	1
Six months.....	26	Five years.....	8
Seven months.....	13	Six years.....	2
Nine months.....	6	Six years and six months.....	1
Ten months.....	1	Seven years.....	4
Twelve months.....	15	Eight years.....	3
Fourteen and one half months.....	3	Ten years.....	3
Fifteen months.....	3	Fifteen years.....	1
Eighteen months.....	15	Seventeen years.....	1
Twenty months.....	1	Twenty years.....	1
Twenty-one months.....	1	Thirty years.....	1
Twenty-two months.....	1	Thirty-five years.....	1
Two years.....	23	Life.....	8
Two years and two months.....	1	To be hung.....	1
Two years and five months.....	2	For safe keeping.....	1
Total.....	210		

AGE.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
Sixteen years.....	2	Thirty-eight years.....	2
Seventeen years.....	4	Thirty-nine years.....	2
Eighteen years.....	4	Forty years.....	2
Nineteen years.....	13	Forty-one years.....	1
Twenty years.....	11	Forty-two years.....	1
Twenty-one years.....	3	Forty-three years.....	1
Twenty-two years.....	13	Forty-four years.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	19	Forty-five years.....	1
Twenty-four years.....	10	Forty-six years.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	6	Forty-seven years.....	1
Twenty-six years.....	8	Forty-eight years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	3	Forty-nine years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	12	Fifty years.....	1
Twenty-nine years.....	6	Fifty-one years.....	1
Thirty years.....	11	Fifty-two years.....	1
Thirty-one years.....	4	Fifty-three years.....	1
Thirty-two years.....	8	Fifty-six years.....	1
Thirty-three years.....	8	Sixty-one years.....	1
Thirty-four years.....	6	Sixty-four years.....	1
Thirty-five years.....	2	Sixty-five years.....	1
Thirty-six years.....	6	Unknown.....	1
Thirty-seven years.....	2		
Total.....	210		

MENTAL CULTURE.

Good.....	18
Common.....	106
Poor.....	66
None.....	10
Good in Italian.....	1
Good in German.....	2
Common in German.....	4
Total.....	210

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Adventist	1
Baptist	17
Catholic	45
Congregational	4
Christian	6
Evangelist	1
Episcopal	6
Jewish	2
Lutheran	14
Latter Day Saint	1*
Methodist	50
Mormon	1
Presbyterian	12
Protestant	4
Quaker	1
Reform Church	1
St. Paul's Church	1
United Brethren	3
United Presbyterian	2
None	38
Total	210