

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Warden of the Penitentiary

AT

FORT MADISON,

TO THE

GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

JUNE 30, 1897.

DES MOINES: *C*
F. B. CONAWAY, STATE PRINTER.
1897.

OFFICERS.

N. N. JONES,.....	Warden
J. R. JONES,.....	Deputy Warden
B. A. GREEN,.....	Clerk
F. C. LASLETT,.....	Chaplain
J. W. PHILPOTT,.....	Physician
S. A. BULLOCK,.....	Hospital Steward
A. PATTERSON,.....	Turnkey

GUARDS.

L. SIMMONS,
 A. YOUNG,
 W. L. RAY,
 D. KENT,
 J. N. JONES,
 I. B. SNYDER,
 A. A. MARSHALL,
 G. W. LEFOLLETT,
 T. P. HALLOWELL,
 A. R. THAYER,
 G. W. SNOOK,
 A. J. POWELL,
 C. C. MITCHELL,
 M. M. CURTIS,
 E. B. INGALS,
 E. V. HOLLAND,
 JAMES MANSFIELD,
 G. C. WRIGHT,
 W. C. SMITH,
 J. S. CHAPMAN,
 WILLIAM SCHNEIDER,
 G. S. NELLIS,
 D. McANULTY,
 J. G. BURSTLER,
 J. F. MCKAIG,
 J. H. PHINNEY,

A. H. GILLETTE,
 JOSEPH MOORE,
 C. R. JONES,
 W. H. GARNER,
 A. ELLIS,
 A. C. ROWLAND,
 J. C. SMITH,
 C. H. SHIFFLETT,
 W. W. MAYSENT,
 H. P. RICHARDSON,
 G. C. ALDEN,
 F. WATTER,
 L. C. BOYLE,
 A. L. LIGHTFOOT,
 J. E. CORWIN,
 G. S. TREYNOR,
 D. N. SYP,
 H. A. BENNETT,
 B. R. McELDERRY,
 A. KING,
 L. R. JONES,
 G. W. DEWEY,
 J. A. CROCKER,
 J. S. CRUMMER,
 J. G. BAIN,
 H. C. DURA.

Warden's Report.

FORT MADISON, IOWA, }
July 1, 1897. }

To His Excellency, Hon. F. M. Drake, Governor of Iowa:

SIR—I have the honor to submit my Second Biennial Report as Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary at this place, covering the period from June 30, 1895, to July 1, 1897.

I am pleased to state that the prison is in much better condition than at the close of the previous biennial term. The improvement of the cell-house, and the addition of one hundred and forty (140) modern steel cells have added greatly to the sanitary condition of the prison. The new wall, now nearly finished, will add about three acres to the yard area and will add still more to the betterment of the prison. (It will be completed and ready for occupation by the 15th of October or sooner. It is 213 feet wide by 379 feet long, 26 feet high from the base line, with a foundation about 10 feet deep and 7 feet wide, 2 feet of which is concrete. It is built of sandstone, the front of the wall being of broken ashler finish, and when completed will be a very fine piece of work.) I have also had built a new pump-house and dug a well, and the prison has now a never failing supply of pure well water. Of these matters I will speak further under the head of "Construction." I have at all times, in the making of these improvements, utilized convict labor to the fullest extent possible. In the construction of the one hundred and forty new cells, all the labor was done by convicts under the supervision of a foreman from the factory, which was the only outside labor employed. In masonry work there has been a citizen foreman and part of the time five or six citizen masons, as we found only two or three stonemasons among the convicts. From this time until finishing there will be none but convicts employed except the foreman.

About fifteen or twenty convicts have learned to lay rock since the beginning of the work here in June, 1896, and their work has been satisfactory. Also probably thirty or forty have learned to cut stone, all of which work has been done by convicts in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and at a great saving to the state. I will add, further, that this work has been a great help to the convicts who otherwise would have been idle. They have always been anxious to work, and when employed have been industrious and obedient. While we have had from eighty to one hundred men employed outside the prison walls since May, 1896, there have been no escapes and no serious accidents.

I find the increase in the average number in confinement, as compared with the previous biennial term, to be 53.05, which I account for partly as the effect of the hard times and depression in business. Also another cause, which I would bring to your attention, is that this state has no habitual criminal law, and it is quite easy for the professional criminals to migrate here, where, if taken, their previous convictions do not count against them. I would most respectfully suggest the recommendation by your excellency for the passage of an habitual criminal law by the next legislature. I would also suggest the recommendation of the establishment of a reformatory where the young men and boys, who are sentenced to prison for a term of years, may be separated from the older and habitual criminal. The increasing population of the state and the consequent increase of crime, and also the increasing prison population, make this a matter that in my opinion should receive the early attention of the legislature. I find, from the reports of the wardens and superintendents of the institutions of the various states that have enacted a parole law, that the system is working well with them, and would further suggest that the workings and effect of the same be thoroughly inquired into with a view to passing a law of the kind in our state. We are wofully behind in modern reformatory measures and laws.

FINANCIAL.

I find by comparison that the earnings of the men on contract amount to \$74,947.22, a decrease of \$11,320.57 as compared with the previous biennial period. One reason for this decrease is on account of the shoe contract going out March 1, 1894 (this was working part of the previous biennial period), and

also by modifications of the contracts now in force between the state and the Iowa Farming Tool company and the Fort Madison Chair company, whereby the Farming Tool company reduced the number of men working on their contract from June 1, 1896, to June 1, 1898, from 155 full-pay men to 132, and half-pay men, or lumpers, from eleven to nine, a reduction of twenty-five men in the aggregate and a reduction in price per day of the 132 men remaining, from 50 cents per day to 45 cents per day. There was also a modification of the chair company's contract to run from June 1, 1896 to June 1, 1898, whereby the price of labor was reduced from 50 to 40 cents per day on the full number of men employed, viz: 180, and on September 1, 1896, the number of men was reduced from 130 to 120, reduction to continue until June 1, 1898. These reductions were made upon a showing by the contracting firms of business depression and the fact of manufactured articles piling up on their hands, the chair company making a sworn statement showing conditions corresponding with their claims, and the tool company also making showing to substantiate their claims. These modifications were made by the executive council, and of course you are familiar with the proceedings. I speak of them here in connection with the decrease in earnings already mentioned. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, and with an increase of sixty-five men in average number confined, I have been able to keep up the general support fund and turn over, during this biennial period, \$11,000 as surplus earnings to the state treasurer, and have now on hand to the credit of that fund \$7,255.61, besides contractors' notes to the amount of \$9,826.90 and \$3,000 due from contractors unsettled. We have at all times been able to discount any claims against the institution, and thereby have saved a great deal of money to the state. While we have received a number of warrants which the state treasurer was not ready to pay, we have never discounted any; and all issued to us since last fall have brought a premium. The interests of the state, as represented at this institution, are carefully and economically looked after in a financial way as well as all others necessary. The strictest economy is practiced in all departments.

There have been some extra guards employed during the time of working on the improvements, the employment of such being authorized by the executive council.

GENERAL SUPPORT.

Our general support fund consists of the fund made by the earnings of the contract labor, the amount received for the boarding of United States prisoners, and that received for the sale of any articles belonging to the state. We do not draw any money from the state treasurer for the support of the convicts. From this fund the following expenditures are made: All provisions for convicts, bedding and prison clothing of all kinds needed; also all hospital supplies, all fuel, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 tons of coal annually and about 150 cords of wood, the wages of a chief engineer at \$80 per month, and an assistant engineer at \$50 per month; also all provender for three spans of horses and the wages of three teamsters, aggregating \$115 per month, the turnout suits of clothing to the men, and also \$5 gift money upon discharge. This fund has been managed upon the most economical basis consistent with the health and comfort of the inmates, the average cost per capita per month for the biennial term being \$5.55, which is about \$1.05 per capita less than any previous record I have been able to find. The men have at all times been comfortably clad and had an abundance of wholesome food, including vegetables in their season, which must be purchased here, as the state has not even a garden patch connected with the prison, which is a want very much felt.

APPROPRIATIONS—SPECIAL.

The Twenty-sixth General Assembly appropriated for use in improving this prison the following sums:

For placing a tier of new steel cells.....	\$ 20,000.00
For extension of prison yard.....	15,000.00
For building wall of cell-house and raising roof one story.....	5,000.00
Total.....	\$ 40,000.00

of which has been expended up to the present time:

For raising roof of cell-house.....	\$ 2,996.51
For construction of cells.....	21,528.03

Leaving a balance on hand from appropriation for cells of \$6,447.35, which fact I assure you is very gratifying to me, inasmuch as the estimate made on the work by parties who make the manufacture and construction of this kind of work a business, averaged about \$34,000. There has been expended up to the present time on the construction of the wall, \$15,778.03. It will take all of the \$18,000 appropriated to finish this work. There have been two previous estimates made upon this work,

and the cost was estimated at \$55,000 and use the material in the old west wall, which I have left standing and will use for other purposes. All the work upon these improvements has been pushed with the utmost energy, and every prisoner who could be used has been at work. If the state had been obliged to pay for the labor furnished by convicts, especially the immense amount of stone cutting and mason work performed by them, the work would have cost many thousand dollars more. I have at all times given this work my personal supervision, and endeavored as far as possible to see that the same was done in a substantial and workmanlike manner.

The Twenty-sixth General Assembly also passed an act authorizing the warden to use \$2,000 from the prison library fund for the construction of a new barn, which I hope to be able to build this season. It is very much needed and the money can readily be spared from the library fund.

GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Under this head the Twenty sixth General Assembly appropriated:

For transportation of discharged convicts.....	\$ 4,000
For contingent and repair fund.....	7,500
For warden's house fund.....	200
For new pump-house.....	1,500

In connection with these items, I will say that the transportation fund of this prison was in debt \$923.25 when I took charge of the prison, but this \$4,000 spoken of relieves it of debt and enables us to carry the fund on a proper basis. Of the contingent and repair fund \$3,000 was appropriated to purchase a new 100-horse power engine and an 85-horse power boiler and a new electric generator. I purchased the engine and boiler of Iowa manufacturers, and the dynamo is an Edison, latest improved, slow speed, 60 K. W., 1,200 light power. This machinery added to the old plant is sufficient for all purposes of lighting the prison, and some power could be spared for other purposes if necessary.

The amount appropriated for a new pump house was expended in boring a well twelve inches in diameter and ninety-five feet deep, at which depth we struck a never-failing supply of pure water; also in the purchase of an air-compressor and the building of a new pump-house, and also a cistern fifteen feet deep and twenty-five feet in diameter. Our water supply is now assured, and we are no longer obliged to use river water as heretofore.

The expenditures under this head have been of incalculable benefit to the prison. The table accompanying shows \$10,318.43 expended on account of contingent and repair fund; \$3,000 of this was expended for engine, etc., as heretofore explained; part of this amount was left in the fund from a previous appropriation. I had permission from the executive council to borrow from the general support fund at time of buying engine, dynamo, etc., until such time as our quarterly drawings would pay the same back.

RECEIPTS.

Bills receivable, contractors' notes paid	\$ 74,947.22
Provisions and grosses and waste sold	1,219.99
Remanding United States prisoners	5,369.45
Fremium on warrants, etc	82.49
Visitors' fund	1,315.23

EXPENDITURE.

General support	\$ 67,045.18
Officers and guards' salary fund	75,039.81
Transportation fund	2,564.25
Repair and contingent fund	10,318.43
Visitors' fund	813.34
Warden's house fund	176.11

Net cost to state	\$ 70,238.67
Received on account of construction	\$ 44,845.00

EXPENDED.

Cell-house	\$ 2,999.51
Cells	10,532.65
Pump-house	1,426.45
Wall	15,778.68

Cash on hand June 30, 1897.	\$ 1,816.70
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CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

We have employed on an average 100 convicts at the work of improvement going on here since May, 1896. These men will have worked, by the time the work is finished, about 350 days, or an aggregate of 35,000 days, which computed at 50 cents per day (the price of contract labor) would have earned \$17,500. And when we take into consideration that twenty or twenty-five of these men have been constantly employed cutting stone, which labor, if done by citizen stone cutters, would have cost \$3 or \$3.50 per day per man, an aggregate of 7,000 days, and ten men have been employed at laying stone, for which we have paid citizen masons employed on the work \$2.50 and \$3 per day, who did no better work than the convicts, you can form some estimate of the saving to the state from the use of convicts. A low estimate, counting the laborers who did no mechanical work at the usual contract price, and those who did mechanical work at the lowest price, would make the amount saved to the state about \$40,000.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of the prison is a great deal better than it was when I took charge of it. The inside sewerage system has been almost entirely rebuilt, new cellars have been dug and walled at very little expense, the old cellars dug deeper and thoroughly drained, and entirely new brick floors placed in them which are rat proof; also a new refrigerator and cooling room, a new rotary oven, and a flour room have been built, all of which were positively necessary to the health and well-doing of the prison.

In my last report I recommended an appropriation for a sewer to the river. Our sewage now empties into a small creek and by that source into the river. The contents of the prison vault can only be gotten rid of when there is high water in the creek, at which time we are obliged to flush the vault and empty its contents into the creek. I shall again ask for an appropriation for this purpose.

The hospital is too small for this institution with its increased population, but I can see no way of remedying it at present. The utmost care is taken to keep it in as nearly a perfect condition as possible. This department is in charge of Dr. J. W. Phillipott, physician and surgeon, who is a gentleman of large experience in his profession and who performs his duties here in the most satisfactory manner. The hospital steward, Mr. Bullock, is a kind and courteous gentleman and does his best for the men under his charge at all times.

APPROPRIATIONS.

I respectfully submit the following estimates for appropriations for the use of this institution during the ensuing biennial period:

For contingent and repair	\$ 4,000
For transportation	2,000
For construction of sewer to river	2,000
For warden's house fund	500
For new furnace for warden's house	500

I would also recommend that the sum of \$6,447.35, the amount remaining from the appropriation for construction of cells, be transferred as an appropriation to build a shop 160 feet long, fifty feet wide, and three stories high, upon the ground in the new yard, to be used as a shop for employment of men. Our shop capacity is entirely inadequate to the needs of the prison. If we had a new shop of the dimensions spoken of I think it will be all that will be needed unless the capacity

of the prison is increased. A shop of this kind would enable us to work the greater part of the men. At the present time we have not room to take care of the idle men, or rather the men who will be idle as soon as the work on improvement ceases. I think the shop spoken of would be a great help to the prison as a sanitary measure in relieving the condition of the shops.

Accompanying my report, and made a part thereof, is the report of the deputy warden, containing the statistics for the biennial term.

The prisoners as a rule, are prompt in yielding obedience to the prison rules. The good time law is a great factor in the maintenance of prison discipline, through the help of which, and kind and humane treatment, we have been able to maintain a small percentage of punishment compared with the whole number confined. There have been no escapes from the prison during this biennial term.

The clerk's report, which is also attached and made a part of this report, gives a full and complete statement of the financial transactions of this institution during the biennial term. The clerk, Mr. B. A. Green, of Adair county, is a careful and painstaking gentleman, and well qualified to fill the position he holds.

The chief engineer, Mr. Carbaugh, has charge of the electric machinery and steam-heating, also all sewerage and piping throughout the institution and grounds. His work has been and is satisfactory in every respect. He has been of great assistance to me in the improvements about the prison.

The steward, Andrew Young, is a man of experience in superintending the kitchen and provision department, having had charge of this department for thirteen years. He is economical in his management and the right man in the place.

Mr. I. B. Snyder is the superintendent of the tailor shop and clothing supply department, and has performed his duties in an acceptable manner, attending to the state's interests as closely as though they were his own.

In conclusion I wish to return my sincere thanks to your excellency and members of the executive council, to your private secretary and the clerks attached to your office, for the kind and courteous treatment received at your and their hands at all times.

I also wish to thank the officers, guards and other employes of this institution for their faithful and efficient work during the biennial term.

N. N. JONES,
Warden.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S REPORT.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY. }
FORT MADISON, IOWA, June 30, 1897. }

Hon. N. N. Jones, Warden:

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to the practice and custom of this office, I herewith hand you my biennial report for the period ending June 30, 1897, of facts and statistics taken from the descriptive books and other records under my control.

By perusal of the following statements, you will find that:

Statement No. 1 shows the number of convicts received and discharged during said term, their habits, social state, sex, mental culture, terms served, use of tobacco, religious education, age, terms of sentence, nativity, occupation before conviction, crime for which committed, etc.

Statement No. 2 shows number confined in the penitentiary from each county at the end of said period.

Statement No. 3 shows number received, by months, by convictions of courts and otherwise, and the number pardoned and discharged by other sources.

Statement No. 4 shows daily lock-up, daily average, and maximum and minimum in confinement for said term.

Respectfully yours,

J. R. JONES,
Deputy Warden.

PRISON STATISTICS.

PRISON STATISTICS.

From July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1897, inclusive.

STATEMENT No. 1.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.	
Number of men in confinement June 30, 1895.....	441
Number received by conviction of courts.....	561
Number returned by order of courts.....	12
Number returned by order of governor.....	7
Number received for safe keeping.....	2
Total	1023
DISCHARGED.	
By expiration of sentence.....	608
By suspension of sentence.....	52
By commutation of sentence.....	3
By pardon of President McKinley.....	1
By order of court.....	18
By transfer to Anamosa.....	10
By death.....	1
Safe keepers discharged.....	403
Number of state men in confinement June 30, 1897.....	38
Number of United States men in confinement June 30, 1897.....	38
Total	1023
STATEMENT OF HABITS.	
Moderate.....	135
Temperate.....	264
Intemperate.....	624
Total	1023
SOCIAL STATE.	
Single.....	343
Married.....	193
Widower.....	95
Total	631
SEX.	
White male.....	513
Black male.....	51
White female.....	1
Total	565
MENTAL CULTURE.	
Common.....	430
Poor.....	121
Good.....	14
Total	565

STATEMENT NO. 2.

Showing county where convicted and number from each.

Adams	1	Marshall	21
Adair	1	Mills	19
Appanoose	8	Monroe	7
Audubon	10	Montgomery	10
Boone	10	Wasson	10
Cass	7	Page	10
Clarke	2	Polk	10
Dallas	10	Pottawatomie	10
Davis	2	Poweshook	41
Decatur	2	Ringgold	4
Des Moines	20	Shelby	13
Freemont	10	Story	10
Irene	10	Taylor	10
Guthrie	3	Union	10
Harrison	5	Van Buren	10
Henry	18	Wageler	10
Jasper	18	Warren	10
Jefferson	18	Washington	10
Knox	10	Wayne	10
Lee	15	Woodbury	13
Linn	15	United States courts	41
Lucas	12	Total	563
Madison	12		
Marion	7		

CRIME.

Adultery	7	Grand larceny	4
Arson	1	Highway robbery	1
Assault to commit larceny	1	Isaac	1
Assault to commit manslaughter	2	Keeping a house of ill-fame	3
Assault to commit rape	4	Larceny	102
Assault with intent to commit larceny	1	Larceny by embezzlement	1
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter	2	Lawless	1
Assault with intent to commit murder	20	Mailing obscene letters	1
Assault with intent to commit rape	2	Manlaughter	8
Assault with intent to kill	1	Murder	10
Assault with intent to rob	1	Obtaining money by false pretense	5
Attempt to commit abortion	1	Passing a forged instrument	1
Attempt to commit murder by placing poison in food	1	Passing counterfeit money	4
Bigamy	1	Perjury	1
Boot-legging	2	Raising and passing a check	1
Breaking and entering a postoffice	69	Receiving stolen property	12
Breaking and entering a railroad car	1	Representing an United States officer	3
Breaking and entering a railroad car	1	Robbery	10
Cheating by false pretense	101	Seduction	1
Conspiracy	3	Sending letters from the mails	1
Counterfeiting	3	Unlawfully compelling a woman to be defiled	1
Embezzlement	4	Uttering a forged instrument	1
Forcible detainer	1	Uttering forged notes	1
Forgery	30	Violating federal laws	13
Fraudulent banking	1	Total	563

IN CONFINEMENT.

Maximum	543
Minimum	410
Average number in confinement	494 1/2
Average term of sentence	2 years, 8 months, 29 days
Average age	32 years, 1 month, 29 days
Average height	5 feet 7 1/2 inches
Average weight	149.6 pounds

NUMBER OF DAYS CONTRACT LABOR.

The Iowa Farming Tool company	81,000
The Fort Madison Chair company	78,820
Lumpers labor for contracts	2,820

STATEMENT NO. 3.

Showing number received and discharged for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1897.

MONTHS.	DISCHARGED.					RECEIVED.					Excess received.	Daily average per month.	
	By expiration of sentence	By suspension of sentence	By expiration of term of sentence	By pardon.	By order of court.	By transfer to State penitentiary.	By death.	By conviction of another crime.	By order of court.	By order of governor.			For safe keeping.	Excess discharged.
1896—													
July	21					4		1			16		480 12-31
August	14					1							410 12-31
September	14					1							430 20-31
October	14					1							402 12-31
November	21					1							402 12-31
December	18					1							402 12-31
1897—													
January	17					14					1		495 8-31
February	14					10							490 14-30
March	14					11							505 5-31
April	17					10							520 9-30
May	22					10		1					530 9-30
June	18					11							510 8-31
July	20					10							491 7-31
August	20					10							487 9-30
September	18					12							489 9-30
October	15					13							487 9-30
November	16					12		1	1		19		514 15-31
December	16					12							517 11-31
1897—													
January	20					20					1	21	525 5-30
February	20					20							530 5-31
March	19					18							540 5-31
April	18					10		1					533 14-31
May	20					10							525 2-31
June	20					10							525 2-31
Total	608	00	0	1	18	10	10	1	1	1	98	178	11,870

Daily average for two years, 494.5.

STATEMENT NO. 4.
Showing daily lock-up for two fiscal years ending June 30, 1897.

DATE	1896.												1897.												
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
1	440	428	410	433	714	893	497	508	400	706	803	812	513	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
2	445	435	415	438	716	896	497	508	400	706	803	812	513	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
3	445	435	415	438	716	896	497	508	400	706	803	812	513	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
4	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
5	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
6	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
7	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
8	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
9	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
10	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
11	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
12	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
13	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
14	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
15	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
16	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
17	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
18	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
19	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
20	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
21	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
22	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
23	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
24	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
25	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
26	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
27	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
28	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
29	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
30	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462
31	445	435	415	444	716	898	497	508	400	706	803	812	514	419	617	494	494	492	482	462	462	462	462	462	462

Total, 12,267 12,561 12,182 12,714 12,284 12,449 12,842 12,110 12,319 12,170 12,339 12,155 12,458 12,155 14,548 12,541 12,245 12,733 15,423 15,477 15,469 14,101 15,275 15,467 15,700 15,160
 Av... 430 427 431 429 427 430 427 426 429 426 429 426 429 426 430 427 426 429 426 429 426 429 426 429 426 429 426

Total days, 330,310. Average daily for two years, 684.5. Largest number confined 864, March 8, 1897. Smallest number confined, 418, Sept. 1, 1895.

CLERK'S REPORT.

CLERK'S REPORT.

Hon. N. N. Jones, Warden Ft. Madison Penitentiary:

DEAR SIR—I herewith present to you the biennial report of the finances of this institution, commencing July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1897. Also the amount of provisions, etc., on hand paid for out of the general support fund.

Respectfully yours,

B. A. GREEN,
Clerk.

Provisions, clothing and material paid for from general support fund, now on hand	\$ 1,541 35
Contractors' notes now on hand, given for convict labor.....	2,855 50
Due from contractors for convict labor.....	1,622 79
Total.....	\$ 20,440 36

EXHIBIT "A."
Statement of cash receipts for two years ending June 30, 1897.

DATE.	General support fund.	Salary fund.	Convicts' fund.	Visitors' fund.	Transportation fund.	Repair and maintenance fund.	Warden's house fund.	Construction fund.	Total.	Cash balance.
1896—										
July 1, 1896.	\$ 4,033.15		\$ 449.32	\$ 100.70					\$ 4,583.17	\$ 900.59
August	4,046.05	2,653.44	211.05	19.00					6,960.64	1,161.67
September	4,033.22	2,634.17	410.13	35.25					6,113.77	1,161.67
October	3,848.31	2,634.17	434.55	41.50	\$ 875.00	\$ 600.00			7,373.53	1,161.67
November	3,805.81	2,634.17	430.33	41.50	50.00				7,595.78	1,161.67
December	3,805.81	2,634.17	430.33	41.50	50.00				7,595.78	1,161.67
1897—										
January	3,805.81	2,634.17	430.33	41.50	50.00				7,595.78	1,161.67
February	3,805.81	2,634.17	430.33	41.50	50.00				7,595.78	1,161.67
March	3,805.81	2,634.17	430.33	41.50	50.00				7,595.78	1,161.67
April	3,805.81	2,634.17	430.33	41.50	50.00				7,595.78	1,161.67
May	3,805.81	2,634.17	430.33	41.50	50.00				7,595.78	1,161.67
June	3,805.81	2,634.17	430.33	41.50	50.00				7,595.78	1,161.67
Total	\$61,588.02	\$72,030.81	\$6,418.36	\$1,512.25	\$3,941.05	\$8,638.39	\$150.00	\$44,845.00	\$222,182.59	\$250,955.78

EXHIBIT "B."
Statement of cash expended for two years ending June 30, 1897.

DATE.	General support fund.	Salary fund.	Convicts' fund.	Transportation fund.	Repair and maintenance fund.	Visitors' fund.	Warden's house fund.	Construction fund.	Prison Aid association.	Total.
1896—										
July	\$ 2,790.20	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				\$ 2,930.69
August	2,816.12	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				3,037.61
September	2,816.12	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,977.58
October	2,648.31	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,810.70
November	2,648.31	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,772.26
December	2,648.31	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,614.77
1897—										
January	2,648.31	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,772.26
February	2,648.31	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,614.77
March	2,648.31	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,614.77
April	2,648.31	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,614.77
May	2,648.31	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,614.77
June	2,648.31	66.54	10.69	18.40	57.83	8.03				2,614.77
Total	\$67,065.78	\$72,030.81	\$6,595.25	\$10,161.41	\$11,144.14	\$14,774.30	\$485.77	\$ 5.00	\$11,065.00	\$312,500.00

EXHIBIT "C."

Recapitulation of receipts and disbursements.

	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.
Cash on hand July 1, 1896.....	\$ 8,786.29	
General support fund.....	81,588.02	\$ 67,045.15
Officers and guard's salaries.....	72,039.81	72,039.81
Convicts' fund.....	9,418.38	10,284.99
Visitors' fund.....	1,512.23	913.14
Repair and contingent fund.....	8,638.39	10,318.43
Transportation fund.....	9,941.08	2,566.25
Construction fund, 1896.....		88.77
Construction fund, 1896.....	44,828.00	43,828.39
Warden's house fund.....	150.00	170.11
Prison Aid association fund.....		15.00
State of Iowa.....		11,000.00
United States.....		1,515.73
Cash on hand.....		10,718.07
Total.....	\$230,923.78	\$ 230,923.78

EXHIBIT "D."

Statement showing the receipts; also, the total and net cost to the state for maintenance of prison for two years ending June 30, 1897.

	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.
Bills receivable, contractors' notes paid.....	\$ 74,947.22	
Provisions, grease and waste sold.....	1,211.59	
Keeping safe keepers and United States prisoners.....	3,265.43	
Visitors' fund, receipts at gate.....	1,612.23	
Premium on warrants, etc.....	32.49	
General support.....		\$ 67,045.15
Officers and guards' salaries.....		72,039.81
Transportation fund.....		2,566.25
Repair and contingent fund.....		10,318.43
Visitors' fund, books for library.....		913.14
Warden's house fund.....		170.11
Net cash for two years ending June 30, 1897.....	70,932.66	
Total.....	\$153,392.02	\$ 153,392.92

EXHIBIT "E."

Statement showing the total and net cost to the state for maintenance of prison, also average cost per convict per day, month, and for two years ending June 30, 1897.

GENERAL SUPPORT.	Credits.	PER CONVICT.			
		Total for two years.	For two years.	Per month.	Per day.
Provisions.....	\$ 30,429.58	\$ 67.60	\$ 2.32	.0040	
General expense.....	9,351.60	18.73	.78	.0230	
Discharged convicts' gifts.....	2,395.00	4.96	.19	.0053	
Clothing and bedding.....	6,785.43	13.68	.57	.0180	
Hospital expense.....	1,128.76	2.38	.096	.0032	
Fuel and lights.....	9,447.93	19.11	.80	.0256	
Turnout clothing.....	8,339.75	1.14	.30	.0099	
Postage and stationery.....	844.55	1.71	.07	.0023	
Warden's expense.....	332.68	.67	.025	.0009	
Total.....	\$ 67,045.18	\$ 135.38	\$ 5.05	.1846	
Credit to above sales from general support.....	1,972.38	2.57	.11	.0036	
Net cost of general support for two years ending June 30, 1897.....	\$ 65,772.80	\$ 133.01	\$ 5.54	.1847	
Salaries of officers and guards.....	72,039.81	145.68	6.07	.3025	
Visitors' fund.....	913.14	1.85	.08	.0025	
Transportation fund.....	2,866.25	5.90	.24	.0080	
Repair and contingent fund.....	10,318.43	20.88	.87	.029	
Warden's house fund.....	170.11	.35	.01	.0003	
Total.....	\$ 153,060.54	\$ 304.55	\$12.61	.427	
Bills receivable collected for contract labor.....	\$ 74,947.22				
Visitors' fund, gate receipts.....	1,612.23				
Keeping U. S. prisoners.....	3,265.43	61,827.87	165.48	6.59	
Net cost to state for all purposes.....	\$ 70,202.67	\$ 148.07	\$ 5.92	.179	

EXHIBIT "F."

Statement of earnings from contract labor, number of days worked and average price per man per day for two years ending June 30, 1897.

MONTHS.	UNDER CONTRACT.		Amount earned charging costs.
	No. days worked.	Amount earned.	
1895—			
July.....	9,504	\$ 4,447.00	\$ 311
August.....	9,505	2,942.00	59.56
September.....	9,325	3,954.00	57.57
October.....	7,309	3,131.30	97.96
November.....	9,249	3,306.00	151.90
December.....	5,829	2,334.90	111.83
1896—			
January.....	5,577	2,447.05	85.38
February.....	4,810	2,564.65	97.70
March.....	7,412	3,265.00	145.34
April.....	7,419	3,369.50	99.45
May.....	7,108	3,163.40	49.60
June.....	7,599	3,143.40	37.47
July.....	7,490	3,079.70	15.06
August.....	7,317	3,379.70	48.73
September.....	6,950	2,874.05	53.23
October.....	7,123	3,144.75	82.82
November.....	5,836	2,415.55	59.82
December.....	5,865	2,439.55	92.74
1897—			
January.....	6,910	2,493.10	100.76
February.....	6,472	2,646.00	110.64
March.....	7,878	3,272.70	143.00
April.....	7,654	3,181.10	139.85
May.....	7,258	3,003.40	93.25
June.....	7,236	3,033.1	39.07
Total.....	163,914	\$ 70,707.35	\$ 2,003.44

Average amount earned per man per day on contract..... \$.4814
 Average amount earned per man per day, including productive and unproductive men..... .2365
 Daily average of convicts on contracts..... .387

EXHIBIT "G."

NAME APPROPRIATION.	Balance on hand July 1, 1895.	Amount withdrawn from state treasurer.	Amount appropriated by the Iowa Assembly.	Total.	Amount drawn from state treasurer to July 1, 1897.	Amount expended to July 1, 1897.	Balance on hand July 1, 1897.	Overpaid on repair fund.	Balance in hands of state treasurer.	Balance in hands of state treasurer July 1, 1897.
Salary fund.....	\$ 847.19	\$ 1,017.11	\$ 2,699.14	\$ 4,563.44	\$ 5,030.00	\$ 2,699.14	\$ 1,863.86	\$ 823.85	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,863.86
Construction fund.....										
Warden's house fund.....										
Prison Aid association fund.....										
Construction fund, new shops.....										
Total.....	\$ 847.19	\$ 1,017.11	\$ 2,699.14	\$ 4,563.44	\$ 5,030.00	\$ 2,699.14	\$ 1,863.86	\$ 823.85	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,863.86

STATE OF IOWA, }
 County of Lee, }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct 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 term ending June 30, 1897.

H. A. GREEN,
 Clerk.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, July 1, 1897.

Hon. N. N. Jones, Warden of Iowa State Penitentiary, Fort Madison:

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit my report of the medical department from June 30, 1896, to July 1, 1897. During the winter of 1896 we passed through an epidemic of la grippe, taxing our hospital to its limit, and this summer we have had an epidemic of the dysentery. We have not an empty bed in the hospital. The hospital is entirely too small for the number of convicts in the prison; it should have the adjoining room that is at present used for the chapel; or, better still, should have a new, modern hospital erected. I think the prison is in a good sanitary condition, the food wholesome and plenty of it.

Below you will find a tabulated report of the number of prescriptions and time in the hospital. You will also find a list of deaths for the two years.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PRESCRIPTIONS, ETC.

DATE.	Whole number of prescriptions.	Old patients.	New patients.	Discharged from hospital.	Died.	Remain in hospital.	Remain in hospital, but not in ward.	Remain in hospital, but not in ward, during the day.	DEAD.
1896—									
July.....	865	122	80	54	.....	161	27	.....
August.....	618	140	20	17	.....	135	47	.....
September.....	455	80	14	19	.....	58	.....	.....
October.....	374	87	25	35	.....	50	.....	.....
November.....	377	11	19	24	.....	32	80	.....
December.....	691	40	.....	27	2	65	157	.....	Allport, No. 6,051. Peltzmeier, No. 6,390.
1896—									
January.....	943	116	57	33	.....	59	100	.....
February.....	940	124	54	54	.....	176	534	.....
March.....	911	116	07	51	1	133	21	.....	Cummings, No. 5,976. Johnson, No. 5,526.
April.....	765	103	49	43	1	101	19	.....	Warren, No. 6,483.
May.....	574	68	35	35	.....	97	24	.....
June.....	754	77	31	29	.....	45	19	.....
July.....	945	135	46	47	.....	61	39	66	
August.....	861	196	54	57	1	111	58	53	Conway, No. 6,571. Shelby, No. 6,403.
September.....	635	115	40	32	1	94	99	37	Price, No. 6,692.
October.....	607	64	30	32	1	62	16	.....
November.....	546	53	12	13	.....	46	.....	.....
December.....	859	35	29	20	.....	35	5	2	
1897—									
January.....	802	80	26	27	1	51	31	31	Smith, No. 8,446.
February.....	1,012	141	26	18	.....	109	69	38	
March.....	935	114	23	27	.....	53	27	97	
April.....	678	79	22	21	.....	36	6	59	
May.....	664	69	31	30	1	20	6	59	Terwilliger, No. 6,477.
June.....	728	41	37	38	.....	40	5	91	
Total.....	7,880	2,077	821	754	10	1,790	1,175	529	

LIST OF DEATHS.

Convict No. 6,390, age 36, Fred Peltzmeier, suicide by hanging, December 15, 1896.

Convict No. 6,061, age 32, William Allport, tetanus, December 11, 1896.
Convict No. 6,526, age 21, William Johnson, Bright's disease, March 7, 1896.

Convict No. 6,483, age 32, Lew Warren, syphilis, April 20, 1896.
Convict No. 6,403, age 35, John Shelby, valvular disease of the heart, July 31, 1896.

Convict No. 6,571, age 30, W. J. Conway, cirrhosis of the liver, August 24, 1896.

Convict No. 6,692, age 41, Charles Price, consumption, October 8, 1896.
Convict No. 6,449, age 20, H. W. Smith, epilepsy, January 15, 1897.

Convict No. 6,477, age 21, George Terwilliger, suicide by hanging, May 12, 1897.

Convict No. 5,976, age 24, George Cummings, cardiac dropsy, February 22, 1886.

LIST OF CONVICTS TRANSFERRED TO INSANE DEPARTMENT AT ANAMOSA.

Convict No. 6,391, Guy Helm, August 23, 1895.

Convict No. 5,176, S. M. Grandy, December 27, 1865.

Convict No. 6,339, Peter Jackson, March 1, 1896.

Convict No. 6,489, James Herron, March 1, 1896.

Convict No. 6,554, John Houlden, October 22, 1896.

Convict No. 6,689, G. W. Harris, April 6, 1897.

Convict No. 6,048, John Dillon, May 26, 1897.

It will be seen that among the deaths there were two suicides; one by hanging in his cell, and the other by hanging in the water-closet. Allport really committed suicide, although he lived a few days after receiving his injuries. He saturated cloths with concentrated lye and applied them to his arms until the flesh sloughed off so that you could see the bones. The second day he developed tetanus, commonly called lock-jaw, and died in four days. Warren died of cerebral syphilis. Shelby and Smith were found dead in their cells; one (Shelby) from heart disease and the other (Smith) in a fit, he being subject to epilepsy. I think that seven deaths from natural causes is a remarkably low showing of mortality when you take into consideration the fact that we have over five hundred prisoners, a great many of whom were broken down from intemperance and other causes. As a rule, if a prisoner is in good health when he arrives, he is in better health when he leaves, for he keeps regular hours, has an abundance of good food, and performs moderate labor.

I cannot praise Warden N. N. Jones too highly for his untiring efforts for the comforts of those sick and distressed. I desire to thank him and all of the officers of the institution for their kind and courteous treatment. Very respectfully submitted,

J. W. PHILPOTT,
Surgeon.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY. }
FORT MADISON, IOWA, July 1, 1897. }

Hon. N. N. Jones, Warden:

DEAR SIR—Immediately upon my appointment, made at your pleasure, April 1, 1897, and inspired with a laudable ambition to be an instrument in the transformation of those who have fallen from virtue's paths, I have entered heartily into my work.

The retiring chaplain, Rev. W. C. Gunn, who faithfully served the office for so many years, did all in his power to make my advent pleasant, and I am indebted to him for many practical suggestions as to my duties. My entire time has been devoted to the work entrusted to me, in ways that appear suggestive of results in the improvement of the moral and spiritual condition of the prisoners.

CHAPEL SERVICES.

While the dignity and the stability of the state and the peace and security of its subjects require the punishment of those who violate its laws, and while upholding our attitude toward those who have fallen into vice and crime, that attitude at the same time should be one of sympathy and helpfulness. They are, though wretched and fallen, still our fellow-men, and the same Christ who died for us shed his blood for them; the same mercy through which we look for salvation from the wrath to come can save them. The gospel of Jesus Christ is the only force that has gone alike to hut and hall, to rich and poor, everywhere making the bad good. I believe the gospel is the only affirmative answer to the oft-repeated question, "Can criminals be reformed?"

The gospel services on Sunday morning at 7:45 are bright, cheerful and uplifting.

My aim has been to preach the gospel of Christ Jesus in an earnest, sympathetic and helpful manner, and judging from the close attention given, the personal testimonies on the part of the men, and the many professed conversions, these services have been productive of much good. The music has been furnished by the prison choir, and has added much to the attractiveness of the services. The Lotus quintette (colored prisoners) have also, on special occasions, sung their melodies greatly to the delight of us all. The noble-hearted pastors and Christian workers of Fort Madison, and some from various parts of the state, have from time to time rendered timely and satisfactory aid in songs and speech, showing themselves true friends of the men.

The floral displays each Sunday and on special occasions, under the direction of Mrs. Warden Jones, have added much toward making the chapel cheerful and pleasant, and are highly appreciated by the men.

PRAYER AND PRAISE MEETING.

At the close of the regular morning service a brief prayer, praise and testimony meeting is held. These meetings have largely increased in attendance and interest. Very many of the prisoners will voluntarily lead the exercise in prayer and bear testimony to the saving and keeping power of Jesus Christ.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday school has been maintained with regularity and success. I am assisted by an able corps of teachers from the city churches.

It is indeed gratifying to know that the sowing of the Word has brought the fulfillment of the promise that "He that soweth in tears shall also reap in joy." The harvests have returned to these faithful teachers in impressions made that have brought forth the fruit of well-ordered conduct in the men who have completed their term of imprisonment and are living Christian lives, as well as in obedience to the rules of the prison while here.

PERSONAL VISITATIONS

I believe the chaplain's services are well-nigh indispensable in all well-regulated prisons, and could be made much more effective for good if all employes would cheerfully co-operate in the conversion of the men. One of the most important offices of the chaplain is personal visitation among the men while in their cells. In fact, I believe this amounts to more than any other feature of the chaplain's work. It inspires confidence in and establishes their respect and esteem for the chaplain. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver." I devote almost the entire Sunday to this work, visiting every cell and affording every man an opportunity to make known his wants, offering words of cheer and comfort. This work gains in interest as time passes. I feel drawn to point every prisoner to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world as his only hope. Many of the prisoners have been raised by Christian parents and have brothers and sisters leading exemplary lives, who mourn over the departure of the son or brother from the paths of rectitude. I lovingly urge upon them to give up their roving lives and to return to their father's house and receive pardon and salvation.

This personal work is more highly appreciated by the prisoners than, perhaps, the public services.

THE LIBRARY.

The library of 8,103 volumes, less 1,000 volumes sent to Anamosa last February, is one of the best investments ever made, and is a perpetual source of enjoyment to the men. Few prisons of this size can boast of a library as well selected and as extensive as this. The very liberal patronage extended to it by the men is an evidence that they appreciate it, and I firmly believe it to be an able adjunct to the discipline of the prison. There is, perhaps, no single reformatory agency more potent than a choice library such as is placed within the reach of every man confined here, and, as someone

has well said, "These are the masters who instruct us without rods and ferules; without words or anger; without clothes or money; if you approach them they are not asleep; if, investigating, you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they will not grumble; if you are ignorant, they will not laugh at you." The library, then, is very precious.

By the frequent use of the books, many of them have become unfit for use and need re-sewing and binding. This work is now being satisfactorily done by one of the prisoners, and when completed will place them in good condition. But, as you are fully aware, a new library building is greatly needed, as the present one is inadequate and ill adapted for library purposes.

It is very gratifying, and we highly commend the course of those who who send gratuitously weekly papers from counties where prisoners are acquainted and trust that more will do it, and thus keep the men in touch with all the good influences at home. It also gives me pleasure to report that a large number of illustrated papers and magazines, secular and religious, have been received and distributed, greatly to the delight and benefit of the prisoners.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The night school was carried on with regularity during the fall and winter. The attendance was large and the results encouraging. I would suggest that the sessions of the school be for recitations, the study to be done in the cells, making it obligatory on the part of the student. It is a melancholy fact that a large number of the men who come here can neither read nor write. The elementary instruction given tends to elevate these men to positions of greater usefulness, thus relieving the state of their repeated returns to the prison. I would also suggest that the preference be given to the younger men, and such as are serving short terms. I hope to make this branch of my work fully up to the standard, giving each one an opportunity to fit himself for positions requiring a knowledge of the common branches.

THE HOSPITAL.

I have made visits to the hospital two and often three times daily, where opportunities have presented themselves to cheer, relieve and refresh the sick. Many precious seasons have been spent in this way, and I feel confident that the men have been greatly blessed.

Mrs. Warden Jones has rendered these visits all the more effective by her constant care and interest in sending flowers and delicacies to the sick.

It affords me great pleasure to record that only one death has occurred since my appointment. Interment was made in the prison cemetery with appropriate religious ceremonies.

DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

Much time and care has been devoted to the prisoners previous to their release and during their departure for a free life. I have made it a point, as far as possible, to encourage them to go to their homes when discharged, and also to take them to the trains, for as they leave the prison behind them they are exposed to many temptations. Chiefest among these are the allurements held out to them by the saloonkeeper and gambler. It has also been my aim to emphasize the fact that a resolution made in one's own strength is but a rope of putty. Nothing but the grace of God can save a man. I regret to learn that the Prisoners' Aid association has suspended

for lack of proper support. Such an association is an imperative necessity in our state. The object of this society is to come in touch with prisoners, know something of their personality, and so far as possible eliminate the temptations and discouragements which beset the men, and to enable them to secure honest and remunerative employment. Few have even the slightest conception of the difficulties which beset the prisoners. Prejudice is deeply fixed in the minds of the people against them. Many allow their suspicions to follow these men from the time they leave the prison, although they may be penitent and honestly striving to lead better lives. I am often asked "What can be done with the ex-prisoner?" I fully believe that the man going out with a good prison record behind him, society is bound to offer, if not full confidence, at least a fair chance to earn it. As fast as they earn more regard, give it to them. Then the town or city to which they are compelled to go to live ought to be a reasonably safe place for them. If nets are spread for their feet at every turn, if the saloon and places of evil resort are known and openly tolerated by respectable people, if ex-prisoners find themselves in a desert world so far as sympathy is concerned, it can not be strange if they fall. May the day soon come when all obstacles in the way of transforming these men will be removed.

EASTER DAY GREETING.

Under the auspices of the Iowa State Christian Endeavor society, hundreds of letters, fragrant in spirit and full of gospel truths, with words of sympathy from the young people of the state, gladdened the heart of every prisoner. I earnestly hope the practice of sending Easter letters to the men may extend from year to year.

FLOWER MISSION DAY.

Flower Mission Day was observed as usual, bringing the men its gospel of beauty and fragrance. The splendid musical program, the tender appeals of the speaker, and the songs that touched all hearts made the occasion a happy one indeed.

HOLIDAYS.

These days are anxiously looked for. The witticisms of the speaker, the attractive musical programs, recitations, and freedom of the yard extended to the men, make each holiday an oasis in prison life.

Before closing this report, I believe it is due to you to state that you have the full respect and esteem of the men. They regard you as their friend. They realize that they are being treated and regarded as men. They seem to consider that you withhold no privilege which would encourage them to attain to a higher and nobler life. The peace and quiet of the prison, the condition of the prisoners, the excellent sanitary conditions, the homelikeness of the prison yard, the many privileges extended to the men, call for grateful acknowledgment, which is cheerfully given.

The work, to me, grows in interest, and I believe that I have the good will of every prisoner. This reflection is one of the most cheering features.

In closing, I wish to thank you for the counsel and encouragement extended to me in the important trust I hold at your pleasure. I hope to honor that trust in the faithful discharge of such duties as may devolve upon me. Thanks are also due to the deputy warden and the officers for their uniform kindness.

Gratefully a acknowledging the courtesy and consideration shown me by all concerned, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

FERDINAND C. LARLETT,
Chaplain.