

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Warden of the Penitentiary

AT  
ANAMOSA,  
TO THE  
GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

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JUNE 30, 1893.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

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OFFICERS AND GUARDS.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, IOWA.

OFFICERS.

WARDEN,

P. W. MADDEN.

DEPUTY WARDEN,  
GEORGE ANDREWS.

ASSISTANT DEPUTY WARDEN,  
C. J. MADDEN.

CLERK,

T. E. PATTERSON.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
L. J. ADAIR, M. D.

MATRON,

MRS. JENNIE A. POWERS.

TEACHER AND CHAPLAIN,  
REV. J. M. CROCKER.

HOSPITAL STEWARD,  
I. N. STALE.

TURNKEY,

A. E. ANDREWS.

MASTER MECHANIC AND ENGINEER,  
J. FRANK BARNES.

FOREMAN STONE CUTTERS,  
JOHN ARCHIBALD.

## OFFICERS AND GUARDS.

FOREMAN QUARRIES,  
F. O. BOURKE.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN QUARRIES,  
J. R. KELSEY.

MASTER OF DERRICKS,  
T. C. MOLLETT.

## GUARDS.

ANDERSON, L.  
ANDREWS, FRANK.  
BARTON, WILLIAM.  
BENNETT, L. D.  
BLACKSTONE, B. B.  
BOSWELL, A. N.  
BUCKNER, C. H.  
BARLOW, THOMAS.  
COVELL, E. E.  
CUNNINGHAM, J. D.  
CLARK, D. T.  
DUNCAN, A. L.  
EWING, ROBERT.  
GILBREATH, J. R.  
GILL, E. J.  
RAY, J. W.  
SMITH, HARRY.  
SCOTT, G. H.  
WILDS, T. M.  
WERDEN, JOSEPH.

GIBSON, J. C.  
GILLIAN, H. P.  
HATHAWAY, J. N.  
MC CARTHY, J. C.  
LARMER, S. B.  
LANDIS, JOSEPH.  
MADDEN, M. M.  
MC CARTY, MARTIN  
MCMILLER, J. M.  
MILLIGAN, W. H.  
OUTLAND, J. S.  
PANGBURN, J. B.  
PLATT, F. S.  
RHINEHART, B. F.  
ROSS, DANIEL.  
SCROGGS, C. P.  
SARGENT, E. E.  
SMITH, G. F.  
WILSON, E. J.  
WATSON, M. A.  
WILLIAMS, W. W.

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## BIENNIAL REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE, PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA. I  
ANAMOSA, IOWA, JUNE 30, 1893. †

To HON. HORACE BOIES, *Des Moines, Iowa:*

GOVERNOR:—In accordance with the provisions of the laws I herewith submit to you my report of the affairs of the Anamosa Penitentiary for the biennial period between June 30, 1891, and June 30, 1893, together with the reports of the physician, chaplain and master mechanic.

This report includes a period of nine (9) months under ex-Warden Barr, from June 30, 1890, to April 1, 1892, when I assumed the duties of warden.

## FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES.

Statements showing the receipts and disbursements of money in all the various funds received from the State treasury, as well as from all other sources, together with carefully compiled tables of information relative to our prison population have been prepared, to all of which I invite your attention.

The financial statements are more complete and instructive than have been made before in the reports from this institution, inasmuch as they itemize the monthly disbursements for each fund instead of only giving the totals as heretofore, and the daily lock-up table shows just how many inmates were entitled to draw support for each month and day during the entire period. Each statement and table verifies the other, also corresponding with the monthly reports already on file in your office.

## UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

We have, as you will observe, sixty-six United States prisoners on June 30th. Most of these men are from other States, mainly from the south, some being Indians and some Mexicans. They have come to us at a time when we needed more help to carry on our quarry and construction work. Most of them have proved valuable men in the

work, and considering the government pays us 25 cents per day for their keeping, and that they have been kept without increase in the guard force, fuel, light and such expenses, together with the fact of their not receiving gale money, transportation, nor clothing at State expense, this will fully make up the difference between their keeping at 30.6 per man and the 25 cents received, and so gives us their labor practically free.

#### DISCIPLINE.

During the past twelve months of my administration, discipline has been well maintained and improved, as shown by the decrease of reports made by the guards.

The nature of our work is such that the silence of a contract or piece work system cannot be attained. But there have been no mutinous or unruly demonstrations among our men and their work on the walls and in all the various departments is characterized by a desire to perform a fair day's work and have it done well. They have had the "liberty of the yard" on all the national holidays, as had been the custom here, and no disorder or abuse of the privileges has been apparent; all of which speaks for itself.

#### HEALTH.

The health of our prisoners in all the departments has been exceptionally good as is shown by the report of Dr. Adair, our prison physician. Many prisoners come here suffering from the effects of their intemperate habits of life and from confinement in jails, but under the treatment of the physician, regular habits, baths, clean clothing, healthy food and a reasonable amount of working exercise they show marked improvement in a short time.

#### THE PAROLE SYSTEM.

The subject of indefinite or undetermined sentences for prisoners of a certain class is attracting much attention from the best informed and most experienced students of prison management, and, I think, may well call for consideration by the legislature of our own State. If a man is innocent, or has thoroughly reformed, the sooner he is discharged from prison the better. If, on the other hand, he is unrepentant, and promises nothing better than a criminal life when he regains his liberty, he should be retained in prison.

As a condition precedent to improve prison work, the State stands in need of some wholesome legislation. Ohio is a pioneer in the parole system of prison management. Iowa may not only improve much by the enactment of such a law, but may extend its scope with justice to the State and benefit to the convict. I would recommend

the enactment of a parole law, modeled after that now in vogue in Ohio, but with its provisions so extended as to include life prisoners.

Sentence criminals for a determinate or for an indeterminate period, in the wise discretion of the courts. Create a board of prison management or parole. Let this board visit the prison at regular intervals, vested with authority to parole every convict fitted in their judgment to return to society, and to retain those unfit to be at liberty.

Let it be the duty of said board, before any prisoner is paroled, to see that such prisoner is provided with employment at the hour of his parole. Let it be the duty of such prisoner to go direct to that employment, make immediate report to the board, and regular reports thereafter, at such times as the board may direct, of such information concerning said paroled prisoner as such board may desire. Let such prisoner not go beyond the bounds of the State, and let the length of his parole be co-extensive with his good conduct as a citizen of the State, and his arrest without further process of law, and his re-incarceration in the prison follow his first violation of the terms of his parole contract.

#### LIFE MEN.

Why may not such a system be extended to life convicts? It is the experience of all prison officials that, as a class, the life men are the easiest governed, and the most tractable of any class of men in prison. There are life convicts in prison, sent there for willful murder, committed with premeditation and either malice aforethought, or for the sake of mercenary gain. Such a prisoner can have little claim to either parole or pardon; on the other hand, there are life men who are not criminal at heart; in a moment of great provocation, or worse, in a condition of drunkenness, they struck down a fellow-man and were sent to prison for life. Up to the hour of this crime the world called them good citizens. They cared for their families and obeyed the law. With many there is little doubt that long before they reached the prison cell they were under a weight of remorse for their crimes; and at the hour of their commitment they were as penitent as they could be after wearing the stripes a lifetime. Such a convict could and would go back to society and to the care of his family, under a parole, and become a useful and law-abiding citizen. If this be true, what harm could come to society if the right of parole were extended to such a life convict?

Can this much be said in favor of all men who commit crimes not capital in their nature? *By no means.* The prisons are full of offenders—*thieves, burglars, highwaymen*—men who only serve one

term to find their way back at great public expense to serve another and then another. Such men are criminals by instinct, dangerous to society and unfit to be at large. Justice to the State and kindness to such chronic criminals demands that they be put within prison walls and kept there.

Under a parole law, pardons should be rarely granted, but paroles frequently. Operating under such a law, there is work to be done within the prison that will do much for the cause of reform. "Dispense with the inhuman punishment which no longer exists in this prison," grade the prisoners, separating the young and less experienced criminals from the habituated and the hardened; give to the inmates sound, mental instruction, teaching them to read, write and compute in numbers, and let their moral instruction be such as to appeal to their sense of true manhood. With laws, and with some such system as we have outlined, and with the ultimate purpose of sending these men back to society fitted to become its useful members, the wrongs done the State will be sufficiently redressed and at the same time its criminals will be benefited by the punishments administered. No man should be kept in prison one hour to satisfy any sentiment of revenge. It should always be borne in mind that men are sent to prison for their reformation, on the one hand, and to protect society on the other, and when these purposes are accomplished the imprisonment should end.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

The foremost of my first season's work was badly hampered and delayed by the lack of sand and a general shortage of materials to begin work. This should not be so, and I am determined that my successor shall find sand, stone and such materials ready for immediate use. It is mistaken economy to cut off the "contingent and repair" and those items in our construction estimates which we need and must have to keep up our derrick, rigging, renewals and repairs. It cripples and delays the work and saves nothing to the State.

We must have tools and machinery to carry on this work. The timber and wire rope for derrick and guys asked for in our report by the master mechanic are an absolute necessity to the work of next season. I was compelled to buy one stick for a derrick mast from a neighboring quarry or we could not have carried out this season's work on the foundations, and as the buildings go higher we must have more and better derrick materials to do our work safely.

Fitting up the rooms for offices in the new Female building together with the building of the walls and gate-ways, rooms for turnkey, guard hall and armory, and the moving of these various offices

and the buildings they had occupied have taken a great deal of time that gave little to show for it before we could get onto our construction work proper, viz., the center building. Stone laying on this work did not begin until September, 1892; the winter closed in earlier than common so that up to June 30, 1893, we have put in only about six months work on this building, and I believe the showing made will compare very favorably with any previous records for the same length of time, and the work has been inspected and pronounced first-class and correct according to plan by the architect you sent to inspect the same. The value of the work done is shown in the master mechanic's report and I cite you with pleasure to the comparison of earnings of the convicts here and at Fort Madison under the contract system.

It shows our men who work in the quarry, stone cutters, masons, etc., on the construction work are earning 76 cents clear, while the men on contract at Fort Madison only earn for the State 50 cents per day, and have to be boarded out of that, which only leaves 20 cents clear per man, as against 76 cents per man here, or 56 cents per day for each man here, more than they earn at Fort Madison; and I will earnestly ask your attention, as well as our legislators' for the coming season, to this showing and urge the granting of the amounts we ask now to continue this necessary work, not as a charity contribution, but as a matter of business economy.

Anamosa prison to-day stands without a superior in the value and excellence of its cell house, insane and female buildings. The center building now under construction will be fully up to the same high standard and, as Fort Madison is overflowing full and its building room already fully taken up, Anamosa prison must be prepared to take care of the steadily increasing prison population of our growing State.

We have a good working force of men here now, and by the usual time of shutting down for winter will have the foundations and cellar walls of the center building all done up to the water table, as contemplated in the appropriations of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly.

To keep our men employed the next two years we must have money to carry up the walls at least two stories. This means two sets of floor beams and the ceiling beams and iron for window gratings to be bought, which with the derrick and other materials needed and the foremen's salaries will call for twenty-eight thousand six hundred and thirteen and fifty-six one-hundredths dollars (\$28,613.56) to be used in the construction work.

## CELL HOUSE ROOF.

The cell house roof which was put on thirteen years ago with corrugated iron is rusted out, and must be replaced with a new roof within the next biennial period.

It needs a better roof than the last one was and will cost from \$1,120.00 to \$1,368.00, depending on the kind of roofing used; and which is shown in detail in master mechanic and engineer's report.

I would advise using the tin roof with an overhanging gutter, which would cost about \$81.00 more. The gutter now lies right on top of the wall and every leak in it runs water right down into the wall and inside.

## CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

A contingent and repair fund becomes more and more essential as our prison increases in size and age, and for this I would ask not less than seven thousand dollars (\$7,000.00), as we have a large amount of sewer, steam and water piping to keep up, together with boilers, engines, shop tools, cars, derricks, and various other machinery which call for continual repairs somewhere.

## WARDEN'S HOUSE.

The warden's house will need at least four hundred dollars (\$400.00) in the next two years, whoever occupies it.

## Summary of appropriations required for next two years:

For continuing work on center building.....	\$ 28,013.56
For contingent and repair.....	7,000.00
For warden's house.....	400.00
For transportation discharged convicts.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$ 38,013.56

I am indebted to all the officers and guards for their very hearty co-operation and assistance in my work. Much credit is due them for the good order that now prevails in and about the prison.

Our religious services on the Sabbath have been promptly sustained. There has been preaching every Sabbath morning at 7 o'clock, with singing, led by the choir, regularly in attendance at that hour; also Sunday school of an hour, from 2 to 3 p. m., assisted by members of our city churches of various denominations, which is beneficial to the unfortunates and greatly appreciated.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, September 12, 1893.

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

I, P. W. Madden, warden of the penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, on my oath state that the foregoing report of affairs of the penitentiary for the eleventh biennial period, from June 30, 1891, to and inclusive June 30, 1893, is true and correctly taken from the books of this institution.

P. W. MADDEN,  
Warden.

Subscribed and sworn to before me and in my presence, by P. W. Madden, the 12th day of September, 1893. Witness my hand and seal of my office hereto affixed at Anamosa, Iowa, the day and year above mentioned.

[SEAL]

F. O. ELLISON,

Notary Public, in and for Jones County, Iowa.



STATEMENT SHOWING DAILY LOCK UP, ETC.—CONTINUED.

DATE.	Aug. 1891.	Sept. 1891.	October, 1891.	November, 1891.	December, 1891.	January, 1892.	February, 1892.	March, 1892.	April, 1892.	May, 1892.	June, 1892.	July, 1892.	August, 1892.	September, 1892.	October, 1892.	November, 1892.	December, 1892.	January, 1893.	February, 1893.	March, 1893.	April, 1893.	May, 1893.	June, 1893.	Total, 1892.	Total, 1893.	
Prisoners in confinement.	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Total prisoners in confinement.	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300

Daily average for each month: July, 1891, \$3,628.00; August, 1891, \$3,531.30; September, 1891, \$3,628.00; October, 1891, \$3,628.00; November, 1891, \$3,628.00; December, 1891, \$3,628.00; January, 1892, \$3,628.00; February, 1892, \$3,628.00; March, 1892, \$3,628.00; April, 1892, \$3,628.00; May, 1892, \$3,628.00; June, 1892, \$3,628.00; July, 1892, \$3,628.00; August, 1892, \$3,628.00; September, 1892, \$3,628.00; October, 1892, \$3,628.00; November, 1892, \$3,628.00; December, 1892, \$3,628.00; January, 1893, \$3,628.00; February, 1893, \$3,628.00; March, 1893, \$3,628.00; April, 1893, \$3,628.00; May, 1893, \$3,628.00; June, 1893, \$3,628.00.

EXHIBIT "D."

Total number convicts lock up from June 30, 1891, to and inclusive June 30, 1893, . . .	202,124
Average number convicts in confinement from June 30, 1891, to and inclusive June 30, 1893, . . .	27,038
Total cost of maintaining convicts from June 30, 1891, to and inclusive June 30, 1893, . . .	62,014.02
Total cost of one convict one year . . . . .	111.94.7
Total cost of one convict one month . . . . .	9.30.1
Total cost of one convict one day . . . . .	30.6

PRISONERS RECEIVED

From June 30, 1891, to June 30, 1893, and where from.

COUNTIES	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Albany	1	Jackson	1
Black Hawk	1	Jasper	1
Bremen	1	Johnson	1
Madison	1	Jones	1
Butler	1	Keosauqua	1
Carroll	1	Linn	1
Cherokee	1	Lyon	1
Chickasaw	1	Mahaska	1
City	1	Mills	1
Clayton	1	Montgomery	1
Crawford	1	O'Brien	1
Delaware	1	Palo Alto	1
Des Moines	1	Plymouth	1
Dickinson	1	Pottawattamie	1
Dubuque	1	Shelby	1
Franklin	1	Sickliffe	1
Green	1	Stark	1
Hamilton	1	Washington	1
Hancock	1	Wayne	1
Henry	1	Winnebago	1
Iowa	1	Winneshock	1
		Woodbury	1
		Wright	1
		State prisoners	194

UNITED STATES PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 30, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1892.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Number.
Iowa	12
Alabama	11
Tennessee	12
Arkansas	3
Indian Territory	11
Total prisoners received	52
Convicts in confinement June 30, 1891	231
Total convicts in confinement during two years	283
Discharged during two years	64
Total in confinement June 30, 1893	219





CRIMES COMMITTED BY PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 30, 1891 TO JUNE 30, 1903.

CRIMES.	Number.	CRIMES.	Number.
Adultery.....	2	Larceny.....	110
Arson.....	4	Manslaughter.....	4
Assault to commit manslaughter.....	11	Murder, second degree.....	1
Assault to murder.....	9	Murder, first degree.....	1
Assault to rape.....	7	Malicious mischief.....	8
Assault to commit larceny.....	1	Illicit distilling.....	8
Bigamy.....	3	Perjury.....	3
Burglary and larceny.....	20	Passing counterfeit coin.....	1
Breaking and entering.....	20	Robbery.....	8
Burglary.....	44	Sexual immorality.....	8
Conspiracy.....	24	Stealing from person.....	6
Forgery.....	17	Seduction.....	6
Forgery and larceny.....	1	Breaking in post office.....	8
False pretense.....	11	Violating U. S. statute.....	1
Keeping house of ill fame.....	12	Robbing U. S. mail train.....	1
Highway robbery.....	1	Receiving stolen property.....	1
Incest.....	1	Safe keeping.....	1
Total prisoners received during two years.....			363

AGES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 30, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

AGES.	Number.	AGES.	Number.
Fifteen years.....	1	Thirty-eight years.....	5
Sixteen years.....	10	Thirty-nine years.....	9
Seventeen years.....	10	Forty years.....	9
Eighteen years.....	14	Forty-one years.....	1
Nineteen years.....	19	Forty-two years.....	1
Twenty years.....	23	Forty-three years.....	1
Twenty-one years.....	22	Forty-four years.....	1
Twenty-two years.....	25	Forty-five years.....	2
Twenty-three years.....	16	Forty-six years.....	1
Twenty-four years.....	17	Forty-seven years.....	4
Twenty-five years.....	15	Forty-eight years.....	9
Twenty-six years.....	15	Forty-nine years.....	4
Twenty-seven years.....	14	Fifty years.....	4
Twenty-eight years.....	17	Fifty-one years.....	2
Twenty-nine years.....	8	Fifty-two years.....	1
Thirty years.....	12	Fifty-three years.....	1
Thirty-one years.....	9	Fifty-four years.....	1
Thirty-two years.....	8	Fifty-five years.....	2
Thirty-three years.....	12	Fifty-six years.....	1
Thirty-four years.....	11	Fifty-seven years.....	1
Thirty-five years.....	12	Fifty-eight years.....	1
Thirty-six years.....	1	Fifty-nine years.....	2
Thirty-seven years.....	4	Sixty years.....	1
Thirty-eight years.....	9	Sixty-one years.....	1
Thirty-nine years.....	1	Sixty-two years.....	1
Forty years.....	1	Sixty-three years.....	1
Forty-one years.....	1	Sixty-four years.....	1
Forty-two years.....	1	Sixty-five years.....	1
Forty-three years.....	1	Sixty-six years.....	1
Forty-four years.....	1	Sixty-seven years.....	1
Forty-five years.....	1	Sixty-eight years.....	1
Forty-six years.....	1	Sixty-nine years.....	1
Forty-seven years.....	1	Seventy years.....	1
Forty-eight years.....	1		
Forty-nine years.....	1		
Fifty years.....	1		
Fifty-one years.....	1		
Fifty-two years.....	1		
Fifty-three years.....	1		
Fifty-four years.....	1		
Fifty-five years.....	1		
Fifty-six years.....	1		
Fifty-seven years.....	1		
Fifty-eight years.....	1		
Fifty-nine years.....	1		
Sixty years.....	1		
Sixty-one 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		
Total number received during two years.....			363

From fifteen to twenty years of age.....	70
From twenty-one to twenty-five years of age.....	97
From twenty-six to thirty years of age.....	66
From thirty-one to thirty-five years of age.....	45
From thirty-six to forty years of age.....	35
From forty-one to forty-five years of age.....	18
From forty-six to fifty years of age.....	24
From fifty-one to fifty-five years of age.....	5
From fifty-six to sixty years of age.....	5
From sixty-one to seventy years of age.....	3
Total number received during the two years.....	363

NATIVITY OF CONVICTS.  
RECEIVED FROM JUNE 30, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1903.

STATE.	Number.	STATE.	Number.
Arkansas.....	2	Texas.....	2
Alabama.....	18	Texas Island.....	1
Colorado.....	1	Louisiana.....	1
Carolina.....	1	Ohio.....	14
California.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	13
Illinois.....	40	Tennessee.....	10
Indiana.....	6	Virginia.....	7
Iowa.....	86	Wisconsin.....	18
Kentucky.....	2		
Massachusetts.....	2	FOREIGN.	
Michigan.....	12	Canada.....	5
Missouri.....	1	Calcutta.....	1
Minnesota.....	3	England.....	1
Missouri.....	18	France.....	1
Mississippi.....	2	Germany.....	10
New York.....	26	Holland.....	1
New Jersey.....	1	Ireland.....	1
Nevada.....	1	Norway.....	4
Kansas.....	3	Scotland.....	2
Indian Territory.....	1	Mexico.....	2
Georgia.....	1		
Total prisoners received during two years.....			363

## RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Catholic.....	84
Methodist.....	86
Presbyterian.....	23
Baptist.....	40
Lutheran.....	14
Christian.....	14
Congregationalist.....	2
Episcopalian.....	8
Unitarian.....	1
Dunkard.....	4
Jewish.....	2
Church of England.....	2
Mormons.....	1
Irreligious.....	28
Total prisoners received during two years ending June 30, 1903.....	363

COLOR AND SEX OF PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 30, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1903.

White males.....	201
White females.....	8
Black males.....	31
Black females.....	8
Indians.....	5
Total number received during two years.....	363

MORAL RELATIONS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 30, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1903.

Intemperate.....	225
Temperate.....	136
Opium users.....	2
Total prisoners received during two years.....	363

## CONJUGAL RELATION OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 30, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

Married.....	110
Single.....	256
Widowed.....	10
Divorced.....	1
Total prisoners received during the two years.....	383

## MENTAL CULTURE.

Good.....	49
Fair.....	49
Common.....	103
Poor.....	145
None.....	17
Total number received during two years ending June 30, 1893.....	383

## NUMBER OF TERMS SERVED IN PRISONS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FROM JUNE 30, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1893.

First term.....	236
Second term.....	24
Third term.....	1
Fourth term.....	1
Fifth term.....	1
Total prisoners received during two years.....	383

## CONVICTS RECEIVED INTO PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, IOWA, DURING EACH YEAR COMMENCING MAY 13, 1873, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.
1873.....	23	1884.....	129
1874.....	43	1885.....	172
1875.....	47	1886.....	162
1876.....	112	1887.....	118
1877.....	158	1888.....	109
1878.....	160	1889.....	106
1879.....	124	1890.....	110
1880.....	88	1891.....	105
1881.....	77	1892.....	144
1882.....	158	1893.....	219
1883.....	136		
Total prisoners received from May 13, 1873, to June 30, 1893.....	2,470		
Total discharged from May 13, 1873, to June 30, 1893.....	2,108		
In confinement June 30, 1893.....	373		

## CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HON. P. W. MADDEN, *Warden*:

Obedient to the established custom, I have the honor to present to you a report for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1893. I am pleased to state that our work is in a satisfactory condition, and not without promise of practical and permanent results. We hold

## CHAPEL SERVICE

regularly each Lord's day at 7:30 A. M., consisting of song service, prayer, Scripture reading and sermon. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M., Judge McCarn superintendent, supported by an efficient and diligent corps of teachers. Immediately after the morning service at the chapel we go to the female department, where we hold a similar service. Some excellent Christian ladies also conduct a Sunday school in this department in the afternoon.

It is due to both these departments to say that it has seldom been my privilege to address more respectful and attentive audiences than those which assemble within these walls. There is a closeness of attention and a keenness of appreciation that utterly puts to shame many of the audiences of the outside world.

## THE CELL ROOM

is the field of our pastoral work. Here we come in contact with the men individually. Here we learn of their misfortunes and heartaches, of their varied experiences and beliefs. We endeavor to reason with the skeptical; we try to comfort the broken-hearted, cheer up the disconsolate, encourage good resolves and point them to Him who alone has measured the depths of human woe; who listens to the throbs of broken hearts and who alone can read the language of falling tears. I consider the cell work the most difficult, as it is the most important in our line.

## THE LIBRARY,

containing over three thousand volumes, must be considered tributary to moral reform. It embraces the historical, literary and scientific, as well as biography, poetry and fiction. Its general trend is upward.

Of course much depends upon the individual taste, and the selection which the prisoner may make from the library. But the fact that there lies within touch of these men such a repository of exalted and refined thought, is not without wisdom in design or value in results.

#### PERIODICALS.

We have received and distributed several thousand copies of wholesome literary and religious literature. These are furnished us by the generosity of the reading public. It would be impossible to insert here all the names worthy of mention, for they extend from Maine to California, and from Dakota to Tennessee. Some weeks ago I wrote to Dr. Talmage that his paper was quite acceptable reading matter among our men here. He kindly called attention to the fact and in thirty days one thousand copies of his excellent paper poured in upon us through the mails and by express, coming from almost every state in the Union. A happy tribute, truly, to a generous Christian sympathy that knows no boundary lines. I desire also to express my appreciation of the wisdom and kindness of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, by whose generosity we receive regularly, fresh from the press, one hundred copies of the *Iowa Temperance Magazine*.

#### CARD REPORTS.

By your permission, and with your approval, I introduced among the inmates cards of inquiry, touching some of the important questions bearing upon the problem of life. Of three hundred thus far reported I submit the following estimate:

Fifty per cent were orphans, 70 per cent left home under the age of twenty-one, 35 per cent are of Protestant parentage, 22 per cent Catholic parentage, 18 per cent were members of some one of the Evangelical churches, 13 per cent Catholics, 10 per cent total abstinence, 27 per cent occasional drinkers, 41 per cent moderate drinkers, 22 per cent habitual drinkers, 60 per cent visited saloons or other drinking resorts, 40 per cent attribute their misfortune to strong drink.

#### PRISON MANAGEMENT

has a direct bearing upon the question of reform. Gospel ministrations to a people under the lash of a cruel and unreasoning brutality is well nigh unavailing. The appeal is swallowed up by the storm of passions that rankles in the hearts of the hearers. Permit me, therefore, to express my high appreciation and thorough endorsement of your management, characterized as it is in a high degree by wisdom, kindness and firmness, the true essentials of all successful rule, and

essentially tributary to moral reform. It paves the way for weary, wayward feet and inspires the drooping hearts with courage to climb up higher.

#### HELPFUL CONDITIONS.

Cleanliness in all the departments, regularity in labor, diet and rest, model sanitary features, general good health and order, which is said to be Heaven's first law, reign within these walls. To all these must be added the entire absence of alcoholic beverages. We have *ten square acres of prohibition in Iowa*. One man came in here eating and drinking sixty grains of morphine and two quarts of whiskey per day. That man went out of these gates a sober, happy and useful man.

#### PRISON REFORM.

Prison reform is a late arrival in the world's progress. It is still in its swaddling clothes and challenges manly strength in its defense, and womanly skill and energy in its nurture and development. It is a question that covers more than ten acres of ground. It must reach outside these stately structures and touch with its firm grasp the great outside world, and scatter to the four winds the barriers in the pathway of reform. Many a boy yet in his teens, many a man in his sober years, who is smarting under judicial sentence, his pride humbled, his self-confidence dethroned, his judgment corrected—he is a promising object for Christian philanthropy. But, alas! indifference, suspicion and ostracism perform their silent work, and the sad story is all told in a few words—a *second sentence*. Not a few women are looking through prison bars, with tearful, longing eyes, toward the pathway of purity, but the withering frown of the outside world awaits them, and they only emerge from these shadows into the midnight gloom that reigns without. Is it strange that only a few struggle on in the darkness, up the rugged steps, bruised and bleeding, till they win the summit where reigns the sunshine? Is it strange, if some clinging to the slippery heights clothed in rayless darkness, should grow faint and sick at heart and turn their faces and their footsteps downward toward the glowing vortex that awaits them?

In a land of gospel light the exit from prison life is little less than a plunge into impenetrable darkness. What a startling fact! What a spectacle for men and angels! In the name of imprisoned humanity, I appeal to the enlightened intelligence of our great commonwealth, for a bureau of employment, wisely planned and carefully guarded, in the interests of these men and women. In the name of humanity's God, I appeal to Christian philanthropy. With a zeal that can face indifference and stalwart opposition abroad, and brave

the perils of sea and land in order to save a Fetich worshiper in a foreign land, it cannot afford to close its eyes and fold its arms and allow these sons and daughters of a Christian civilization to perish without an *organized effort to save them.*

## DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

What a stream of humanity is pouring forth from these gates into the seething tide of human life. Shall all these rush past the splendid array of home and foreign missions without a challenge in their downward career? In spite of the adverse conditions that confront them on their exit from prison life, an encouraging number are scoring a good record in their endeavor to lead honest and upright lives. And could they grasp a helping hand as they emerge from these shadows, a far greater number would win the victory in the battle that awaits them.

In closing permit me to tender you my sincere thanks for your constant and vigorous interest in the welfare of this people, both moral and physical, and for your kindness and efficient assistance to me in my work.

I also desire to record my gratitude to the resident pastors and visiting ministers for their fraternal interest and assistance; also to Deputy Andrew and Assistant Deputy C. J. Madden for their valued kindness, and to the employes generally for their gentlemanly courtesy and cordial respect.

Most respectfully,

J. W. CROCKER,  
*Chaplain.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

P. W. MADDEN, *Warden State Penitentiary, Anamosa, Iowa:*

SIR:—I report a very healthful condition of this prison for the biennial period just closed. We have used every effort to keep all the buildings in as good a sanitary condition as possible. The men have been provided with an abundance of wholesome food, and personal cleanliness has been insisted upon. They have been well clothed and in every way their comfort and health has been considered, which no doubt is the cause of our general good health.

The water supply to this prison is not satisfactory. The contract with the Water Works company should be terminated and a system of water works provided within the prison.

The criminal insane have received their share of attention. I am happy to report them in good condition. Since my last report we have received nine inmates from the penitentiary at Fort Madison, two from our main prison and one from Shelby county. Five of the inmates have been discharged, four transferred to main building, one to Mt. Pleasant, two have died.

Below is a tabulated list of diseases treated in the hospital. Others have been treated for chronic diseases outside the hospital. From the main prison one man and one woman have died from disease, and three killed by accident. Total number of deaths from all causes, seven.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF CASES.

MEDICAL.	Number.	SURGICAL.	Number.
Eczema	4	Bornia	1
Paralysis	1	Variocoele	4
Diarrhoea	10	Fistula	1
Cough and colds	26	Inguinal abscess	1
Constipation	7	Spinal curvature	1
Tape-worm	3	Hemorrhoids	3
Rheumatism	18	Syphilis	9
Lumbago	4	Conjunctivitis	1
Hemorrhage from lungs	2	Fingers mashed and broken	1
Acute mania	2	Feet washed	4
Chronic mania	2	Operations for strangulated hernia	1
Bronchitis	2	Amputation for necrosed ankle	1
Peritonitis	6	Scalded	1
Typhoid fever	5	Operation for hemorrhoids	1
Malarial fever	2	Operation for fistula	1
Obstruction of Gallbladder	1		
Malignant	1		
Epithelioma of lip	1		
Lagrippe	1		
Neuritis	1		

Total number of insane in confinement, 30.

L. J. ADAIR, M. D.,  
*Physician to Penitentiary.*