

TABLE No. II.

Showing number of convictions in the several counties of the State of Iowa during the year ending July 31, 1889, the number sentenced to terms of servitude; also the amount of fines imposed by the District Court, the amount collected, the amount of fees paid county attorney and the total of all other expense on account of criminal prosecutions.

COUNTIES.	Number of convictions.	Sent to industrial school.	Sent to county jail.	Sent to penitentiary.	Total amount of fines imposed by the District Court.	Total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury.	Total expense of county on account of criminal prosecutions, including county attorney's fees.	Total amount paid county attorney on account of criminal prosecutions.
Adair	3			3	25.00	\$	280.43	\$ 600.00
Adams	6		1	5	485.25		73.75	400.00
Allamakee	19			1	1,036.00	400.00	963.80	796.41
Appanoose	15			5	1,045.00	320.00	9,582.36	700.00
Audubon	1			1	450.00	565.06	913.23	683.55
Benton	12			4	790.00	575.00	400.00	900.00
Black Hawk	1			1	700.00	196.22	2,160.80	920.00
Boone	13			3	1,413.00	355.00	7,032.12	782.40
Bremor	2			1	1,200.00	1,000.00	552.40	681.87
Buchanan	29		1	1	2,280.00	172.20	5,016.50	700.00
Buena Vista	6			4			854.49	430.82
Butler	4			1	110.00	10.00	407.20	334.06
Calhoun	1			1	300.00		547.02	435.00
Carroll	12				1,200.00	535.00	5,187.25	235.00
Cass	11			4	1,120.00	827.30	4,474.00	700.00
Cedar	6			2	600.00	487.00	2,335.08	720.00
Cerro Gordo	4			1	203.00	5.00	5,328.10	583.20
Cherokee	9			3	437.80	400.00	975.46	213.10
Chickasaw	6				450.00	326.00	5,508.36	723.21
Clarke	3			2	343.75	340.00	1,797.21	940.00
Clay	4				560.00	10.00	434.29	500.00
Clayton	5			3	500.00	450.00	10,450.88	1,000.00
Clinton	30			6	7,150.00	785.00	5,343.57	1,250.00
Crawford	10			3	2,751.00	1,420.00	2,417.10	670.88
Dallas	20			3	2,280.00	320.00	4,643.00	600.00
Davis	13			1	265.00	158.63	1,155.13	820.65
Decatur	3				400.00		4,110.00	500.00
Delaware	6			3	323.00	30.00	1,574.14	800.00
Des Moines	20			4	800.00	570.00	15,620.06	1,280.00
Dickinson	1						752.35	500.00
Dubuque	12			17	550.00	10.00	4,807.08	1,500.00
Emmet	1				10.00		10.00	400.00
Payette	13			4	1,115.00	205.00	4,220.59	716.97
Floyd	3				60.00	50.00	1,323.35	540.23
Franklin	11			6	303.00	153.00	2,521.18	585.00
Fremont	13			2	770.00	223.00	1,025.00	475.00
Greene	2			1	10.00	1.00	2,040.87	544.98
Grundy	2			1	700.00	75.00	1,300.20	200.00
Guthrie	7			1	113.00	308.75	1,320.05	545.00
Hamilton	5			3	104.50	100.00	3,131.05	500.00
Hancock	1				125.00	10.00	880.80	13.80
Hardin	15			1	3,770.00	356.20	3,635.70	828.70
Harrison	12			5	20,197.20	830.20	5,806.82	505.00
Henry	10			2	1,075.00	412.65	996.15	55.00
Howard	1						490.00	
Humboldt	6			2	320.00		1,192.97	190.21
Ia	12			3	2,455.00	354.80	4,660.50	700.00
Iowa	13			2	2,788.00	213.00	2,225.20	773.00
Jackson	4				650.00		2,821.20	800.00
Jasper	7			1				

## BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

## Warden of the Penitentiary

AT

FORT MADISON,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

JUNE 30, 1889.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER,  
1889.

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## BIENNIAL REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE IOWA PENITENTIARY, }  
FORT MADISON, June 30, 1889. }

*To his Excellency, WILLIAM LARRABEE, Governor of Iowa:*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to submit my report of the management of this institution for the biennial period commencing July 1, 1887, and ending June 30, 1889.

There has been no change in the official staff since my last report, except the appointment of H. C. Hoffmeister as Hospital Steward, to succeed William Moore, who had held the office for many years and discharged its arduous and exacting duties with the utmost fidelity. Failing health at length compelled him to resign and return to his former home, where he has since died. He was held in the highest esteem by everyone connected with the prison management, and the many convicts who were the recipients of his kind care and attention while under treatment in the hospital, will ever hold him in grateful remembrance.

No deaths have taken place among the guards, and of the thirty-six whose names appeared upon the roster two years ago, twenty-seven are still on the force, eight having resigned, while one was discharged. As vacancies have occurred, new appointments have been made to keep the force up to the maximum allowed by law. In addition to the guards there are a number of employes: engineers, janitor and messenger, teamsters, and superintendent of repairs and water-works. Upon the Warden devolves the large responsibility of the selection and appointment of all the officers, guards and employes, and also the entire business and general management of the Penitentiary, for which he is held responsible. Of the character and fitness of the men whom I have associated with me in this important work, you have, through your regular official visitations, had ample opportunity to become acquainted, and I have been much



gratified to know that you fully appreciate the faithful and efficient service they have given to the State in their respective departments of the work. With the general management of the prison for the past two years, both as to its business interests and its disciplinary regulations, as well as its reformatory work, you have kept yourself so well informed by personal investigation, by the monthly reports which I have made to you as required by law, and by occasional reports which I have made from time to time of matters of general and special interest connected with the prison, that I do not deem it necessary to recapitulate what is so fully contained in the reports of my Deputy, Clerk, Chaplain, and Prison Physician to me herewith submitted, showing in detail the affairs of the prison in all its departments, but will further on show what disposition has been made of special appropriations, submit estimates for the ensuing biennial period, make a comparative statement of the revenue derived from prison labor during the past and preceding two years, and give an exhibit of the present financial condition of the institution.

As the contract with the Fort Madison Chair Company expired on the 1st day of May, 1889, it was deemed advisable to secure employment for these men, and on the 12th day of December, 1888, a new contract was entered into with the Fort Madison Chair Company, with the consent and approval of the Executive Council, for the labor and services of fifty convicts, from the 1st day of May, 1889, to the 15th day of January, 1892, at fifty cents per day for each convict so employed. This, and all contracts for convict labor at this prison, is on file in the office of the Secretary of State. None of them extend beyond January 15, 1892.

On the subject of convict labor, I can only refer to what I said in my report two years ago, and to which I have nothing to add, except to call your attention to the disastrous results which have attended the abolition of prison labor in New York, and the difficulties with which other States are still contending in experimenting with new systems. In view of these facts, the wisdom of your recommendations on this subject in your message to the last General Assembly has been fully demonstrated.

On the 29th day of September, 1888, I was advised by Hon. Frank D. Jackson, Secretary of State, that the prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary from twenty-two counties in the northwestern part of the State, formerly sending prisoners to Anamosa, had been assigned by the Executive Council to this Penitentiary, and since that date we have been receiving prisoners from seventy-six out of

the ninety-nine counties of the State. Notwithstanding this very large increase of territory contributing to our prison population, we close the biennial period with but 380 prisoners in confinement. The number of prisoners here at the close of each biennial period for the past six years has been as follows: June 30, 1885, 412; June 30, 1887, 360; June 30, 1889, 380. The daily average in confinement for the past two years was 354, while for the two years preceding the daily average was 390. When I first entered upon the discharge of my duty as Warden here, April 1, 1884, there were 406 prisoners in confinement, and the largest number at any one time since that date was on February 20, 1886, when there were 430, and the smallest number, 309, August 14, 1888. This was but a short time before the reassignment of territory by the Executive Council. I am advised that the decrease at Anamosa has been about in the same proportion, which shows a gratifying decline in the convict population of the State.

The general health of the prison has been good, as shown by the physician's report, and the sick has been well cared for. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and with a few notable exceptions, the rules and regulations of the prison have been complied with and discipline maintained without resort to forcible means. There will always be found some particularly vicious characters in every prison, and such men must be controlled and compelled to submit to the rules, however unpleasant the task may be to the prison authorities. It affords me special pleasure to say that we have had but few such cases to deal with, and to these few your personal attention has been called, and to the means employed in compelling them to obedience and preventing the evil influence of their conduct from becoming contagious and destructive to the discipline of the prison.

It has been my aim and endeavor to secure to each convict perfectly fair treatment—to grant special privileges to none and to exact the same compliance to the rules from all. With a diversified labor system, such as we have here, there must of necessity be some kinds of work more desirable than others, but this is not nearly so true of prison labor as it is of the great field of labor outside of walls. Prisoners are assigned to labor best suited to their physical capacity, according to the best judgment of experienced men, after their condition has been determined by an able physician and surgeon, who has long made a special study of such matters. While a large majority of the prisoners readily adapt themselves to the situation and labor faithfully at the work assigned them, there

are always some who desire a change, and who are more or less persistent in their efforts to secure it. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the men who give the prison authorities—and themselves—the most trouble in this direction are men who make it a study to get along with the least possible amount of work, no matter if the work they are required to do be the lightest or most desirable in the prison.

One of the most important and difficult duties which devolves upon a prison manager is the enforcement of the sentence "to hard labor," which the courts pronounce upon the convicted prisoner without reference to his physical condition. Prisoners often come to us in poor health—either the result of the vicious lives they have led, or from inheritance, or from confinement in unhealthy jails, or from any of the ordinary or extraordinary causes which affect health. Such men, needing medical treatment from the start, are sometimes not able to do anything for a while, and when they do commence work, have to become gradually use to it. The good results of medical treatment, regular habits, wholesome food and cleanliness, soon manifest themselves, however, and in some instances the prisoner is willing and anxious to go to work before the physician pronounces him able to do so; while in others the patience of the prison authorities is sometimes sorely tried in trying to secure the proper enforcement of the sentence when the prisoner makes the most of his infirmity and claims that it still exists, even if he is restored to health and strength and is fully able to do work required of him. If a reasonable doubt exists, the prisoner is given the benefit of it, but where physical ability is clearly established, he is compelled to fulfill the conditions of his sentence. I will not lengthen this report with further reference to the care and responsibility of a prison warden, except to say, that in my judgment, it is already sufficiently great without having added to it the fearful duty of public executioner, as was proposed in the last General Assembly. This duty is now divided among the ninety-nine sheriffs of Iowa, few of whom are likely to ever be called upon to perform it; but if the death penalty is to be retained, why not create the office of executioner and let it be distinct and separate from any other office?

I think more has been accomplished in the way of securing honest employment for discharged prisoners, and preventing their return to crime, in the last two years by the Iowa Prisoners' Aid Association than in all the previous history of that organization, and it should continue to receive aid and encouragement from the State. The association has been fortunate in securing the services

of Rev. H. A. Smith, as its local agent in this city, he having been very earnest in his efforts to aid all deserving men discharged from the prison, and quite successful in securing employment for many of them. The night school in the prison is one of the best agencies of reform, and Chaplain Williams is entitled to much credit for his very successful work in the school-room, and for the faithful performance of his ministerial duties on the Sabbath and during the week among the prisoners. In addition to our excellent library of nearly six thousand volumes, we have a number of the leading magazines and newspapers, distributed regularly among that class of prisoners who most appreciate them. Having an ample fund for that purpose, large additions will continue to be made to the library, and great care exercised in the selection of the books purchased. I still hold to the opinion, expressed in my last report, that the time earned by good conduct by prisoners serving long sentences, should be increased, and that loss of good time should not debar a prisoner from restoration to citizenship at his discharge, and I respectfully refer to the reasons given in my last report in support of this opinion. I recommend the creation of the office of Assistant Deputy Warden for this institution, with the same salary allowed the Assistant Deputy Warden, at Anamosa; the office is a very necessary one, and one of my guards has thus far acted in that capacity without additional compensation. In accordance with your instructions, an inventory of all the property at this institution, with its condition carefully noted, has been taken and placed on file in this office for future reference. The electric light plant has now been in successful operation nearly three years, and has given us a safe, economical and perfectly satisfactory light. The steam plant and water-works are in excellent condition, and the danger from fire, always considered great in a place of this kind, has been reduced to the minimum. The new range and steam kettles are a very great improvement on the old methods of cooking, and the culinary department is now very complete in its appointments. To enable us to go into the winter with safety, a new brick stack will have to be constructed this fall; the old iron stack showing signs of decay and liability to become useless. The contingent fund on hand and undrawn, in the hands of the State Treasurer, will be ample for this purpose, and for other contingencies and necessary repairs, until future appropriations become available.

The following appropriations were made by the last General Assembly for the use of this institution:



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

There was a balance on hand of the fund for transportation of discharged convicts, on June 30, 1887, of.....	\$ 1,072.06
Drawn from cash appropriation in 1888-89.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$ 3,072.06

Expended since last report.....	2,058.58
Balance cash on hand.....	\$ 1,018.48

Of contingent and repair fund there was a balance on hand, June 30, 1887, of.....	\$ 3,576.67
Appropriated in 1888.....	7,500.00
Total.....	\$11,076.67

Expended since last report.....	6,707.00
	\$ 4,369.67
Amount still undrawn, in hands of State Treasurer.....	3,500.00

Balance cash on hand.....	\$ 869.67
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For purchase of new range, steam kettles and fixtures, the whole amount of the appropriation (\$800) was drawn and expended.

For purchase of furniture and carpets, there was a balance on hand, June 30, 1887, of.....	\$ 15.63
Drawn from appropriation of 1888.....	200.00
Total.....	\$ 215.63

Expended since last report.....	141.43
Balance cash on hand.....	\$ 74.20

In addition to the unexpended balances, and the amount still undrawn, in the hands of the State Treasurer, there will be required, for the use of this institution for the next two years, the following amounts, for which I ask appropriations by the next General Assembly:

For transportation of discharged convicts.....	\$ 2,000.00
For contingent fund and repairs.....	7,500.00
For artesian well.....	2,000.00
For furniture and carpets .....	200.00
Total.....	\$11,700.00

The success that has attended the sinking of artesian wells in this city, and the fine flow of excellent water secured, fully justifies the expenditure of the amount asked to be appropriated for this purpose, or so much of the amount as may be necessary. I have made the estimate large enough to cover contingencies. The probabilities are that a fine flow of water can be had inside the prison walls for twelve or fifteen hundred dollars.

The receipts from convict labor during the biennial period ending June 30, 1887, were.....	\$87,088.25
While for the past two years the receipts from convict labor were.....	76,615.87
Showing a decrease of.....	\$10,472.38

The amount paid into the State Treasury for two years ending June 30, 1887, as surplus from general support, was.....	\$14,695.37
Amount expended for putting in electric light plant during same period was .....	7,904.63
Total.....	\$22,600.00

While the amount of surplus from general support paid into the State Treasury, the two years just ended, was \$14,013.34, the decrease is accounted for by the reduced revenue from convict labor as above shown. The institution has no indebtedness or liabilities except convicts' deposits, which are included in the cash on hand, and its financial condition at this date is as follows:

Cash on hand.....	\$ 7,300.54
Bills receivable (contractors' notes).....	10,456.33
Cash value of provisions and material on hand .....	2,441.26
Due for labor in June, 1889.....	3,492.75
Total.....	\$23,690.88

In addition to the above, there is still \$3,500 of the last appropriation for contingent fund and repairs in the hands of the State Treasurer, subject to my requisition, making a total of \$27,190.88 of available resources at this date. The last General Assembly appropriated \$1,500 for the use of the Iowa Prisoners' Aid Association, one half of which was made subject to the order of each of the Wardens of the penitentiaries of the State, to be paid out by them on the order of the President and Secretary of the Association. Of the \$750 of this amount, made subject to my order, I have drawn

and paid out \$200, leaving \$550 undrawn and subject to my requisition. I would suggest that the Wardens be relieved from the duty of drawing and paying out this fund, and that it be made subject to the direct requisition of the officers of the association on the auditor of State.

In closing this report, I wish to again thank you for the interest you have taken in the management of this institution, and for 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 14th day of September,  
A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.]

J. G. BERTSLER,  
*Notary Public.*

## CLERK'S REPORT.

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

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

I herewith present to you in detail my third biennial report of the finances of this institution, commencing July 1, 1887, and ending June 30, 1889. Also, a statement of the 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 the property, 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.

J. G. BERTSLER,  
*Clerk.*

## INVENTORY

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

205 yards bed ticking.....	28.70
244 yards cheviot shirting.....	20.33
193 yards sheeting.....	14.62
353 yards wool shirting.....	102.37
83½ yards stripes.....	51.93
306 yards crash.....	15.45
49 dozen cotton handkerchiefs.....	24.50
19 dozen spool cotton.....	8.98
1 box tailor's chalk.....	.40
2 sewing machine belts.....	.30
6 balls shoe thread.....	.60
14 dozen linen thread.....	1.50
4 dozen fine combs.....	.72
3 gross pants buckles.....	.67
1 pound beeswax.....	.40
16 gross pants buttons.....	1.67



7 gross shirt buttons.....	40
10 gross coat buttons.....	20.00
30 yards glazed muslin.....	1.50
10 pounds wool yarn.....	5.80
15 pounds cotton yarn.....	3.37
8 barrels family pork.....	96.00
2 barrels rump beef.....	20.00
150 pounds side meat.....	9.37
400 gallons syrup.....	92.00
210 gallons vinegar.....	18.90
2½ gallons mustard.....	.75
230 pounds lard.....	16.10
16 bushels potatoes.....	5.00
1½ barrels salt.....	2.05
273 pounds roast coffee.....	60.06
75 pounds black pepper.....	12.00
68 pounds tea.....	14.96
18½ bushels beans.....	22.00
270 pounds rice.....	16.56
387 pounds sugar.....	26.96
275 pounds prunes.....	10.31
450 pounds peaches.....	15.75
2½ barrels oatmeal.....	14.75
182 pounds Q. and Q. chewing tobacco.....	43.68
31½ pounds Amber smoking tobacco.....	5.67
1½ dozen brooms.....	6.00
2 dozen fiber pails.....	9.00
824 pounds caustic soda.....	28.84
200 pounds resin.....	6.00
150 gallons stock soap.....	15.00
1,000 pounds hard soap.....	30.00
200 gallons soft soap.....	20.00
2 pounds borax.....	.25
33 turn-out shirts, "colored".....	12.38
39 turn-out shirts, white.....	21.88
39 undershirts.....	9.75
33 drawers.....	8.25
40½ boxes paper collars.....	4.65
6 pair turn-out mitts, "fancy".....	4.00
35 pair turn-out mitts, common.....	10.20
11 pair suspenders.....	1.37
22 turn-out hats.....	12.00
11 turn-out caps.....	3.21
73 pair cotton socks.....	5.47
12 pair woolen socks.....	1.25
34 pair turn-out shoes.....	42.50
60 bushels oats.....	15.00
1 ton hay.....	7.00
50 bales straw.....	12.50
44 head hogs.....	264.00

13 barrels residuum.....	\$ 47.75
175 pounds iron.....	5.2
4,400 feet common lumber.....	66.00
55 cords wood.....	192.50
80 tons coal.....	108.00
20 pounds insulated wire.....	5.00
5 No. 16 lamps.....	4.25
6 No. 50 lamps.....	4.25
1 No. 100 lamp.....	3.00
6 10-inch water glasses.....	2.40
65 safety plugs.....	8.45
10 key sockets.....	11.60
1 large electric switch.....	6.15
2 small electric switches.....	4.12
3 pounds rubber packing.....	1.20
1 ball Grimsaw tape.....	.85
2 special indicator lamps.....	3.00
51½ gallons arctic engine oil.....	23.18
76 gallons cylinder oil.....	45.60
1 set Babbitt shells for dynamo.....	24.00
110 feet 1½-inch gas pipe.....	12.10
105 feet ¾-inch gas pipe.....	7.35
60 feet ½-inch gas pipe.....	3.00
5 feet 8-inch gas pipe.....	8.25
1½ kegs 10-penny nails.....	3.75
1 commutator for dynamo.....	41.00
2 sticks of commutator conseroor.....	2.00
11 angle valves.....	9.96
11 globe valves.....	13.75
4 stove grates.....	2.40
40 pair gray wool blankets.....	124.20
36 gallons linseed oil.....	16.51
150 pounds white lead.....	10.50
25 pounds 6-penny nails.....	.63
8 quarts Arnold's writing fluid.....	4.00
Drugs, etc., in hospital.....	25.00

## SUMMARY.

Sundry articles paid for and on hand.....	\$ 2,441.26
Due from contractors on account for convict labor.....	3,492.75
Due from contractors on notes given for convict labor.....	10,456.33
	\$ 16,390.34

## EXHIBIT "A."

Statement of cash receipts for the two years ending June 30, 1889.

	CASH RECEIPTS.						EXPENSES.					
	General sup- port.	Salary of offi- cers and guards.	Convict de- posits.	Visitors' re- ceipts at gate.	Repair and contingent	Transporta- tion.	Warden's house.	Prison Aid Association.	Steam range and kettles.	Totals.		
1887—												
July 1st, cash balance.	4,188.11	2,504.67	535.30	85.71	194.88	381.25	354.60	281.25		6,870.73		
August	3,655.00	2,504.67	535.30	40.00	9.00		108.95			7,246.18		
September	3,655.00	2,504.67	535.30	46.01	22.05		54.75			7,382.68		
October	3,544.94	2,504.67	535.30	46.01	22.05		38.50	81.75		6,445.01		
November	3,214.84	2,504.67	535.30	93.67	5.00		32.00			6,280.44		
December	3,314.68	2,504.67	535.30	93.67	6.49		41.00			7,130.20		
1888—												
January	3,158.47	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		29.00			5,893.02		
February	2,902.34	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
March	2,916.78	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
April	3,158.47	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
May	3,252.00	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
June	3,110.04	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
July	3,196.41	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
August	3,117.77	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
September	3,117.77	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
October	3,128.03	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
November	2,850.13	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
December	2,850.13	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
1889—												
January	2,850.13	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
February	2,850.13	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
March	2,850.13	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
April	2,850.13	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
May	2,850.13	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
June	2,850.13	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		46.75			5,570.00		
Total	76,013.57	53,309.08	13,438.20	1,597.80	5,800.00	2,000.00	200.00	575.00	800.00	102,000.57		

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## EXHIBIT "B."

Statement of cash disbursements for the two years ending June 30, 1889.

	CASH DISBURSEMENTS.						EXPENDITURES.					
	General support.	Salary for officers and guards.	Convicts.	Transportation.	Visitors.	Steam range and kettles.	Warden's house.	Prison Aid Asso- ciation.	Repair and con- tingent.	State of Iowa.	Iron bedsteads.	Totals.
1887—												
July	1,883.01	2,504.67	535.30	85.71	40.00		194.88	381.25	354.60			5,563.10
August	3,114.78	2,504.67	535.30	46.01	22.05		9.00					6,280.44
September	3,180.71	2,504.67	535.30	46.01	22.05		22.05	93.75	584.06			6,381.70
October	3,025.81	2,504.67	535.30	93.67	5.00		5.00		191.00			6,752.15
November	3,114.74	2,504.67	535.30	93.67	5.00		6.49		191.00			6,752.15
December	3,114.74	2,504.67	535.30	93.67	5.00		6.49		191.00			6,752.15
1888—												
January	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
February	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
March	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
April	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
May	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
June	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
July	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
August	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
September	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
October	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
November	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
December	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
1889—												
January	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
February	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
March	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
April	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
May	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
June	2,708.64	2,504.67	535.30	69.02	20.00		20.00		157.13	4,513.34		10,255.19
Total	62,834.63	55,360.08	12,214.13	2,033.58	691.47	800.00	141.43	575.00	6,707.00	14,013.34	70.50	135,656.33
Cash on hand June 30, 1889.												7,360.34
												\$ 162,936.57



## EXHIBIT "C."

Recapitulation of the receipts and disbursements.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
Cash on hand June 30, 1887.....	6,879.73 \$	62,064.63
General support fund.....	70,619.87	55,360.08
Officers' and guards' salaries, salary fund.....	55,360.08	55,360.08
Convict.....	15,408.30	12,514.13
Visitors.....	1,507.80	691.47
Repair and contingent.....	5,500.00	6,707.00
Transportation.....	2,000.00	2,033.38
Warden's house.....	200.00	141.43
Prison Aid Association.....	575.00	575.00
Steam range and kettle.....	800.00	800.00
Solitary.....		66.17
Iron bedstead.....		70.50
State of Iowa.....		14,013.34
Cash on hand June 30, 1889.....	7,300.54	
	162,960.87 \$	162,936.87

## 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, 1889.

MONTHS.	GENERAL SUPPORT RECEIPTS.										Total.
	Bills receivable— contractors' notes paid.	Provisions.	Grease and waste.	Fuel and lights.	Convict labor not on contract.	Keeping United States prisoners.	Keeping safe-keepers.	Premium on State warrants sold.			
1887, July.....	324.05	382.55	30.00	10.00	1.00	1.00					837.60
August.....	1,227.05	1,055.00	32.45	1.00	1.00	1.00					3,537.50
September.....	3,461.25	11,905.00	35.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					3,544.04
October.....	2,473.85	13.34	11.55	1.00	1.00	1.00					3,480.74
November.....	3,354.75	8.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					3,364.36
December.....	3,198.25	7.08	1.00	17.00	1.00	1.00	88.80				3,216.06
1888, January.....	2,844.85	12.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					2,858.85
February.....	2,820.75	214.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	117.60				3,053.06
March.....	2,801.20	85.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.28				2,916.78
April.....	2,967.15	200.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	10.00				3,178.09
May.....	3,601.20	8.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					3,610.04
June.....	3,400.55	8.75	1.00	32.18	1.00	1.00	34.94				3,438.41
July.....	2,791.50	6.71	3.25	22.00	1.00	1.00					2,824.51
August.....	3,110.50	6.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					3,118.03
September.....	3,154.25	7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					3,162.24
October.....	2,788.15	16.08	100.01	1.00	1.00	1.00					2,906.24
November.....	2,728.00	8.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					2,738.00
December.....	2,919.50	7.13	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00					2,928.63
Totals.....	74,576.40 \$	1,050.08 \$	431.69 \$	71.78 \$	35.90 \$	190.24 \$	303.88 \$	22.00 \$			76,615.57



## EXHIBIT "D"—CONTINUED.

MONTH.	GENERAL SUPPORT EXPENDITURES.										Totals.	Gain.	Loss.
	Provisions.	General expense.	Discharged convicts.	Alcohol.	Clothing and bedding.	Hospital expense.	Fuel and lights.	Turn-out clothing.	Postage.	Warden's expense.			
1887—July.....	\$ 1,280.08	\$ 298.18	\$ 80.00	\$ 20.15	\$ 2.50	\$ 30.15	\$ 83.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50	\$ 1,888.01	\$ 2,305.10	
August.....	1,085.02	387.28	50.00	48.73	554.16	48.73	370.03	60.50	27.50		2,544.25	1,900.20	
September.....	1,051.56	404.53	40.00	41.03	175.21	41.03	219.48	142.28	6.00		2,880.71	164.25	
October.....	1,915.05	390.01	75.00	33.08	33.08	645.98	117.75	31.15	21.00		3,025.81	153.15	410.97
November.....	1,498.26	429.46	55.00	314.36	314.36	325.05	825.16	225.05	0.00		2,708.64	320.04	
December.....	1,158.28	556.31	70.00	172.51	172.51	6.75	441.20	150.50	27.50		2,292.15	896.32	
1888—January.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
February.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
March.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
April.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
May.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
June.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
July.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
August.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
September.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
October.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
November.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
December.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
1889—January.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
February.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
March.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
April.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
May.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
June.....	1,040.17	460.24	100.00	57.00	57.00	55.34	458.40	108.75	110.00		2,397.49	604.35	
Totals.....	\$ 31,370.83	\$ 8,508.07	\$ 1,735.00	\$ 6,147.16	\$ 774.42	\$ 10,251.81	\$ 3,600.90	\$ 281.55	\$ 105.80	\$ 31.18	\$ 62,904.60	\$ 14,372.50	\$ 601.21
Net gain of receipts over expenditures.....												\$ 14,372.50	\$ 14,372.50

## 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, 1889.

	AMOUNTS.	AMOUNTS.
RECEIPTS.		
Bills receivable, contractors' notes paid.....	\$.....	\$ 74,519.40
Convict labor, not on contract.....	.....	35.90
Provisions and grease and waste sold.....	.....	1,985.45
Keeping safe keepers and U. S. prisoners.....	.....	475.12
Visitors' fund, receipts at gate.....	.....	1,567.80
EXPENDITURES.		
General support.....	\$2,004.63	
Officers' and guards' salary fund.....	55,300.08	
Repair and contingent fund.....	6,707.90	
Transportation fund.....	2,053.58	
Warden's house fund.....	141.45	
Solitary fund.....	60.15	
Steam range and kettles fund.....	800.00	
Visitors' fund, books for library.....	601.47	
Iron bedsteads.....	79.50	
Net cost of Penitentiary to State for the two years ending June 30, 1889.....		\$ 50,050.19
	\$ 128,833.86	\$ 128,833.86

## EXHIBIT "F."

Statement showing the total and net cost to the State for maintenance of prison; also average cost per convict per month and per day, for the two years ending June 30, 1889.

GENERAL SUPPORT.	Credits.	Total during two years.	PER CONVICT.		
			For two years.	Per month.	Per day, cents.
Provisions.....	\$	31,370.85	88.02	3.00	1.250
Clothing and bedding.....		6,147.16	17.37	.73	.0343
Hospital expense.....		774.42	2.19	.09	.0030
Discharged convicts' gifts.....		1,735.00	4.90	.26	.0088
Fuel and lights.....		10,251.51	28.16	1.21	.0402
Turn-out clothing.....		3,969.90	10.37	.43	.0130
Postage.....		281.55	.79	.03	.0029
General expense.....		8,508.07	24.03	1.00	.0334
Warden's expense account.....		116.89	.33	.02	.0006
Total.....	\$	62,934.63	\$ 177.78	7.40	.3455
Credit to above sundry sales from general support from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1889.....	\$	1,621.35			
Credit to above board of safe-keepers and V. S. prisoners from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1889.....	475.12	2,096.47	5.92	.25	.0083
Net cost of general support for the two years ending June 30, 1889.....		60,838.16	171.86	7.15	.3372
Salaries of officers and guards.....		53,360.08	136.28	6.32	.3173
Repair and contingent.....		6,707.00	18.95	.79	.0250
Transportation.....		2,053.58	5.80	.24	.0086
Warden's house.....		141.43	.40	.02	.0006
Solitary.....		66.17	.19	.01	.0003
Visitors' fund—books for library.....		601.47	1.50	.08	.0033
Steam range and kettles.....		800.00	2.26	.09	.0033
Iron bedstead.....		79.50	.22	.01	.0000
Total.....	\$	126,737.30	\$ 338.01	\$14.91	.4867
Credit to above amounts. Bills receivable collected from convict labor.....	\$	74,519.40			
Credit to above amounts. Visitors' fund amount collected from receipts at gate.....	1,567.80	76,087.30	214.04	8.90	.2990
Net cost of prison to State for all purposes.....	\$	50,650.19	\$ 143.07	5.96	.1967

## 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, 1889.

MONTHS.	UNDER CONTRACT.		
	No. Days.	Amount earned.	Amount collected.
To balance uncollected July 1, 1887.....		\$ 14,381.15	\$.....
1887—July.....	5,800	1,101.00	3,754.00
August.....	7,140	3,354.75	3,302.05
September.....	6,817	3,108.45	3,491.25
October.....	6,084	3,122.40	3,473.85
November.....	6,075	2,844.85	3,191.00
December.....	6,017	2,830.75	3,354.75
1888—January.....	5,971	2,801.30	3,198.25
February.....	6,421.54	3,012.65	3,152.40
March.....	7,177	3,307.15	2,844.85
April.....	6,008	3,101.20	2,851.75
May.....	6,719	3,119.50	2,801.30
June.....	6,408	3,096.85	3,012.65
July.....	5,955	2,791.50	3,307.15
August.....	6,442	3,119.50	3,101.30
September.....	6,634	3,037.65	3,140.80
October.....	6,720	3,154.25	3,000.85
November.....	5,949	2,783.15	2,791.50
December.....	5,821	2,728.65	3,119.50
1889—January.....	6,250	2,920.00	2,827.65
February.....	6,227	2,919.90	3,154.25
March.....	7,201	3,453.30	2,783.15
April.....	7,551.54	3,446.03	2,728.65
May.....	7,524	3,385.00	2,920.00
June.....	7,564	3,402.75	2,919.90
To balance uncollected June 30, 1889.....			13,949.08
Total.....	157,747	\$ 88,408.48	\$ 88,408.48

Average contract price per man per day, 47.24 cents.  
 Average earnings per man per day, including productive and unproductive men, working days, holidays and Sundays included, 28.84 cents.  
 Daily average of convicts on contract, 255.  
 Average number of convicts in confinement per day, 354.

## 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, 1889.

MONTHS.	Monthly average of prisoners.	Amount allowed for general support.	Amount collected for general support.
1887—July .....	356	\$ 3,304.00	\$ 1,734.00
August .....	344	3,096.00	3,092.05
September .....	357	3,033.00	3,491.25
October .....	359	3,150.00	3,473.85
November .....	354	3,186.00	3,101.00
December .....	356	3,204.00	3,254.73
1888—January .....	356	3,204.00	3,108.35
February .....	360	3,240.00	3,103.40
March .....	357	3,213.00	2,844.85
April .....	352	3,168.00	2,820.75
May .....	331	3,159.00	2,801.30
June .....	337	3,033.00	3,012.65
July .....	323	2,907.00	3,367.15
August .....	320	2,880.00	3,101.50
September .....	319	2,871.00	3,169.50
October .....	341	3,060.00	3,006.85
November .....	359	3,204.00	2,791.50
December .....	365	3,285.00	3,119.50
1889—January .....	360	3,240.00	2,827.25
February .....	365	3,285.00	3,154.25
March .....	374	3,396.00	2,783.15
April .....	379	3,411.00	2,728.65
May .....	385	3,465.00	2,620.00
June .....	386	3,474.00	2,919.90
Total .....	8,483	\$ 70,347.00	\$ 74,519.40
Amount allowed in excess of amount collected .....			1,827.00
		\$ 70,347.00	\$ 70,347.00

Average number of convicts per day, 334.

## EXHIBIT "I."

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

NAMES OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Balance on hand July 1, 1887.	Amount appropriated.	Total.	Amount expended.	Amount unexpended drawn in hands of State Treasurer.	Balance on hand June 30, 1888.
Salaries of officers and guards.....	\$ 55,360.08	\$ 55,360.08	\$ 55,360.08	\$ 55,360.08		
Repair and contingent.....	3,576.67	7,560.00	11,076.67	6,797.00	3,500.00	4,399.67
Transportation.....	1,072.06	2,000.00	3,072.06	2,033.58		1,018.48
Warden's house.....	15.63	200.00	215.63	141.43		74.20
Solitary.....	97.79		97.79	96.17		21.62
Iron bedstead.....	103.25		103.25	79.50		23.75
Porcelain bucket.....	75.00		75.00			75.00
Steam kettles and range.....		800.00	800.00	800.00		
Totals .....	\$ 4,940.40	\$ 65,820.08	\$ 70,800.48	\$ 65,207.76	\$ 3,500.00	\$ 5,392.72

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

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, 1887, and ending June 30, 1889.

J. G. BERSTLER, Clerk.



## PRISON STATISTICS.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE,  
IOWA PENITENTIARY,  
FORT MADISON, IOWA, June 30, 1889.

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

DEAR SIR—In accordance with the usual custom, I herewith respectfully submit to you my third biennial report of prison statistics compiled from prison records in my office.

*Table No. 1*—Showing number received by conviction of courts, crime for which committed, occupation, age, nativity, habits, mental culture, religious training, etc. Also showing number discharged by expiration of sentence, number pardoned and discharged by other sources.

*Table No. 2*—Showing number received each month by months, by conviction of courts, also the number discharged each month and by what authority.

*Table No. 3*—Showing the number confined in the penitentiary from each county at the end of period June 30, 1889.

*Table No. 4*—Showing daily lock-up, daily average, the maximum and minimum in confinement for period ending June 30, 1889.

Permit me to return to you my hearty thanks for the many acts of kindness and for the uniform courtesy with which you have treated me, and for the able and efficient assistance you have rendered me in my endeavors to do my duty as an officer of this institution.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. TOWNSEND,  
*Deputy Warden.*

## TABLE No. 1.

## STATEMENT.

*Showing the number of convicts received into and discharged from the Iowa Penitentiary, from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1889, inclusive.*

Number in confinement June 30, 1887	360
Number received by conviction of courts	369
Number received for safe keeping	2
Number returned by order of Supreme Court	2
Number transferred from Anamosa	25
Pardon revoked and returned by Governor	1
Returned by order District Court	1
Total	790

## DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence	316
By pardon from Gov. Larrabee	31
Died	6
By order of court, for new trial	4
By order of court, for witness	2
Killed	1
Sent to Hospital for Insane	6
Transferred to Anamosa	9
Escaped	2
Safe-keepers discharged for trial	3
In confinement June 30, 1889	380
Total	790

## STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Intemperate	237
Temperate	140
Moderate	17
Total	394

## SOCIAL STATE.

Single	295
Married	67
Widower	12
Total	394

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

## MENTAL CULTURE.

Good.....	30
Common.....	256
Poor.....	116
Total.....	394

## TERMS SERVED.

First.....	329
Second.....	46
Third.....	9
Fourth.....	6
Fifth.....	3
Eighth.....	1
Total.....	394

## SEX.

White male.....	364
Colored males.....	29
White female.....	1
Total.....	394

## USE TOBACCO.

Yes.....	340
No.....	45
Total.....	394

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

None.....	283
Catholic.....	50
Protestant.....	1
Christian.....	8
Presbyterian.....	9
Methodist.....	8
Lutheran.....	15
Evangelist.....	1
Baptist.....	3
Episcopal.....	6
Friends.....	1
Congregational.....	1
Jewish Church.....	1
Total.....	394

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

## AGE.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
Fifteen years.....	2	Thirty-eight years.....	4
Sixteen years.....	13	Thirty-nine years.....	6
Seventeen years.....	11	Forty years.....	1
Eighteen years.....	18	Forty-one years.....	1
Nineteen years.....	17	Forty-two years.....	1
Twenty years.....	17	Forty-three years.....	1
Twenty-one years.....	33	Forty-four years.....	1
Twenty-two years.....	36	Forty-five years.....	1
Twenty-three years.....	36	Forty-six years.....	1
Twenty-four years.....	32	Forty-seven years.....	4
Twenty-five years.....	15	Forty-eight years.....	1
Twenty-six years.....	28	Forty-nine years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	19	Fifty years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	19	Fifty-one years.....	1
Twenty-nine years.....	19	Fifty-two years.....	1
Thirty years.....	19	Fifty-three years.....	1
Thirty-one years.....	9	Fifty-four years.....	1
Thirty-two years.....	15	Fifty-five years.....	1
Thirty-three years.....	12	Fifty-six years.....	1
Thirty-four years.....	9	Fifty-seven years.....	1
Thirty-five years.....	10	Sixty years.....	1
Thirty-six years.....	6	Sixty-one years.....	1
Thirty-seven years.....	1	Sixty-two years.....	1
		Sixty-three years.....	1
		Sixty-four years.....	1
		Sixty-five years.....	1
		Sixty-six years.....	1
		Sixty-seven years.....	1
		Sixty-eight years.....	1
		Sixty-nine years.....	1
		Seventy years.....	1
		Seventy-one years.....	1
		Seventy-two years.....	1
		Seventy-three years.....	1
		Seventy-four years.....	1
		Seventy-five years.....	1
		Seventy-six years.....	1
		Seventy-seven years.....	1
		Seventy-eight years.....	1
		Seventy-nine years.....	1
		Eighty years.....	1
		Eighty-one years.....	1
		Eighty-two years.....	1
		Eighty-three years.....	1
		Eighty-four years.....	1
		Eighty-five years.....	1
		Eighty-six years.....	1
		Eighty-seven years.....	1
		Eighty-eight years.....	1
		Eighty-nine years.....	1
		Ninety years.....	1
		Ninety-one years.....	1
		Ninety-two years.....	1
		Ninety-three years.....	1
		Ninety-four years.....	1
		Ninety-five years.....	1
		Ninety-six years.....	1
		Ninety-seven years.....	1
		Ninety-eight years.....	1
		Ninety-nine years.....	1
		Hundred years.....	1
		Total.....	394

Average age, 28 years, 5 months and 27 days.

## TERM OF SENTENCE.

TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.	TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.
One month.....	1	Two years and four months.....	1
Two months.....	1	Two years and six months.....	1
Three months.....	6	Three years.....	43
Four months.....	2	Three years and six months.....	8
Five months.....	1	Four years.....	10
Six months.....	33	Four years and six months.....	1
Seven months.....	9	Five years.....	18
Eight months.....	8	Six years.....	5
Nine months.....	15	Seven years.....	1
Ten months.....	12	Seven years and six months.....	1
Eleven months.....	3	Eight years.....	1
One year.....	61	Nine years.....	1
One year and three months.....	3	Ten years.....	3
One year and four months.....	1	Eleven years.....	1
One year and six months.....	30	Twelve years.....	1
One year and eight months.....	2	Fifteen years.....	1
One year and nine months.....	1	Eighteen years.....	1
Two years.....	61	Twenty years.....	1
Two years and three months.....	2	Life.....	1
Two years and six months.....	1	Death.....	1
		Total.....	394

Average sentence, 2 years, 6 months and 12 days.

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

## NATIVITY.

STATE.	Number.	STATE.	Number.
California.....	6	Minnesota.....	1
Canada.....	3	Maine.....	1
Colorado.....	3	Massachusetts.....	1
Connecticut.....	4	Mississippi.....	1
Dakota.....	7	New York.....	1
England.....	8	New Hampshire.....	1
East India.....	1	Norway.....	1
France.....	1	New Jersey.....	1
Germany.....	12	Ohio.....	1
Georgia.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	17
Indiana.....	29	Russia.....	1
Ireland.....	4	Rhode Island.....	1
Illinois.....	47	Scotland.....	1
Iowa.....	29	Sweden.....	4
Idaho.....	1	Switzerland.....	1
Kentucky.....	6	South Wales.....	1
Kansas.....	1	Texas.....	1
Louisiana.....	1	Tennessee.....	1
Missouri.....	18	Vermont.....	1
Maryland.....	1	Wisconsin.....	11
Michigan.....	8		
Total.....	394		

## OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	Number.	OCCUPATION.	Number.
Actor.....	1	Lumberman.....	1
Barber.....	11	Lawyer.....	1
Bar-tender.....	1	Loafer.....	1
Book-keeper.....	2	Machinist.....	1
Brick-maker.....	1	Messenger.....	1
Botter-maker.....	1	Moulder.....	1
Baker.....	12	Oil refiner.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Plumber.....	1
Blacksmith.....	4	Peddler.....	1
Chair-canner.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Cooper.....	12	Paper-hanger.....	1
Cigar-maker.....	1	Printer.....	1
Cow-boy.....	1	Painter.....	1
Cook.....	10	Pressman.....	1
Carpenter.....	8	Photographer.....	1
Coal miner.....	7	Railroad man.....	20
Clerk.....	8	Reporter.....	1
Doctor.....	12	Salesman.....	1
Dentist.....	1	Stone-cutter.....	1
Engineer.....	1	School teacher.....	1
Farmer.....	96	Shoemaker.....	1
Fletcher.....	4	Sewing machine agent.....	1
Gas-fitter.....	4	Telegraph operator.....	1
Hotel-waiter.....	4	Thief.....	4
Hotel-keeper.....	1	Teamster.....	11
Harness-maker.....	4	Tailor.....	1
Jackey.....	1	Yarnisher.....	1
Laborer.....	111	River man.....	1
Total.....	394		

TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

## COUNTY SENT FROM AND NUMBER FROM EACH.

COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.	COUNTY.	Number.
Adams.....	7	Greene.....	6	Mills.....	10
Appanoose.....	3	Guthrie.....	1	Marshall.....	3
Ashtabula.....	1	Harrison.....	5	Marion.....	3
Adair.....	2	Henry.....	3	Polk.....	19
Black Hawk.....	2	Humboldt.....	1	Pottawattamie.....	46
Benton.....	1	Hamilton.....	1	Poweshiek.....	3
Buena Vista.....	1	Ida.....	5	Page.....	10
Boone.....	1	Jasper.....	4	Plymouth.....	2
Crawford.....	7	Jefferson.....	4	Pocahontas.....	5
Carroll.....	1	Johnson.....	5	Scott.....	5
Clarke.....	3	Jackson.....	1	Sac.....	4
CClinton.....	1	Jones.....	1	Story.....	4
Cherokee.....	10	Keokuk.....	1	Story.....	4
Cerro Gordo.....	1	Kossuth.....	2	Sioux.....	1
Cass.....	2	Lucas.....	10	Taylor.....	5
Des Moines.....	17	Louisia.....	3	Union.....	2
Davis.....	1	Van Buren.....	5	Wabasha.....	5
Dallas.....	7	Linn.....	3	Woodbury.....	33
Decatur.....	3	Mahaska.....	2	Warren.....	3
Delaware.....	3	Montgomery.....	2	Wapello.....	8
Dubuque.....	12	Muscatine.....	8	Washington.....	5
Franklin.....	13	Monona.....	6	Wayne.....	10
Floyd.....	1	Monroe.....	10	Winnebago.....	1
Franklin.....	2	Madison.....	7	Webster.....	1
Total.....	394				

## DIFFERENT CRIMES COMMITTED, AND NUMBER OF EACH.

Assault to commit rape.....	11
Assault to commit manslaughter.....	6
Assault with intent to rob.....	4
Assault with intent to commit murder.....	8
Arson.....	4
Arson and burglary.....	1
Adultery.....	7
Aiding prisoners to escape.....	2
Administering poison with intent to injure.....	1
Burglary.....	61
Breaking and entering.....	9
Burglary and larceny.....	5
Breaking and entering a dwelling house in day time with intent to commit public offense.....	8
Conspiracy.....	3
Disinterring a dead body.....	1
Disposing of mortgaged property and larceny.....	2
Embezzlement.....	3
Enticing young female to house of prostitution.....	1
Forgery.....	24
Forgery and arson.....	1
Incest.....	2
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	5
Larceny.....	120
Larceny from person.....	6
Larceny from building in night time.....	1
Larceny from freight car.....	1
Murder.....	2
Murder, first degree.....	1



TABLE No. 1—CONTINUED.

Murder, second degree.....	5
Manslaughter.....	5
Malevolent mischief in removing iron rail from railroad track.....	1
Obtaining money by false pretense.....	15
Obstructing railroad track.....	1
Perjury.....	2
Perjury, larceny and burglary.....	1
Rape.....	6
Robbery.....	8
Receiving and buying stolen property.....	3
Receiving and concealing stolen property, and burglary.....	1
Seduction.....	13
Swindling.....	1
Selling mortgaged property.....	1
Uttering and publishing a forged promissory note.....	2
Total.....	304
Crimes against property.....	311
Crimes against person.....	93

TABLE No. 2.

Statement showing the number received and discharged each month during two fiscal years ending June 30, 1889.

MONTH.	Discharged by ex- piration of sen- tence	By pardon from Governor.	Died.	Safe-keepers dis- charged for trial.	By order of court for witness.	Sent to Hospital for Insane.	By order of court.	Transferred to Anamosa.	Escaped.	Killed.	Received by con- viction of court.	Safe-keepers.	Returned by order of court.	Returned by order of Supreme Court.	Transferred from Anamosa.	Pardon revoked and returned.	Excess dis- charged.	Excess re- ceived.	Daily average per month.
1887—July.....	14										5						11	10	156
August.....	14										5						11	10	156
September.....	14										5						10	10	156
October.....	14										5						6	6	156
November.....	14										5						6	6	156
December.....	14										5						6	6	156
1888—January.....	13										5						6	6	156
February.....	13										5						6	6	156
March.....	13										5						6	6	156
April.....	13										5						6	6	156
May.....	13										5						6	6	156
June.....	13										5						6	6	156
July.....	13										5						6	6	156
August.....	13										5						6	6	156
September.....	13										5						6	6	156
October.....	13										5						6	6	156
November.....	13										5						6	6	156
December.....	13										5						6	6	156
1889—January.....	13										5						6	6	156
February.....	13										5						6	6	156
March.....	13										5						6	6	156
April.....	13										5						6	6	156
May.....	13										5						6	6	156
June.....	13										5						6	6	156
Total.....	306	31	6	3	1	6	5	9	12	1	39	2	1	12	25	1	91	111	156

TABLE No. 3.

Table showing the number of convicts in confinement from each county at the end of the biennial period, June 30, 1889.

## COUNTIES SENT FROM.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Number.	NAME OF COUNTY.	Number.
Allamakee	1	Keokuk	1
Appanoose	1	Kossuth	1
Adair	3	Lee	1
Adams	6	Louis	1
Audubon	1	Lucas	1
B Boone	1	Linn	1
Benton	1	Monroe	1
Buena Vista	1	Mills	1
Cass	3	Monona	1
Clarke	2	Montgomery	1
Crawford	2	Marshall	1
Clinton	2	Marquette	1
Cherokee	1	Marion	1
Cerro Gordo	1	Muscatine	1
Dallas	4	Madison	1
Decatur	1	Pottawattamie	1
Des Moines	18	Poweshiek	1
Davis	5	Polk	1
Dubuque	2	Plymouth	1
Delaware	2	Page	1
Payette	1	Story	1
Premont	10	Scott	1
Floyd	1	Shelby	1
Franklin	1	Sac	1
Greene	4	Sioux	1
Hardin	1	Taylor	1
Harrison	1	Union	1
Humboldt	1	Van Buren	1
Hamilton	1	Wapello	1
Ia	1	Washington	1
Jasper	1	Warren	1
Johnson	1	Wayne	1
Johnson	1	Winnebago	1
Jefferson	1	Woodbury	1
Jones	1	Webster	1
Total	289		

TABLE No. 4.

Statement showing daily "lock-up" for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1889.

DATE.	July, 1887.	August, 1887.	September, 1887.	October, 1887.	November, 1887.	December, 1887.	January, 1888.	February, 1888.	March, 1888.	April, 1888.	May, 1888.	June, 1888.	July, 1888.	August, 1888.	September, 1888.	October, 1888.	November, 1888.	December, 1888.	January, 1889.	February, 1889.	March, 1889.	April, 1889.	May, 1889.	June, 1889.
1	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359	359
2	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
3	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
4	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
5	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
6	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
7	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
8	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
9	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
10	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
11	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
12	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
13	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
14	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
15	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
16	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
17	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
18	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
19	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
20	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
21	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
22	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
23	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
24	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
25	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
26	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
27	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
28	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
29	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
30	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358
31	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358	358

Daily average for two years, 354; largest, 361, May 28, 1889; smallest, 339, August 15, 1888.



# PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY,  
FORT MADISON, June 30, 1889. }

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

SIR—It is with the greatest satisfaction that I make my biennial report to you.

The improvements in the hospital department during the period included between the 1st of July, 1887, and the last of June, 1889, have been completed as far as the old building and the allowance of the legislature permitted. New iron bedsteads have been supplied; the room has been calcimined, painted, and a new floor laid, so that it is very neat looking; the ventilation has been completed; the water supply, hot and cold, and the drainage improved, and many other things, as far as possible, done for the comfort and health of the patients. Our dispensary is neatly arranged and well supplied. These, with the improvements made at previous periods in and outside the hospital, have exerted their good influence on the health and working ability of the prisoners. The health of the prisoners for the two past years has been excellent.

The location of the hospital near the soap-house, and other unfavorable neighborhoods, and over the kitchen, is an error of past time and cannot well be changed now. A possible improvement could be made by having a hospital cook, but it would be difficult to harmonize with the present arrangement of the kitchen, etc.

Mr. Moore, my former and efficient steward, had to resign on account of his failing health—(has since died)—and with your approval, Herman C. Hoffmeister was appointed in his place, and has proved himself as painstaking, earnest, industrious and efficient as his predecessor. The health of the prisoners, as stated before, has been remarkably good during the last two years. The yearly

death rate has been 13.3 per 1,000. None of the diseases from which death resulted were contracted in the prison. The deaths are as following:

*First.* No. 4105, John Doe, died August 5, 1887, aged 26 years; cause of death: phthisis, induced by constant self-abuse.

*Second.* No. 4279, Wm. Davis, died September 17, 1887, aged 32 years; cause: pulmonary hemorrhage.

*Third.* No. 4149, John Werner, died September 25, 1887, aged 22 years; cause: consumption and nephritis.

*Fourth.* No. 4389, W. B. Eyseter, died January 18, 1888, aged 47 years; cause: brain disease.

*Fifth.* No. 3975, Paddy Morgan, died July 19, 1888, aged 22 years; cause: heart disease, anæmia and dropsy.

*Sixth.* No. 4346, Knight W. Taylor, died August 16, 1888, aged 46 years; cause: extensive sinous abscesses.

*Seventh.* No. 4430, W. Emmerson, died February 25, 1889, aged 23 years. This negro, a very bad character, was shot and instantly killed by the Deputy Warden, in self-defense, while he attacked this officer with a knife, prepared for that purpose.

Six prisoners had to be sent to the Asylum for the Insane at Mount Pleasant, and eight have been transferred with deranged minds to Anamosa.

The social relations between your officers and guards and myself have been very pleasant, and they have been always ready to aid me in my sometimes very difficult duties to sift the real sick from the malingerers and simulating.

To Mrs. Crosby I feel indebted for the delicacies furnished by her to the sick, and for the comforts and attentions shown them, such as only ladies can administer and show, and which brighten their dark existence and make them forget for awhile that they are prisoners.

To you especially my thanks for your kindness and the readiness and willingness with which you listened and carried out my suggestions and requisitions the last two years, as well as in previous years.

Very respectfully,

AUG. W. HOFFMEISTER, M. D.  
*Surgeon and Physician to Iowa State Penitentiary.*



## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE IOWA PENITENTIARY,  
FORT MADISON, July 1, 1889.

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

HONORED AND DEAR SIR—The rapidly passing months that have again brought to me the duty of reviewing the work of a biennium, have impressed me anew with a sense of the responsibility, the difficulties and the opportunities of my work.

Had achievement been commensurate with opportunity, it would be a wholly pleasant task to report it. But such has not been the case. None but an ideal chaplain, possessed at once of a perfect combination of natural gifts in full development, and the highest degree of gracious endowment, could stand face to face with a situation involving the watch-care of souls, and recognize its significance, as holding the issues of life, of death, for time and eternity, and be less than oppressed with a sense of his insufficiency for these things, or look back upon his work without being conscience of having failed of much that he had proposed and hoped to accomplish.

But as human agents are not ideal beings; and since penal legislation and prison management have not so fully focalized themselves in an effort to bring to bear the truths and motives of the Christian religion as to give us ideal conditions for testing the power of the gospel to transform criminals, there is often room for encouragement, and occasion for devout gratitude in view of results that have been less than the highest possible. Such is the case now, and I take pleasure in recording a noticeable improvement in some of the lines of work belonging to my three-fold office of chaplain, teacher and librarian.

The work of the prison night-school, particularly during the past winter and spring, has moved forward so smoothly, with such good and regular attendance, and with results on the whole so encouraging as to make it a luxury to me to teach it. During about seven

years' experience in charge of this school, I do not recall any like period that afforded me the same kind of pleasure and satisfaction.

It goes without saying that the majority of criminals are indolent. By our wholesome system of enforced diligence in manual industries this natural disinclination toward anything like hard and continued exertion is overcome, and in many cases, I am happy to say, is eradicated. But it is not far to see why the muscular movements of convicts can be more easily watched by guards and directed by foremen than their mental activities can be, by any arbitrary control exterior to themselves. In this realm we are dependent upon an appeal to motive and the awakening of interest. This appeal to their desire to learn would have an open field but for the fact that with many of the men their only opportunity to earn money is by work done in their cells at night; and the additional fact, that novel reading is easier and more fascinating to the average convict than the patient study of text-books. The effect of this latter competition caused the school attendance to suffer seriously during the first school year of the biennium, there having been added to the library just the summer before between five and six hundred volumes of interesting fiction.

In view of the almost irresistible attractiveness of some works of fiction to undisciplined minds, and in view of the really pressing demand for funds felt by some of our men, either for the support of their families or for their own future needs, it is not to be wondered at that they did not crowd the enlarged school-room as they sometimes did the smaller accommodations of former years when the prison population was greater.

In addition to these competitions, our educational work is seriously obstructed, in some cases, by reason of the anxiety and worry that are incident to the prisoners' unnatural life. To some, of more intense and excitable temperament, sentiments of resentment in view of real or fancied wrongs of the past, and apprehension as to wrongs they think themselves likely to suffer in the future, keep their minds in a feverish and morbid state sometimes verging upon insanity. It not infrequently happens that family ties, or distress and destitution in the case of families that cling fondly to the imprisoned husband and father, produce inexpressible anxiety and grief. In other cases, prisoners are compelled to see their property depreciating through neglect, or preyed upon by cupidity and fraud. These and other causes, which I need not enumerate, render it difficult and seemingly impossible for a man so troubled to apply his mind to study.

These cases of extreme anxiety, however, are comparatively few, and in some instances the occasion for distress of mind passes away. But there is sometimes a deeper and more permanent difficulty in the way of the best results in intellectual development. Criminals, as a rule, have lent themselves to vices that sap vitality and exhaust brain power, and rot the framework of the mind, as surely as they deprave the tissues of the body. Persons mentally and physically debauched become less and less capable of sustained intellectual energy; and while the prison wall excludes the drink habit, and bars and bolts lock out the social evil, a vice the most loathsome, and of all vices the most destructive of mental virility, has its abode in the prison cell.

Under such conditions, a conscious need of school privileges often fails to prove a controlling motive, and I frequently encounter a mental inertness that is very trying.

In spite, however, of all of these impediments, which either deter from attendance or retard progress, we have had an average enrollment of upward of ninety, and the work of the school has been attended with increasing encouragement. There are earnest, manly young men who have not suffered in vain, and who are determined henceforth to turn their energies to good account. The competitions of life have taught them the disadvantages of illiteracy. The unexpected opportunity of enjoying, in adult life, school privileges which they failed to appreciate and improve in boyhood, startles dormant powers into new life, and from the sepulchre of despair summons forth aspirations that are vital and hopes that are radiant. I cannot express the continuity of surprise—if I may so speak—and the perpetuated thrill of pleasure I have experienced in view of the steady evolution of an anticipated mental power in some of our men. The progress, in the case of two or three, has been phenomenal. The apparent progress is most noticeable in the case of foreigners who are fairly well educated in their native tongues, but ignorant of English.

Our pupils are divided into three grades, the lowest and intermediate each coming out for recitation two evenings in the week, and the highest grade one evening. In each case the session, which lasts from 6:30 to 8:30, is divided nearly equally between the three exercises of writing, reading (including spelling) and arithmetic. The highest grade is divided into two classes in advanced arithmetic and a class in book-keeping, the latter being taught by a competent book-keeper from among the convicts. In our writing classes and

teaching the totally illiterate are taught their letters; I have convict assistants.

The library is in good condition. It numbers about 5,500 volumes. These are drawn by the men semi-weekly. Recognizing the very great importance of keeping the mind occupied, and well occupied, I have taken more pains than ever before to inquire into the kinds of books read, and, in connection with my personal interviews, to encourage a wise use of time. But neither argument nor any ordinary vigilance or earnestness or tact can keep the inert majority out of their ordinary ruts of reading.

The average aggregate of books drawn per month, is 1,536, classified as follows:

	VOLUMES.
Helps to a Better Life.....	98
Lectures, Sermons and Practical Talks.....	12
Biblical Literature, etc.....	15
Science and Technics.....	161
History.....	70
Discovery, Exploration and Archaeology.....	45
Travel and Adventure.....	157
Biography.....	71
Poetry.....	25
Fiction.....	788
Miscellaneous.....	104

I greatly value some of the papers subscribed for by you during the past year. The current literary magazines, so furnished, are a luxury greatly appreciated by the favored few who have the capacity and the opportunity to enjoy them. A still larger number of the men would be heartily thankful for periodicals that could be furnished more economically to the State, and in my judgment, more profitably to the men than *The North American Review*, *The Atlantic*, and *The Popular Science Monthly*. I am aware that the subscription list of the present year is an experiment. But on behalf of the larger number, and the most in need of such uplifting influence as the State can bring them, I would respectfully and earnestly recommend that such publications as *The Illustrated Christian Weekly*, *The Golden Rule*, *Our Youth*, *The Youths' Companion*, and other interesting and inspiring periodicals that will bring their readers into sympathy with the intellectual and moral uplift of the age be furnished in considerable numbers out of our abundant book fund; and, if necessary, be substituted for magazines that partake of the nature of literary luxuries.



If our men are to be permanently influenced by evangelizing agencies, there must be brought to them a knowledge of some of the lines of christian work that are carried on in this busy world of ours. The secular papers which they read familiarize them with little except business enterprise, and politics, and amusements, and sporting news, and crime. The average secular paper sometimes has more to say, in a single issue, about the disgusting details of a brutal prize fight than it has to say about evangelizing agencies in twelve months. Every large town has its Young Men's Christian Association. It would be an item of immense value to any young man, sincerely desirous to do right, to be made acquainted with the workings of this organization, as he might be, by being furnished with the Y. M. C. A. Watchman, Jerry McAuley's Paper, and the Record of Christian Work would subserve a similar purpose. Unless the work done in prison shall prepare the convict to adjust himself to the conditions which he will meet after his discharge, it will often prove to be effort thrown away. I am more and more convinced of the necessity that the reformed criminal be taught how to help himself through helpful agencies of which, in his former life, he was ignorant. Even if truly converted, he is but a babe in Christ, and needs all the christian sympathy and help of which he can be taught to avail himself. Without a perpetuated repetition of good impressions, and a continuity of encouragement, all our efforts may prove abortive.

Next to the imparting of saving truth, one of the greatest advantages of our prison Sabbath-school is that it gives the convict an opportunity to become personally acquainted with earnest christian workers, and to get a glimpse of the better side of the great outside world. But whether obtained through periodicals or by personal contact, this acquaintance is of measureless value. I am happy to be able to report that our Sunday-school, under the zealous leadership of Mr. Samuel Doyle, is prospering. The attendance, which is voluntarily, has been considerably larger than during the two years covered by my last report. It ranges from 180 to 210. Of the self-sacrificing zeal and devotion of its faithful teachers you are, yourself, an appreciative witness.

The social meeting has not gained either in average attendance or in freedom of expression. If I mistake not, it has gained in quiet depth of realization of the practical nature of christianity, and of the honesty and godly sincerity through which alone it is possible to hold faith and a good conscience.

Of the preaching service, now held uniformly at 7:40 A. M., you have personal knowledge. Having learned to some extent, by frequent personal conversations, the spiritual condition and needs of those to whom I bring the gospel, I try to meet the wants which I discover. I try to disabuse the minds of my hearers of the idea that they are dealing with theories or far-off truths. I persist in emphasizing the simplest and most certain of all truths, namely, that sin is our enemy, and that God is our friend. I proclaim the atonement of Christ as providing forgiveness for the penitent, and the realized sympathy and present help of Christ as the solace and strength of every struggling soul. To preach repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, and a life of earnest, persistent, prayerful purpose to do right at all costs, and to forget, for the time, the minor tenets upon which sects of christians are divided is a service which I thoroughly enjoy.

Appreciating the advantage of variety in preaching, I seek and welcome the services of ministers and other christian workers whom I think likely to speak to the special profit of my congregation.

I have especially appreciated the Flower Mission Services, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Iowa, and under the immediate direction of Mrs. Crosley, as State Superintendent of that department. The instructive and eloquently earnest and tender appeals of Mrs. M. J. Aldrich have profoundly and helpfully impressed the convicts. The generous donation of nearly four hundred copies of the Iowa Messenger by Mrs. Aldrich, and frequent donations of numerous copies of the Christian Home by its editor, Rev. A. J. Lemen, are very greatly appreciated.

Many kind and thoughtful friends, whom my space forbids my naming, are either regularly sending papers to individual men whose names we have furnished them, or are sending packages of papers to me for general distribution. Mrs. Sarah Augusta Sheldon, of Chicago, sends us, each year, four hundred Christmas cards, with appropriate texts written upon them with her own hand. Eternity alone can measure the helpful influence of the varied and almost numberless expressions of Christian interest that flow in upon our men. But a lot otherwise hopeless as theirs, calls for all this effort and vastly more.

The consummation of your long cherished purpose to beautify the chapel has made the room a silent, but eloquent witness to your desire to provide every refining and elevating influence that can be brought to bear upon the State's wards while under your care. Attractive surroundings in a prison chapel mean more than I will



try to put into words. They soften the heart and sometimes cause the eye of the soul to look from human kindness upto the loving heart of God. The flowers furnished by Mrs. Crosley from Sabbath to Sabbath for the pulpit and hospital, and from time to time in the cells, do not fail to carry, by the silent eloquence of their beauty, their blended message of human tenderness and divine love.

In no department of any work has God enabled me to make so gratifying an advance as in the matter of my daily visits to the hospital. Both in respect to energy and cheerful freedom of access to the men in personal conversation, and particularly in respect to regularity in holding daily brief religious services, there has been a gain, for which I am devoutly thankful. During my first year here, it seemed a hopeless undertaking to try to find an hour free from interruptions. But the hour of dining in the hospital being earlier than that for the men generally, and all the machinery in the prison being quiet during the latter hour, the noon hour affords us both quiet and freedom from interruptions, and has been improved by me with pleasure to myself and with profit to the patients. From some of them, this service has called forth earnest and tender expression of grateful appreciation.

With the sick everywhere, but preëminently with the sick in prison, it is true that a little hopeful sympathy and a word of encouragement are often worth more than medicine. The contact of the hospital, like that of the school-room, helps me in securing that closeness of personal acquaintance with the men which is so essential to the best results.

Did I feel at liberty to expand my report by inserting some of the written communications I have received from men in the prison, and some of the numerous letters received from discharged convicts, they would be full of interest to all in sympathy with our work. To know that men who have gone out from us are standing their ground year after year, maintaining their integrity, and commanding confidence and respect in the communities where they live, is a measureless satisfaction. And, although such cases are in a decided minority, they furnish ample compensation for the heart-sickening disappointments caused us by unstable men, and they repay us a thousand fold for any special effort put forth for them. I wish here to testify to the value of the services of Mr. H. D. Williams, formerly field agent of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Iowa. Could we combine the advantages of such work as was done by him, and that more recently done by the local agent, Rev.

H. A. Smith, the general work would have a symmetry and completeness to which it has not yet attained.

The matter of setting discharged men to work, which the Prisoners' Aid Association has undertaken, always involves two essential items, getting hold of the man and engaging employment for him, and, in many cases, the additional item of taking the man to his work. In the matter of getting personal hold upon the men, a field secretary, with his home at Des Moines, was conspicuously a failure, where, as the local agent plan has in this respect proved a gratifying success. On the other hand, the field secretary has the advantage beyond comparison in getting hold of work for ex-convicts. Under the extraordinary conditions which obtained in Fort Madison when I urged upon the Association the plan of a local agent, there was no occasion to canvass the State for places of employment. But that period of phenomenal growth could not, in the nature of things, continue indefinitely; and having ceased, the local demand for labor is circumscribed within exceedingly narrow limits. As it now stands, the Association must engage in an unsatisfactory effort to row a boat with one oar. One of two things must be done. Either there must be created an industry or industries, locally, that will furnish employment to ex-convicts, or some energetic and practical man must be sent abroad to find work for them. The State cannot either afford, from a financial or a moral standpoint, to neglect to help well-disposed ex-convicts to gain a footing where they can help themselves.

It takes either immense grit, or a rare measure of the grace of God to go out from a prison and be snubbed and cold-shouldered on every application for employment, and bear the burden of suspicion and scorn, and pennilessness, and friendlessness, and never fail nor be discouraged. Left unprotected in an atmosphere so wintry, the average reformed man will be chilled to death. Surely, an enlightened and Christian commonwealth will not perpetuate crime by subjecting those who are tired of it to a strain of discouragement so nearly insupportable.

I desire, in this connection, to bear testimony to the usefulness of the work of the local agent, Rev. H. A. Smith, in the prison: a work separate and apart from my own, but parallel with and largely duplicating it. His conspicuous and effective activity, his extraordinary vivacity, his emotional demonstrativeness, and his studious tact and cordiality, have captivated the convicts, and have made a marked impression upon those in whose behalf he has especially interested himself. And I cannot omit to mention my appreciation,

most of all, of the assiduous and incessant ministry of cheer and helpfulness unobtrusively carried forward by Mrs. Crosley. The power of the blended influence of christian love and womanly tenderness, expressing themselves through considerate acts and thoughtful, earnest words, fitly spoken, cannot be estimated. In a way as quiet as the vitalizing influences of nature, the men were made to feel that there is one thinking and caring for them, who has toward each of them the heart of a mother.

Of the general conditions of reformatory work, I need speak but a word. The colossal blunder made by the legislature of New York in prematurely and abruptly suspending prison industries before any other than the contract system was ready to take its place, and thus unnecessarily precipitating upon sixteen hundred convicts a condition of enforced idleness, carries its own lesson of caution against undue haste in legislating with reference to convict labor.

The problem is too difficult to admit of hasty solution. But the fact that contractors employ foremen solely from a business standpoint, and almost or altogether ignore the interests of reformatory work, robs that work of the essential element of unity, and is so serious a defect in the contract system, as now operated, that an intelligent philanthropy must demand that either the abuse be corrected or the system be abolished.

I heartily thank you and your efficient Deputy Warden, and gentlemanly and obliging guards for whatever of coöperation and courtesy has been extended to me in the prosecution of my work. And permit me to say, in closing, that to have been associated with a superior officer possessed so largely of the courage of his convictions, and to have been identified with an administration so thoroughly high-minded, conscientious and honorable, has been the source of a satisfaction that it will be a life-long pleasure to me to remember.

With devout gratitude to the Author of all good work that it has been my privilege to bring to the despairing a message of hope, and, in the name of Christ, to say to those who have sunken lowest in sin, "There is lifting up."

I am very respectfully yours,

C. F. WILLIAMS,

*Chaplain and Teacher.*

# REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE  
TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE  
STATE OF IOWA,

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

## PENITENTIARY

LOCATED AT

### FT. MADISON.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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