

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

WARDEN OF THE PENITENTIARY

TO THE

GOVERNOR.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1879.

[PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.]

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WARDEN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN
OF THE IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY,
FT. MADISON, September 30, 1879. }

To HIS EXCELLENCY, JNO. H. GEAR, *Governor of Iowa*:

SIR—I herewith submit my first biennial report, of the institution now under my charge, for the term commencing October 1, 1877, and ending September 30, 1879, setting forth in a concise manner all matters of interest to the chief executive, and of value to the General Assembly of Iowa, to enable such department of the State government to act intelligently in relation thereto. In assuming control of this institution I had an inventory taken, and the business balanced up to March 8, 1878—the last report of my predecessor only covered the time up to and including September 30, 1877. I immediately, on assuming control, appointed Capt. Hiel Hale, deputy warden, and M. T. Butterfield, Esq., clerk, but made few changes in the other officers and guards, until I was more familiar with the conditions, needs, and discipline of the prison. At the present time, however, but few of the former guards remain. On the first day of September, 1878, Rev. W. C. Gunn was appointed chaplain and teacher, and on the 1st day of October, 1878, J. J. M. Angear, M. D., was chosen physician and surgeon. On entering upon my duties I found 400 convicts in the prison, with two for safe-keeping, making an aggregate of 402, six of whom were females, while now there are only 353 in prison, which number includes five for safe-keeping and two females. The total number received from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1879, inclusive, was 420, as shown by the records in this office. Discharged by expiration of sentence, 390; by order of court, 24; pardoned, 30; sent to hospital for insane, 5; died, 6; escaped, 3. At no time, during my

term of office, has there been a surplus of men over and above those needed on the existing contracts for convict labor, but, as at present, and nearly the entire time, one hundred more men could have been used advantageously.

There is a pressing necessity for more men on all the contracts, as none of them are full at this time, and some of the contractors have signified their willingness to work a third more men than at present, and it is, certainly, to the interest of the State to use these unfortunates where they will do the most good in a financial point of view. You will find appended to this report true copies of all contracts for labor now in force. It will be observed, by an inspection of these contracts, that the contractors are paying about the usual price of prison labor in the West, and I am of the opinion that they are all receiving good returns from the capital invested. The location of the prison is a good one, so far as river and railway transportation, cheap fuel, and material for manufacturing purposes are concerned, and with returning financial prosperity to the country there will be an increased demand for convict labor here, and I have every reason to believe that, with a comparatively small additional expense for cells and shop-room, this prison could use, advantageously, all the convicts in the state for the next twenty years, as there is no perceptible gain in the criminal population for the past two years. I have endeavored to utilize all the labor, and when prisoners were unable to work on the contracts have put them at light work in the State shop, cell-room, dining-room, kitchen, etc. We have made, in the State shop, all the clothing worn by convicts, and part of the turn-out suits, thereby saving large outlays of money in not having the work done outside. I have endeavored to practice the most rigid economy in purchasing the supplies of various kinds for the prison, as will be seen by the financial exhibit herewith submitted, wherein it appears that the institution is now practically self-sustaining, and would be entirely so, with what men we could profitably use. Chapter 83 of the Laws of the Seventeenth General Assembly limits the Warden to an expenditure of seven dollars per month for each prisoner, and the actual outlay for each convict has been a fraction less than that per month during my term of office. Your attention is invited to the financial exhibit, as prepared in detail by my most excellent clerk, M. T. Butterfield, Esq.

It may not be amiss for me to present a summary of said report,

showing as it does the general financial management of the affairs of this institution.

From March 8, 1878, to September 30, 1879 (both days inclusive), the total receipts for general support from convict labor and all other sources were.....	\$73,448.01
Expenses of general support.....	\$ 47,454.85
Paid into State treasury.....	15,001.59
Balance on hand { Notes.....	\$9,835.81
{ Cash.....	1,155.76
	10,991.57
	\$ 73,448.01 \$73,448.01

There is also due from contractors for convict labor not yet settled for, as follows:

From Huiskamp Bros.....	\$ 802.53
Iowa Farming Tool Co.....	1,299.15
Fort Madison Chair Co.....	937.37
Total.....	\$3,039.05

making with the balance of notes and cash on hand, as shown above, the sum of \$14,030.62 available, and to become available in the future, for general support.

The markets have been closely watched, and the supplies throughout have been bought at the lowest possible figures on the best margin. In every instance where the law provides for advertising for supplies for the institution, the letter of the statute has been strictly complied with.

In all my efforts to retrench expenditures and husband the resources of the institution I have been most ably sustained by a faithful, honest, and competent deputy, and a reliable, careful, and upright clerk, and I desire here to record my sincere appreciation of their valuable aid in every step of my official career.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Chapter 137 of the Laws of the Seventeenth General Assembly is an act making appropriations for the improvement of the Penitentiary of the State, at Fort Madison: For the purpose of repairing the roof of the cell-house, the sum of \$1,500; for the purpose of transportation of discharged convicts, the sum of \$1,500; for the purpose of current repairs, the sum of \$2,000; for the purpose of constructing a sewer to the river, \$1,800; for the purpose of constructing a

work-shop, dining-room, and chapel, the sum of \$10,700; for purchasing a team, harness and wagon, for the use of the prison, the sum of \$350; aggregating the sum of \$17,850. Such appropriations have been expended as follows, to wit: The appropriation for constructing a work-shop, dining-room, and chapel was nearly exhausted in the erection of a new two-story brick-building and additions thereto, the main building being one hundred and forty feet in length by forty-four feet in width. It is used for offices, chapel, dining-room, work-shop, store-room, bakery, and kitchen. It is built in the most substantial manner, with thirty-inch stone foundation, laid in twelve inches of concrete, below where frost ever reaches, the brick walls sixteen inches, slate roof laid in cement, and is certainly much the best building in the yard. The cellar under the east end, seventy-two by forty-four feet; is of great value and convenience. The building formerly occupied for chapel, dining-room, and kitchen is now used for work-shops by the chair contract, and it affords room for about sixty convicts to work in.

WHAT WE NEED.

There are now but three hundred and seventy-two cells, and the number of prisoners often is above four hundred; in fact, we need over that number at all times to keep our contracts full, thereby necessitating the doubling in cells three and one-half by seven feet in size.

This crowding two men into one cell has a very bad effect on the discipline of the prison, and besides is equally unfavorable to health. The institution in all other departments has room for more men, and if there were an additional tier of one hundred and twenty-four cells, they could be used to advantage. There is an *imperative* necessity for rebuilding the cell-house roof. The building is three hundred feet in length by forty feet in width—cells three tiers in height, the roof is in a leaky, demoralized condition, and is liable to blow off in any ordinary storm. I fully indorse the following recommendation taken from my predecessor's *third* biennial report, and urge its careful consideration. "Constructed of pine timber which has become as dry as tinder by lapse of many years, it is liable to be destroyed by fire. When the cell-house was constructed, the outer walls were built to the present height, but only two tiers of cells were made. Since then, an additional tier of cells has been built making them three ranges high. This brought the upper tier into actual contact with the wooden

frame-work of the roof. Prisoners occupying this upper tier can easily cut through the pine roof, and, sawing up through the opening, escape, unless prevented by constant watching. But the most important consideration is the liability to fires. Should it catch fire in the night and get under headway, it would be but one remove from impossible to unlock the cells and liberate the nearly four hundred convicts, before they would be smothered or burned up. I shall not venture into the realms of imagination with the view of portraying the horrors of a human holocaust. Yet I cannot shut my eyes to the fearful magnitude of the calamity which a fire in this roof would render almost certain. To begin with, a new roof is a necessity, which cannot long be postponed. If a new one is to be supplied, it should be made fire-proof; and as the demand for cells has already outgrown the supply, and as the addition of a fourth range would obviously be the cheapest method of meeting the want, it occurs to me that provision should be promptly made for the improvement. Feeling the importance and necessity of this improvement, I have procured estimates for the proposed work, and submit them in summarized form herewith. If the roof is raised high enough to allow a fourth range of cells, the outer wall of the cell-building must be raised. To raise it ten feet and put in the thirty-six grated windows is estimated to cost \$6,500. The estimate for the iron roof is \$9,500. For the fourth range of cells, adding one hundred and twenty-four cells to the present number, making four hundred and ninety-six in all, the estimate is \$16,500. The present number of cells being only three hundred and seventy-two, and the number of convicts at one time, the present year, having been four hundred and forty-three—seventy-one more than the entire number of cells,—the necessity for an increase in their number at the earliest possible day is made obvious. At present the prison has but two rooms for female convicts, and there are now four here. Should this improvement be made it would add another story to that portion of the cell-house, now occupied by them, and afford two or three more much-needed rooms for female prisoners, who must of necessity be kept apart from the other convicts. I therefore recommend, and urge it with all the earnestness I can command, that an appropriation of \$32,500 be made for this purpose."

I would also recommend the erection of an additional shop on the west side of the yard, commencing at the southern terminus of the present west wing, size thirty by forty feet, two stories high, esti-

mated to cost \$2,000; also, another on the east side of the yard commencing at the south end of the east wing; size, forty by eighty feet, two stories high — the first story to be used for wash and bath-house and drying-room, the need of which you will notice is strongly recommended in the physician's report, estimated to cost \$4,000; also, a one-story flat-roof blacksmith shop on the north side of the yard adjoining shops number five and number seven, size, twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty feet, estimated to cost \$2,500.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Also, I would recommend an appropriation of \$300 for the enlargement of this office, which is a much-needed improvement.

HEATING.

I would most earnestly recommend and urge an appropriation for the necessary apparatus for heating the shops, offices, dining-room, cell-room, hospital, and warden's residence with steam; the reasons for which are obvious.

The expense of heating under the present arrangement for the biennial term, with about seventy-five stoves, is about \$6,000, as shown by the fuel account. By the proposed plan, this cost would be lessened at least one-half, and danger from fire would be much less than at present. It is also urged, as a sanitary measure, by the physician, as will be noticed by his report.

REPAIRS.

The Seventeenth General Assembly appropriated \$2,000 for general repairs, which was an entirely inadequate sum. I would earnestly recommend an appropriation for this purpose of \$5,000, for the next biennial period.

TRANSPORTATION FOR DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

I would recommend for the above purpose an appropriation of \$2,000. I have been paying out of my support fund both for repairs and transportation for some months, as both appropriations were inadequate, and were long since exhausted.

WARDEN'S RESIDENCE.

My predecessor recommended an appropriation of \$750 for furniture for Warden's residence. None was made by the last General Assem-

bly. Time and natural wear have not improved the condition of the aforesaid furniture, and I would ask an appropriation of \$500 for carpets, furniture, etc.

COOK RANGE.

The cook range now in use is badly broken and burned up. A new one is greatly needed, for which I would recommend an appropriation of \$450 for range, water-tank, and connections.

REFORM IN PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The International Penitentiary Congress, that convened in London in 1872, inaugurated many needed reforms in prison discipline, and exercised a potent influence on penal and reformatory institutions throughout the civilized world. The most marked progress has been made in the empire of Japan. That government has proposed as a leading object of her prison discipline to encourage and reform prisoners, and, therefore, she holds out divers rewards to good behavior, and particularly the shortening of their terms of imprisonment to such prisoners as show a pre-eminently good record. Religious instruction is considered as important. The cells are lighted at night, so that the inmates may pursue their reading or study; the better educated prisoners are invited to teach the less instructed ones. Every month the chief officers examine all the prisoners in regard to the progress made by them in their studies. Japan aims, and hopes to arrive, at the point of self-support of her prisons through the labor of their inmates, and is making good progress in that direction; and every effort is made to impart to the prisoner while in prison the ability and the desire to earn an honest living when he goes out from it. There is a special establishment or refuge provided, where prisoners, on their liberation, can have work, if they have no other resource. Public sentiment recognizes the importance of patronage-societies, and a proposition has been made to organize a society of the sort; but as yet none have been brought into existence. There is no reformatory institution for the young under that name, but there is one kindred in character under the name of House of Correction, whose function is, on the desire of their family, to receive perverse children, to give them employment, and to impart to them an elementary education as a means of saving them from a criminal life; and a revision of the penal and penitentiary systems is now in hand, with a view to bring them into har-

mony with the spirit and civilization of the age. In view of the fact that the law enjoins on me the duty of managing the labor of the convicts most advantageously to the State, in a pecuniary sense, and most conducive to the well-being and reformation of the convict so as to prepare him to return to the liberty and the society from which he was excluded by his misdeeds, I have given the question of discipline a careful consideration.

The mode of discipline that involves physical torture has become almost obsolete, and, except in the most extreme cases, has been supplanted by appeals to reason, and the moral attributes, by which men are induced to act from higher and purer motives, and not simply from fear of punishment. There is no human being so low, so degraded and abandoned, but that he or she may be influenced by the law of love, and raised to a higher plane of existence by educational and christianizing influences. There is a popular and prevailing fallacy that because a man has been once convicted of crime and sentenced to the State prison that, therefore, the still small voice of conscience is forever silenced, and all hope of reformation by the use of ordinary agencies gone. The objects of punishment are, to protect society in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; to deter others from committing crime; and to reform the evil-doer.

The State does not entertain, nor does the State exercise, any malice toward the violators of law, but upon convictions for offenses removes the malefactor from society for a time with the hope of reformation and thereby rendering him a fit subject to again mingle in social life, and again properly discharge his duty in relation to his family, the State, and his Maker. If there were no hopes of educating, refining, and lifting up the fallen, then every man and woman convicted of crime, great or small, should be permanently removed from society. If these convicts cannot be reached through the same channels as other men, and are not subject to be swayed by similar influences, then it would be worse than useless to have the bread of life broken to them every Sabbath through the prison Sunday-school, and through the pulpit. I am well convinced that the influences exerted over these unfortunate men through the Sabbath-school, and the ministrations of my able and most efficient chaplain in the pulpit and in the school-room, are valuable aids to the maintenance of good order and to a cheerful and prompt acquiescence in all the mandates of the various officers. These agencies tend to develop all the nobler qualities and instincts of the human heart, and to restrain its baser passions and

evil tendencies. The lessons taught inculcate reverence for human and divine law, inspire the convict with better and livelier hopes, promote self-respect, impress the mind with clearer views of duty to society, friends, Deity, and human government, and in every way tend to elevate, purify, and refine the mind and moral nature. In striving to follow the dictates of reason, humanity, and a sound religion, I have been compelled to abandon many of the old landmarks, and to ignore the rules and regulations established and practiced in this prison in former years. No punishment is inflicted dangerous to the life of the convict, so that it must be administered in the presence of the surgeon. These severe punishments are but relics of the dark ages, and only tend when inflicted to develop and strengthen the baser passions, and fill the heart of the victim with feelings of bitterness and revenge, and seldom, if ever, produce repentance or even regret. When the mind is clouded with a great sorrow and weighed down with misfortunes, it needs kind words, cheerful influences, and bright surroundings. These exiles from home, friends, and society, communing with their own thoughts, not allowed to converse with each other either night or day, forced to unrequited toil, and wearing the badge of their own shame, are entitled to the sympathy and earnest solicitude of all good people and to humane treatment by the officers in charge. I have adopted the humane system of discipline in this prison, requiring, however, obedience to all the rules and regulations, which are strict, but not severe, and I do not believe that the discipline of the Iowa State Penitentiary would suffer by a comparison with any other institution in the land. I would most heartily recommend the adoption of a good-time law similar to that of the Illinois State Penitentiary, under which a convict receives for good behavior the following diminution:

For first year 1 month.

For second year 2 months.

For third year 3 months.

For fourth year 4 months.

For fifth year 5 months.

For sixth year 6 months, and six months each year thereafter. For example, a man having a ten years' sentence gets a reduction or diminution of three years and nine months, which is a great incentive to good behavior and reformation on the part of the convict, and of material aid in a disciplinary point of view. My experience would

lead me to further recommend that no criminal be sent to the penitentiary for less than one year. A shorter time seems to have no good effect in a reformatory sense, and the convict is of but little value to the State, and that the longest term should not exceed 33 years, the average life of a human being. The longest term ever served in this prison (which has now been in existence forty years), was that of Graham, No. 411, from Dubuque county, who hobbled out on the 8th day of May, 1878, after twenty years of servitude to the State, used up both in mind and body.

OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

In discussing this question of the duties and compensation of the various officers connected with this institution, I shall try and speak with becoming modesty. The law imposes on the Warden the duty of giving a bond of \$50,000 for a faithful discharge of duties, makes him the commissary of the prison, and, under the present law, charges him with the leasing of the convict labor (a duty that was formerly performed by a Board of Labor Commissioners at a very considerable expense to the State annually), superintending all improvements, and disbursing all appropriations. It must be apparent to you that to properly look after and care for all these interests requires the closest attention at all times. What would be a reasonable remuneration for the proper discharge of these important trusts I leave most respectfully to your judgment.

DEPUTY WARDEN.

Upon this officer devolves to a great extent the entire discipline of the prison, and his duties are severe and arduous. He is compelled to remain at his post the entire day, and has direct charge of the enforcement of the prison rules, and is required to keep the time of the convict-labor as between the State and the contractors. It requires a man of pluck, firmness, and decision of character, and a good knowledge of human nature; and Capt. Hiel Hale seems to me to possess all the necessary qualifications. I would recommend an increase of his salary to \$1,500 per annum.

CLERK.

Whoever honestly and faithfully discharges the duties of clerk will find his entire time absorbed, without any margin for pleasure-seeking. The labor of this office has been greatly increased. For instance, here-

tofore, simply duplicate vouchers were taken for moneys paid out; now itemized bills in triplicate are required in every transaction, and this is only one of many important changes whereby more labor is required; and the compensation should be coequal with the labor and responsibility; and I would recommend a salary of \$1,200 per annum.

CHAPLAIN AND TEACHER.

This office is well and ably filled by Rev. W. C. Gunn to whose report I call attention. His recommendation, in regard to appropriation for library, I fully indorse. The chaplain formerly received \$1,200 per annum, but now only \$750. I would respectfully recommend an increase to \$1,200 per annum.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

This position has been well and ably filled during the last biennial period by Drs. Aug. W. Hoffmeister and J. J. M. Angear, the former retiring October 1, 1878, when Dr. Angear assumed control of the medical department, in which position he still remains. Please note recommendations made in his report hereto attached, which I fully indorse.

GUARDS.

There are now employed thirty-five guards. I have endeavored to select competent, upright men for this position, and it is only justice to say that they have proved themselves worthy of the confidence and trust placed in them. The position is a very confining one, on hand late and early and early and late. They are now required to uniform, which adds somewhat to their expenses, and it requires the strictest economy to eke out even a very plain living on the present salary; and I feel that it is but justice that the salary should be increased to \$60 per month at least. I would also call attention to the suggestion made in the physician's report in regards to guards' dinners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 11th of January, 1879, twenty convicts were transferred to this prison from Anamosa by order of the Executive Council, which helped somewhat in filling up our contracts; yet we have at all times been short.

The number of guards employed has always been less than the max-

imum number allowed by law. There will be found in the clerk's report a full list (as far as filed in this office) of claims against the State contracted by my predecessor Dr. S. H. Craig, \$448.31 of which I paid out of my support fund by order of the Executive Council. Several hundred dollars of the above indebtedness is due convicts, and almost if not all the balance, I have no doubt, are just claims, and I earnestly hope steps will be taken at the earliest possible date whereby said claims may be properly liquidated. The amount of \$66.73 was paid over to me by my predecessor; it was all applied on convict fund.

Respectfully submitted,

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*

Subscribed and sworn to by E. C. McMillan before me, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1879.

M. T. BUTTERFIELD, *Notary Public.*

[SEAL.]

APPENDIX.

CONTRACTS FOR CONVICT LABOR.

By articles of agreement entered into this 3d day of July, A. D., 1874, between H. W. Cartwright, James W. Campbell and J. A. T. Hull, as Commissioners of the Iowa Penitentiary, under Chapter 35 of the Private, Local and Temporary Acts of the 15th General Assembly, and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Benjamin S. Brown, of Columbus, Ohio, of the second part.

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

First.—That the party of the first part, doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of five (5) years from the first day of January, A. D. 1875, the labor and service of one hundred able-bodied convicts, now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa (said convicts so far as possible to be taken from men now employed in the manufacture of agricultural implements), to be employed by said party of the second part at the following trades and occupations, viz: Manufacturing of agricultural implements; except reapers, mowers, threshers, plows and wagons. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoe-making and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second.—It is agreed by the party of the first part that for the use of said labor, and storage material during the term of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops, rooms and kilns, which shall be kept in good repair by the State, so far as now owned by the State, and space now in said prison yard, to-wit: shops numbers three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7), together with the yard-room and fixtures thereon standing, north of same (except the eastern division of the west dry kiln). Also, the use of the dry kiln located in the northeast corner of the yard. Also, one hundred (100) by forty (40) feet of ground south of and adjoining shops, numbers nine (9) and ten (10), reserving to the State the right to use the said last named space for the erection of additional shop-rooms, in which case, the party of the second part shall receive an equal space south and contiguous to shops numbers five (5) and seven (7). Also, the south part of the cellar under shop number one (1), south of

the entrance thereto; and it is further agreed and understood that for said labor, the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of sixty (60) cents per day for each convict.

Third.—And for the storage of raw material, erection of a warehouse, and other purposes necessary to carry on said contract, the party of the second part shall, during the continuance of this lease, have the right to use and occupy the following described territory, to wit: Commencing at the southwest corner of prison land, running east one hundred (100) feet, thence north three hundred (300) feet, thence west one hundred (100) feet, thence south three hundred (300) feet, to the place of beginning.

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

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

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

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

Eighth.—The party of the first part further agree to furnish the party of the second part with sufficient water for the use of boilers and shops; and it is further agreed, that one runner for each shop shall be furnished by the party of the first part, for the purpose of cleaning shops, making and taking care of fires, bringing water, and performing the necessary running for the contract.

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

Tenth.—It is further agreed that if at any time the number of prisoners in the Penitentiary should not be sufficient to supply the full number specified in this contract, and also sufficient for cooking, cleaning and other necessary matters which in the judgment of the Warden it may be for the interest of the State to employ them, the State shall not be liable for such deficit; provided, such deficit is not caused by the State sending prisoners to the other penitentiaries; and it is further agreed that this contract shall have priority over any subsequent contracts, both as to numbers, and men skilled in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Eleventh.—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number herein before specified, shall remain idle for want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay the sum of sixty cents per day for each convict so employed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Twenty-first.—Said party of the second part shall not be bound to take under this contract, any convict whose term of service will expire in less than one year from the time he is assigned, and no convict shall be transferred from this contract to another without the assent of the Warden and contractor.

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

(Signed.)

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,

(Signed.)

J. W. CAMPBELL,

(Signed.)

J. A. T. HULL,

(Signed.)

On behalf of the State of Iowa.
B. S. BROWN.

Approved July 7, 1874.

(Signed.)

C. C. CARPENTER,

(Signed.)

JOSIAH T. YOUNG,

(Signed.)

JNO. RUSSELL.

Executive Council.

WHEREAS, certain proposals have heretofore been made by Benjamin S. BROWN, as President of the Iowa Farming Tool Company, for a modification of the contract of said Brown dated July 3d, A. D. 1874, which contract has been duly assigned to the Iowa Farming Tool Company, and also for the labor and services of fifteen (15) additional convicts, and shop room for the same; now therefore,

It is hereby agreed by and between H. W. Cartwright, James W. Campbell, and J. A. T. Hull, Commissioners for the State of Iowa, for leasing convicts' labor, of the first part, and the Iowa Farming Tool Company, of the second part.

First.—The party of the second part hereby relinquishes all right to forty (40) by one hundred (100) feet of ground south of and adjoining shops, Nos. nine (9) and ten (10), and also to the alternate and equal space south of and opposite shops No. five (5) and seven (7), in the prison yard heretofore granted by the party of the first part.

Second.—The party of the first part hereby agrees to extend the time of said contract for five (5) years from the 1st day of April, A. D. 1876. For which labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of *forty-eight (48) cents per day for each convict, from the said 1st day of April during the continuance of this lease.

Third.—The party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part, for the term of four (4) years and eight (8) months from the first day of August, A. D. 1876, the labor and services of fifteen (15) able bodied convicts, subject to all the provisions, conditions and stipulations of the original contract, except as herein modified, for which the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of *forty-eight (48) cents per day for each convict, with the privilege

* Reduced to forty-five (45) cents by order of Executive Council, August 1st, 1879.

to manufacture any branch not in conflict with existing contracts, or the interest of the State in letting other contracts within a reasonable time.

Fourth.—The party of the second part shall have the use of shop No. nine (9), for labor and storage of material during the continuance of this lease. The north half immediately on vacation of shop No. 13, and the south half, August 1st, A. D. 1876, which shall be partitioned off when required, the State having the right to utilize the partition in shop No. three (3) for said purpose; the State to furnish one lumper for said shop.

Fifth.—All lumpers on the contracts of the second party shall be able bodied convicts and shall be subject to the direction and control of the contractors, whenever not engaged in necessary shop duties for the State.

Signed at Ft. Madison, Iowa, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1876.

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,

J. W. CAMPBELL,

J. A. T. HULL,

On part of the State.

IOWA FARMING TOOL COMPANY,

By BENJAMIN S. BROWN, *President.*

Approved by Executive Council, this April 20, 1876.

JOSIAH T. YOUNG, *Secretary of State.*

B. R. SHERMAN, *Auditor of State.*

WM. CHRISTY, *Treasurer of State.*

WHEREAS, under the act of the Sixteenth General Assembly, amendatory of chapter 35, of the acts of Fifteenth General Assembly, doubts have arisen as to the authority of the Commissioners to make contracts for a longer period than five (5) years; and,

WHEREAS, we, the said Commissioners, believe it for the best interests of the State to let such labor under the within contracts for the period of ten (10) years, therefore, subject to the approval of the Seventeenth General Assembly, it is further agreed that the contracts of the party of the second part for one hundred and fifteen (115) able bodied convicts, shall be continued in force for the term of five (5) years, from the first day of April, A. D. 1881, at the rate of fifty cents per day for each convict, and shall be subject to all the provisions, conditions, stipulations, covenants and agreements, contained in said contracts.

Signed this 20th day of April, A. D. 1876.

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,

J. W. CAMPBELL,

J. A. T. HULL,

On part of the State.

IOWA FARMING TOOL COMPANY,

By BENJAMIN S. BROWN, *President.*

By articles of agreement entered into this 26th day of March, A. D., 1877, between H. W. Cartwright, James W. Campbell, and J. A. T.

Hull, Commissioners, under chapter 35, of the private, local, and temporary acts of the Fifteenth General Assembly, and chapter 97 of the acts of the Sixteenth General Assembly, for and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and the Fort Madison Chair Company, a firm corporation, composed of the following named persons, to-wit: J. M. Johnston, W. E. Harrison, and Joseph A. Smith, of the second part.

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

First.—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part, for the term of five years, from the first day of April, A. D. 1877, the labor and services of not to exceed seventy-five convicts, now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary, at Fort Madison (if so many there may be under the specifications hereinafter contained) to be employed by said party of the second part, at the following trades and occupations, viz: manufacture of chairs, school furniture, and coffins.

Nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoe-making and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second.—It is agreed by the party of the first part, that for the use of said labor during the term of this lease, the party of the second part shall use the following shops now situated in said prison-yard, to-wit: Shops No's one (1) and two (2), the lower story of State shops, and the north half of shop No. eleven, the east half of the west dry kiln, the northwest quarter of the cellar, under shop No. one (1). Also grounds without the prison walls, commencing sixty-six feet north of the northwest corner of the ground leased to B. S. Brown, running east 100 feet, north 135 feet, west 100 feet, south 135 feet, to place of beginning. It is further agreed and understood, that for said labor the party of the second part shall pay at the rate of forty-three (43) cents per day for each convict.

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

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

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

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

Seventh.—It is further agreed that the party of the first part shall furnish water for shops for the use of this contract; also, five runners, whose duty it shall be to build fires, clean shops, and do the necessary running for this contract.

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

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

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

Eleventh.—If, at any time, the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number herein before specified, shall remain idle for want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of forty-three (43) cents per day, for each convict so employed.

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

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

Fourteenth.—It is further agreed, that the State of Iowa shall not carry on any of the trades hereinbefore specified within the walls of said prison, nor contract nor lease convict labor for the same during the continuance of this lease, without the consent of the party of the second part; provided the occupations herein before named are being carried on in good faith by the party of the second part.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Twenty-second.—It is further agreed that, if during the continuance of this lease, a new chapel is built by the State, the party of the second part shall have the right to occupy the room now occupied by the State as a chapel, and room lately occupied as hospital, by surrendering lower story of State shops.

Twenty-third.—It is further agreed that all lumpers assigned on this contract to the parties of the second part, shall be able-bodied con-

victs, and shall be subject to the direction and control of the contractors, whenever not engaged in necessary shop duties for the State.

H. W. CARTWRIGHT,
JAMES W. CAMPBELL,
J. A. T. HULL,

On the part of the State.

FORT MADISON CHAIR COMPANY.
JOSEPH A. SMITH, *President.*
JOHN M. JOHNSTON, *Superintendent.*
W. E. HARRISON, *Secretary.*

Approved April 4, 1877, by the Executive Council.

J. G. NEWBOLD.
JOSIAH T. YOUNG.
B. R. SHERMAN.
GEO. W. BEMIS.

It is hereby understood and agreed by and between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, and acting for the State of Iowa, party of the first part, and The Fort Madison Chair Company, of Fort Madison, Iowa, party of the second part as follows, viz.:

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

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

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

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

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

Sixth.—This contract shall be in force so soon as the State shall oc-

copy the new dining-room now in process of erection, and it shall expire four (4) years from the first day of October, 1878.

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

Fort Madison, Iowa, Nov. 2, 1878.

Approved Dec. 6, 1878.

JNO. H. GEAR,
JOSEPH T. YOUNG,
B. R. SHERMAN,
GEO. W. BEMIS.

SHOE CONTRACT.

By articles of agreement entered into this 15th day of May, A. D., 1878, between E. C. McMillan, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary and in behalf of the State of Iowa, of the first part, and Henry C. Huiskamp and Herman J. Huiskamp of Keokuk, Iowa, of the second part.

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

First.—That the party of the first part doth hereby let and hire to the party of the second part for the term of five (5) years from July 15, 1878, the labor and services of ninety (90) able-bodied convicts now or hereafter to be confined in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, to be employed by said party of the second part at the following trades and occupations, to-wit: manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, boot and shoe pacs, horse-collars and saddlery goods; nothing in this agreement shall prevent the Warden from employing a limited number of convicts in shoe-making and tailoring for the use of the convicts.

Second.—It is agreed by the party of the first part, that for the use of said labor and storage of materials during the term of this lease the party of the second part shall use the following shops which shall be kept in good repair by the State, to wit: Shops No. ten (10) No. eleven (11) No. twelve (12) No. thirteen (13) and No. fourteen (14), and it is hereby agreed by the parties of the first part, that frame shops No. thirteen (13) and fourteen (14) shall be moved opposite the west side of brick shops No. eleven (11) and No. twelve (12).

Third.—It is agreed and understood that for said labor the party of the second part, shall pay at the rate of forty-three and one-third cents (43 $\frac{1}{3}$) per day for each convict.

Fourth.—The said party of the second part shall have the privilege of going to and from said shops, at all proper times to instruct the convicts in the manufacture of said articles, and take in and out materials and manufactured articles. Said party may also employ suitable persons to perform whatever is authorized to be done by this article, and generally to superintend the work under this contract. Said con-

tractors and employes being, whilst within the walls of said prison yard, subject to all the rules and regulations now or hereafter established by the proper State authorities.

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

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

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

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

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

Tenth.—It is further agreed that after the Warden shall have selected such number of the convicts as he may deem necessary for cooking, cleaning, sanitary, and other purposes pertaining to the care of the prison, and also for shoe-making and tailoring, as specified in articles, and the Iowa Farming and Tool Company shall have been furnished the number of convicts it is entitled to under its contract with the State for prison labor, the remaining convicts shall be apportioned by the Warden among the contractors according to the number to which each is entitled, reference being had to the skill and value of convicts in the several trades carried on by the different contractors. The State shall not be liable for any deficit under this contract, provided, the State shall not transfer convicts to the Additional Penitentiary so as to diminish the number actually employed under this contract below the maximum at the time of such transfer.

Eleventh.—If at any time the convicts assigned to the party of the second part within the number herein before specified shall remain idle for the want of any material or tools, or for any fault of the party of the second part, the party of the second part shall still be liable to pay said sum of forty-three and one-third (43 $\frac{1}{3}$) cents per day for each convict so employed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Twenty-first.—It is further agreed that the party of the second part shall have assigned them so far as practicable convicts skilled in the work to be done under this contract, and no convict shall be assigned to this contract whose term of servitude shall be less than one year when so assigned. No convict shall be transferred from this contract

to another without the consent of the Warden and the contractors except as provided in article 10.

Twenty-second.

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

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

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands this 4th day of June, 1878.

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

The within contract approved this 12th day of July, A. D. 1878.

JNO. H. GEAR.
JOSIAH T. YOUNG.
B. R. SHERMAN.
GEO. W. BEMIS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CLERK'S OFFICE IOWA PENITENTIARY,
FT. MADISON, IOWA, Sept. 30, 1879.

CAPT. E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden Iowa Penitentiary:*

SIR—In presenting to you my first biennial report of the finances of this institution, commencing October 1, 1877, and ending Sept. 30, 1879, permit me to make the following explanation: On taking possession of this office March 8, 1878, I found all of the books of the retiring Warden, Dr. S. H. Craig, in the hands of an investigating committee, necessitating the opening of an entire new set of books.

In August of this year the books used by Dr. Craig were returned to me that I might make a report of the finances of that part of Dr. Craig's administration not included in his last biennial report, viz: from Oct. 1, 1877, to March 7, 1878. Accordingly I present the statement, as shown by his books for that period, separately, together with an inventory of all provisions on hand and all property belonging to the State turned over to you, as Dr. Craig's successor, also a statement of indebtedness as per bills on file March 8, 1878.

There is a discrepancy in the Convict Fund between the State Ledger and Convict Ledger, the former showing the amount due convicts to be \$423.26, whereas the latter shows the amount to be \$464.68. The balance cash on hand (\$66.73) turned over to you by Dr. Craig, was, according to your direction, placed to the credit of the convicts under the head of "Craig's Convict Fund," and has been paid to such convicts on their discharge as were deemed most in need of it, thus leaving the actual amount due convicts \$397.95.

Very respectfully,

M. T. BUTTERFIELD, *Clerk.*

STATEMENT.

Of finances as taken from books of Ex-Warden Craig, from October 1, 1877, to March 8, 1878.

Received from the State of Iowa.....\$		\$14,381.26
Officers' Salaries' Fund	2,291.65	
Guards' Salaries' Fund	11,650.00	
Transportation of convicts.....	439.61	
		<u>14,381.26</u>

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Balance on hand September 30, 1877\$	55.55	
Received from Bills Receivable.....	27,341.62	
Received from Dakota Territory.....	2,858.15	
Received from Visiting Fund	50.05	
Received from Jefferson county.....	314.50	
Received from Marion county.....	271.70	
Received from Decatur county	84.85	
Received from Mahaska county	3.50	
Received from Van Buren county	100.00	
Received from United States.....	1,706.50	
Received from State of Iowa, transportation	439.61	
Overdrafts on Bank of Ft. Madison, viz.:		
Check to convict W. E. Joaquin.....\$107.05		
Check to convict C. Buscher.....	52.05	
Unknown.....	1.87	
Received from Bills Payable	160.97	
Received from Expense, general.....	3,000.00	
Received from clothing and bedding.....	23.76	
Received from Improvement Fund	11.25	
Received from Guards' Salaries' Fund.....	123.00	
Received from Guards' Salaries' Fund.....	50.00	
Paid General Support Fund.....		\$36,951.54
Balance overdrawn March 7, 1878	356.53	
		<u>36,951.54</u>

OFFICERS' SALARIES' FUND.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1877.....\$.02	
Received from State	2,291.65	
Paid officers' salaries.....		\$2,291.67
		<u>\$2,291.67</u>
	\$2,291.67	\$2,291.67

GUARDS' SALARIES' FUND.

Received from State.....\$	11,650.00	
Overdrawn for five months, \$10 each month.....	50.00	
Paid guards' salaries.....		\$11,650.00
Paid Support Fund		50.00
	<u>\$11,700.00</u>	<u>\$11,700.00</u>

CONVICT FUND.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1877.....\$	417.43	
Received from convicts.....	421.63	
Paid convicts		\$415.80
Balance due convicts March 7, 1878, as shown by State Ledger.....		423.26
	<u>\$839.06</u>	<u>\$839.06</u>

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1877.....	\$123.00	
Paid General Support Fund.....		\$123.00
	\$123.00	\$123.00

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

General Support Fund.....	\$36,545.01	\$36,951.54
Officers' salaries.....	2,291.67	2,291.67
Guards' salaries.....	11,700.00	11,650.00
Convicts' Fund.....	839.06	415.80
Improvement Fund.....	123.00	123.00
Balance on hand March 7, 1878.....		66.73
	\$51,498.74	\$51,498.74

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

I, M. T. Butterfield, being sworn, say the foregoing financial statement for the period above mentioned, viz.: October 1, 1877, to March 8, 1878, is truly made according to the best of my knowledge and belief as fully as the same appears on the books of this Penitentiary.

M. T. BUTTERFIELD, *Clerk.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me by M. T. Butterfield, at my office in Fort Madison, Lee county, Iowa, the — of November, 1879.

[L. s.]

S. L. JAMES, *Clerk,*
 By H. C. STAMPEL, *Deputy.*

LIST OF UNPAID BILLS OF EX-WARDEN GRAIG.

STATE OF IOWA.

To H. Nelle.....	\$ 1,760.88
To J. W. Frow.....	16.06
To Ottoman Cahoev Co. (J. F. Dane, President).....	270.72
To Ottoman Cahoev Co. (N. H. Adams, President).....	511.25
To William Eitman.....	3.40
To A. C. Carttermole.....	482.83
To C. Buscher.....	59.60
To Geo. H. Schafer.....	3.24
To Chas. Doerr.....	7.50
To P. & N. B. Miller.....	1,793.71
To Geo. Schoder.....	182.00
To E. D. Smith.....	60.45
To M. Case.....	556.29
To Brown & Moore.....	1,155.29
To Burlington Gas Light Company.....	107.25
To R. A. Albright.....	10.35
To Elmor Reed.....	73.50
To M. Morris.....	350.80
To White, Munger & Co.....	85.15
To Peters & Bernhard.....	888.48
To Iowa & Mo. Land & Coal Co.....	39.23
To John H. Gear.....	357.25
To Weston & Co.....	128.42
To Chas. W. Peters.....	91.98
To T. D. Brown & Son.....	20.45
To Ft. Madison Chair Co.....	30.94
To Huiskamp Bros.....	404.31
To Jonas Rice.....	36.30
To Thomas Tallent.....	28.66
To W. E. Joaquin*.....	107.05
To Due Convicts.....	397.95
Total.....	\$ 10,021.29

* Discharged convict to whom a check was given for amount due, and payment refused at bank for want of funds.

INVENTORY.

Of movable property belonging to the Iowa Penitentiary, turned over to E. C. McMillan, Warden, by S. H. Craig, Ex-Warden, this 8th day of March, 1878, to-wit:

12 barrels pork.
 9 barrels kraut.
 15 barrels pickles.
 23 barrels vinegar.
 2 barrels salt.
 1 barrel molasses.
 About 1000 bushels potatoes.
 1 small lot onions.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ drum caustic soda.
 10 barrels soft soap.
 6 barrels grease.
 2 barrels tallow.
 7 sacks white beans.
 53 barrels white beans.
 $7\frac{1}{2}$ barrels Ottoman Cahoe coffee.
 6 barrels hominy.
 $6\frac{3}{4}$ barrels flour.
 1 barrel rice.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel pepper.
 4 barrels corn meal.
 1 sack coffee.
 265 straw hats.
 $9\frac{1}{2}$ dozen new wool socks.
 10 pair turn out socks.
 32 skeins yarn.
 100 T. O. hats.
 1 lot thread, needles, buttons, combs, etc.
 25 T. O. Caps.
 90 pair boots (all worn).
 3 boxes glass.
 1 chest worn underclothing.
 15 loose plugs tobacco.
 1 caddy musty tobacco.
 10 caddies good tobacco.
 2 packages dry yeast.
 3 dozen cans mustard.
 2 drums tobacco.
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ chests tea (half chests).
 $\frac{1}{8}$ barrel mineral paint.
 85 pairs new turn out shoes.
 28 new brooms.
 42 rolls cotton batting.
 82 pairs new winter pants.
 13 new coats.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel new small lamp chimneys.
 84 pairs new summer pants.
 176 new stripe shirts.
 1 box resin.
 48 new pillow-slips.
 65 new check shirts.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ bolts stripe goods.
 31 bolts toweling (2 bolts large).
 1 lot loose toweling.
 1 bolt bed-ticking.
 3 bolts calico.
 11 bolts hickory shirting.

2 bolts brown check.
 1 lot check remnants.
 1 lot coat lining.
 32 old pillow ticks.
 24 new pillow ticks.
 359 shirts.
 Part bolt Italian silesia.
 Part bolt calico.
 Part bolt check shirting.
 Part bolt stripes.
 67 bed quilts.
 1 lot shoes (worn).
 258 coats (worn but good).
 349 pillow-slips.
 53 coats (part worn).
 28 bed-ticks.
 Part bolt muslin.
 140 pairs summer pants (worn but good).
 47 vests (worn but good).
 100 coats (worn but good).
 1 bed-tick of rags.
 40 pair pants (good).
 211 night-shirts.
 127 blankets.
 15 cords cut stove wood in yard.
 23 cords wood.
 420 check shirts.
 400 towels.
 420 striped shirts.
 1 dozen razors.
 34 sheets.
 44 guards' towels.
 2 quilts.
 9 buckets.
 3 tubs.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ keg spikes.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ keg 8d nails.
 1 box crackers.
 6 white-wash brushes and handles.
 50 bushels coal in cell-house.
 1 barrel coal in cell-house.
 750 bushels coal in gas house.
 100 bushels coke in gas house.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel cement.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel lime.
 1 bolt bed-ticking.
 450 plates in kitchen.
 840 cups in kitchen.
 410 knives in kitchen.
 410 forks.
 410 spoons.
 16 dish pans.
 90 cords wood.
 $43\frac{1}{2}$ barrels residuum.
 10 barrels naphtha.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrel flour.

1 kit mackerel in cellar.
 1 keg syrup in cellar.
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ packages Java coffee.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ keg soda.
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ barrels sugar.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ box candles.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ chests black tea.
 2 half chests green tea.
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cases matches.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ box soap.
 6 coffee buckets.
 116 empty pork and other barrels.
 1 pair heavy scales.
 1 cleaver.
 1 meat saw.
 1 large copper coffee kettle.
 1 large meat kettle.
 3 large potato kettles.
 2 swill wheelbarrows.
 3 railroad wheelbarrows.
 3 yeast tubs.
 2 large outside tables.
 3 large wood wheelbarrows.
 3 soap kettles and stove.
 2 soap dippers.
 1 soap shovel.
 500 bars hard soap.
 2 small soap kettles.
 12 barrels dry ashes.
 22 old iron bed bunks.
 50 paper sacks.
 5 wood saws.
 1 scythe.
 4 axes.
 2 picks.
 2 pieces large rubber belting.
 25 new stove grates.
 4 new grate-bars for house.
 1 sledge.
 1 lot rubber hose for pumps, etc.
 1 pair four inch gas tongs.
 1 pepper mill.
 1 lot paint kegs and cans.
 50 feet old rope.
 2 kitchen cast heaters.
 1 tumbler pump.
 6 new heating stove bowls.
 2 new heating stove bottoms.
 1 new heating stove top.
 1 new top-plate for kitchen range.
 1 old lever pump.
 6 lard oil lanterns.
 2 shoe benches.
 10 new quart cups.
 4 new dippers.
 5 new hand lamps.
 4 new reflectors.
 3 new hammers.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ new tin.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen new augers and handles.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen new wood bowls.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ box new gas-burners.

$\frac{3}{8}$ box new stone pipes.
 1 new twelve inch file.
 7 new leather aprons.
 2 barrels old lamps.
 1 box old iron shackles, etc.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel old lamp reflectors.
 8 jugs.
 1 piece galvanized iron.
 1 tobacco cutter.
 1 new large sprinkler.
 50 pairs old pants (for rags).
 10 sacks rags.
 2 pulley blocks.
 2 washing machines.
 2 wringers.
 4 barrels.
 4 barber chairs.
 5 last irons.
 2 long bathing tubs.
 1 chaplain's table, desk and maps.
 1 chaplain's step-ladder.
 26 school seats in school room.
 1 black-board in school room.
 1 book case in chaplain's office.
 6 hospital beds and bedding.
 2 hospital tables.
 1 hospital desk.
 2 hospital high stools.
 1 dozen low stools.
 1 hospital chain.
 1 bird cage.
 1 hospital cupboard.
 1 hospital wood-box.
 1 electric machine.
 1 U. S. dispensatory.
 1 case large surgical instruments.
 1 case small surgical instruments.
 2 pair hospital sacks and weights.
 1 box sounds.
 3 hospital books, records and prescriptions.
 4 spatulas.
 1 porcelain plate.
 2 stone mortars.
 1 stone mortar.
 2 graduates.
 1 percolator.
 3 filters.
 1 percolator stand.
 22 hospital spoons.
 15 knives and same of forks.
 1 hospital clock.
 Bulk and fluid medicines in new hospital.
 1 box crackers.
 1 lot trusses.
 1 poker and shovel.
 3 hospital benches.
 1 feather duster.
 1 hospital-sink.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen tin basins.
 14 water cans.
 107 ink stands.

372 cells in cell-house, with beds and bedding complete for convicts. Some cells with bed and bedding for two convicts.
 1 quart cup to each cell with single occupants.
 2 quart cups with all cells with two occupants.
 300 hand lamps in cells.
 2 cell-house desks.
 2 cell-house tables.
 8 cell-house coal bins.
 5 cell-house chairs.
 5 cell-house ash buckets.
 1 cell-house oil can.
 376 cell-house night buckets.
 5 cell-house shovels.
 8 cell-house pokers.
 2 cell-house ball and chains.
 1 cell-house small table.
 374 cell-house slates.
 6 cell-house beds and bedding in hall.
 Cell-house night books.
 4 cell-house lamps.
 1 organ in chapel.
 1 library and book-case in chapel.
 6 high stools in chapel.
 1 arm chair in chapel.
 1 lot of low stools in chapel.
 1 piece flagging stone.
 500 brick.
 9 steel and iron bars in gas house.
 Wash bench and sundry tools, gas house.
 7 buckets in gas house.
 1 joint hose in gas house.
 4 pair tongs in gas house.
 2 shovels in gas house.
 2 sewing machines in shop No. 14.
 1 bolt stripe in shop No. 14.
 1 tailor's iron square in shop No. 14.
 1 yard stick in shop No. 14.
 3 pair tailor's shears in shop No. 14.
 2 pair tailor's irons in shop No. 14.
 1 Babcock extinguisher in shop No. 14.
 9 water buckets in shop No. 14.
 3 barrels in shop No. 14.
 2 shoemaker's benches and tools in shop No. 14.
 1 tool chest in shop No. 14.
 500 keelers in shop No. 14.
 1 knitting machine in shop No. 14.
 2 wash tubs in kitchen.
 64 bread pans in kitchen.
 6 oil lamps in kitchen.
 1 clock in kitchen.
 14 water buckets in kitchen.
 coffee mill in kitchen.
 hash cutter in kitchen.
 fire extinguisher in kitchen.
 flour sieves in kitchen.
 68 stools in kitchen.
 00 vinegar bottles in kitchen.
 225 salt-cellar and pepper-boxes in kitchen.
 dippers and skimmers in kitchen.

1 porcelain kettle in kitchen.
 1 tin can in kitchen.
 1 ice box.
 3 beds and bedding over turnkey's office.
 3 chairs, turnkey's office.
 3 beds and bedding in reception room.
 1 center table in reception room.
 1 sewing-machine in reception room.
 3 chairs in reception room.
 57 stoves in shops; 1 in warden's house, cell-house and elsewhere about the prison.
 1 dozen upholstered chairs in warden's house.
 1 upholstered sofa in warden's house.
 1 dozen cane chairs in warden's house.
 Carpets in folding parlor in warden's house.
 3 sets lace curtains in warden's house.
 Hair parlor set (six chairs and two sofas), in warden's house.
 1 marble top center table in warden's house.
 1 what-not mirror in warden's house.
 1 lot breakfast and dinner dishes in warden's house.
 Pantry in warden's house.
 1½ dozen teaspoons in warden's house.
 2½ dozen tablespoons in warden's house.
 1 plated caster in warden's house.
 17 goblets in warden's house.
 1 pair glass preserve dishes in warden's house.
 1½ dozen ivory handle knives and plated forks in warden's house.
 2 dozen soup plates in warden's house.
 1 clothes washer and wringer in warden's house.
 Oilcloth in hall, warden's house.
 1 hat rack and mirror in warden's house.
 1 set hickory chairs in warden's house.
 Rag carpet in dining room, and room adjoining in warden's house.
 1 extension leaf table in warden's house.
 2 kitchen sinks in warden's house.
 1 kitchen stove and utensils in warden's house.
 1 meat box in kitchen.
 2 kitchen tongs in kitchen.
 1 pair scales in kitchen.
 3 tables in kitchen.
 1 bread cupboard in kitchen.
 1 pan rack in kitchen.
 1 clothes press.
 1 clock in turnkey's office.
 4 chairs in turnkey's office.
 1 coal box in turnkey's office.
 1 brass horn in turnkey's office.
 1 lot ammunition in turnkey's office.
 1 water cooler in turnkey's office.
 20 Springfield rifles.
 12 Colt's revolvers.
 1 small revolver.
 20 bayonets.

2 lots of building rock (outside).
 8 scoops and shovels.
 1 hatchet in barn.
 2 water buckets in barn.
 1 lantern in barn.
 1 basket in barn.
 1 lot of straw in barn.
 1 spring wagon in barn.
 1 iron pump in well, near stable.
 Ice house half full of ice.
 1 letter press in clerk's office.
 1 postage scale in clerk's office.
 1 high stool in clerk's office.
 1 map in clerk's office.
 1 desk in clerk's office.
 3 chairs in clerk's office.
 1 refrigerator in warden's house.
 1 table in pantry in warden's house.
 Stair and hall carpet on both stairs in warden's house.
 Carpets, bedsteads, washstand and bureau in southeast room up stairs.
 Bedstead, washstand, carpet and mirror in southwest room up stairs.

Carpet and washstand in northwest room up stairs.
 Washstand, carpet, 2 bedsteads, square table, mirror and sewing machine in northeast room up stairs.
 Bedstead, carpet in 3d story, southwest room.
 Bedstead, carpet, in 3d story, southeast room.
 Bedstead, carpet, in 3d story, northwest room.
 Washstand, carpet, in 3d story, northeast room.
 Steam pump and engine in pump house.
 Session laws for 1872, 1874, 1876, clerk's office.
 Police lantern, clerk's office.
 Code of Iowa, 1873, clerk's office.
 Sunday books and reports, clerk's office.
 Ink, pens and feather dusters, clerk's office.
 Lot of water buckets, and barrels in office and shops in prison.

Received of Seth H. Craig, Warden of the Iowa Penitentiary at Fort Madison, Iowa, the above enumerated articles, together with all the shops, buildings, appurtenances and real estate, belonging to the Penitentiary. Also, four hundred convicts, men and women, now serving sentence in the Iowa Penitentiary, and two prisoners held for safe keeping.

Signed at Fort Madison, Iowa, this 8th day of March, 1878.

Attest:

M. T. BUTTERFIELD, *Clerk.*

Witness: C. E. BABCOCK.

E. C. McMILLAN, *Warden.*

STATEMENT

Of finances of Iowa Penitentiary for term commencing March 8, 1878, and ending September 30, 1879.

Received from the State of Iowa.....		\$63,669.42	
General Support Fund.....	\$ 6,092.34		
Salary Fund.....	42,418.39		
Improvement Fund.....	10,676.62		
Transportation Fund.....	1,500.00		
Repair Fund.....	2,000.00		
Team Fund.....	345.00		
Cell Room Roof Repair Fund.....	637.07		
		<u>\$63,669.42</u>	<u>\$63,669.42</u>

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

Received from bills receivable—convict labor.....	\$49,525.72		
Received from State of Iowa for general support.....	6,092.34		
Received from United States.....	4,715.35		
Received from grease and waste.....	980.23		
Received from convict labor—convicts not on contracts....	505.96		
Received from provisions account.....	180.10		
Received from profit and loss.....	129.39		
Received from hog account*.....	172.90		
Received from interest account.....	14.01		
Received from fuel and lights account.....	28.55		
Received from Warren county.....	802.00		
Received from Union county.....	146.40		
Received from Van Buren county.....	110.75		
Received from Marshall county.....	72.50		
Received from Lee county.....	136.00		
Paid General Support Fund†.....		\$47,449.85	
Paid Sewer Fund.....		5.00	
Paid into State Treasury.....		15,001.59	
Balance on hand September 30, 1879.....		1,155.76	
		<u>\$63,612.20</u>	<u>\$63,612.20</u>

SALARY FUND.

Received from State.....	\$42,418.39		
Paid officers and guards salaries.....		\$42,418.39	
	<u>\$42,418.39</u>	<u>\$42,418.39</u>	

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Received from State.....	\$10,676.62		
Paid for improvements.....		\$10,676.62	
	<u>\$10,676.62</u>	<u>\$10,676.62</u>	

REPAIR FUND.

Received from State.....	\$2,000.00		
Paid for repairs.....		\$2,000.00	
	<u>\$2,000.00</u>	<u>\$2,000.00</u>	

*Shows the amount of sales to shippers..... \$172.90
 In addition to which there were consumed in the prison 7,686
 pounds, amounting to..... 214.13
\$387.03

†From this should be deducted claims paid on "Craig's account," as follows:
 Hulskamp Bros..... \$404.31
 Ft. Madison Chair Co..... 30.94
 W. H. Bonnell..... 13.06
\$448.31

TRANSPORTATION FUND.

Received from State.....	\$1,500.00		
Paid for transportation of convicts.....		\$1,500.00	
	<u>\$1,500.00</u>	<u>\$1,500.00</u>	

TEAM FUND.

Received from State.....	\$345.00		
Paid for team.....		\$345.00	
	<u>\$345.00</u>	<u>\$345.00</u>	

CELL ROOM ROOF REPAIR FUND.

Received from State.....	\$637.07		
Paid for repairs on cell room.....		\$637.07	
	<u>\$637.07</u>	<u>\$637.07</u>	

CONVICT FUND.

Received from convicts.....	\$1,685.82		
Paid convicts.....		\$1,388.55	
Balance on hand September 30, 1879.....		\$297.27	
	<u>\$1,685.82</u>	<u>\$1,685.82</u>	

CRAIG'S CONVICT FUND.

Received from S. H. Craig.....	\$66.73		
Paid convicts on Craig's convict account.....		\$66.73	
	<u>\$66.73</u>	<u>\$66.73</u>	

VISITOR'S FUND.

Received from visitors.....	\$740.73		
Paid for library supplies.....		\$425.04	
Balance on hand September 30, 1879.....		315.69	
	<u>\$740.73</u>	<u>\$740.73</u>	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

General Support Fund.....	\$63,612.20	\$47,449.85
Salary Fund.....	42,418.39	42,418.39
Improvement Fund.....	10,676.62	10,676.62
Transportation Fund.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Repair Fund.....	2,000.00	2,000.00
Team Fund.....	345.00	345.00
Cell Room Roof-Repair Fund.....	637.07	637.07
Convict Fund.....	1,685.82	1,388.55
Craig's Convict Fund.....	66.73	66.73
Visitor's Fund.....	740.73	425.04
Sewer Fund.....		5.00
State of Iowa.....		15,001.59
Balance on hand September 30, 1879.....		1,768.72
	<u>\$123,682.56</u>	<u>\$123,682.56</u>

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

I, M. T. Butterfield, being duly sworn, say that the foregoing "Financial Statement" embracing the period from March 8, 1878, to September 30, 1879, is truly made according to my knowledge and belief.

M. T. BUTTERFIELD, Clerk.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, by M. T. Butterfield, at my office in Fort Madison, Lee County, Iowa, the — day of November, 1879.

[L. s.]

S. L. JAMES, Clerk
 By H. C. STAMPEL, Deputy.

PRISON STATISTICS.

Statement of convicts received into and discharged from the Iowa Penitentiary from September 30, 1877, to September 30, 1879, inclusive.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.

In confinement, September 30, 1877.....	388
Received by conviction of courts.....	413
Returned by order of courts.....	10
Recaptured.....	1
Total.....	812

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

In confinement, September 30, 1879.....	353
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	385
Pardoned by Governor.....	26
Discharged by order of courts.....	24
Discharged by expiration of commutation of sentence.....	5
Pardoned by the President.....	4
Sent to Hospital for Insane.....	5
Died.....	6
Escaped.....	3
Died in attempting to escape.....	1
Total.....	812

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Intemperate.....	268
Temperate.....	145
Total.....	413

EDUCATION.

Good.....	57
Common.....	189
Poor.....	167
Total.....	413

SOCIAL STATE.

Single.....	279
Married.....	120
Widowers.....	14
Total.....	413

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Catholic.....	67
Methodist.....	29
Baptist.....	8
United Brethren.....	6
Christian.....	6
Presbyterian.....	10
Campbellite.....	3
Lutheran.....	6
Universalist.....	6
Episcopal.....	7
Advents.....	1
Infidel.....	5
None.....	259
Total.....	413

SEX.

White males.....	385
White females.....	6
Colored males.....	22
Total.....	413

STATEMENT OF TERM AND AGE.

TERM.	No.	TERM.	No.
Thirty day.....	1	Two years and six months.....	13
Two months.....	1	Two years and nine months.....	1
Three months.....	3	Three years.....	34
Four months.....	3	Three years and six months.....	2
Six months.....	43	Four years.....	13
Seven months.....	1	Four years and nine months.....	11
Nine months.....	18	Five years.....	22
Ten months.....	3	Six years.....	9
One year.....	95	Seven years.....	4
One year and five days.....	2	Ten years.....	9
One year and three months.....	4	Twelve years.....	2
One year and six months.....	31	Fourteen years.....	1
One year and eight months.....	3	Fifteen years.....	2
One year and nine months.....	1	Eighteen years.....	1
Two years.....	81	Twenty years.....	1
Two years and one month.....	1	Life.....	5
Two years and three months.....	2		
		Total.....	413

AGE.	No.	AGE.	No.
Fifteen years.....	1	Thirty-eight years.....	3
Sixteen years.....	10	Thirty-nine years.....	3
Seventeen years.....	15	Forty years.....	6
Eighteen years.....	22	Forty-one years.....	1
Nineteen years.....	24	Forty-two years.....	4
Twenty years.....	32	Forty-three years.....	6
Twenty-one years.....	24	Forty-five years.....	2
Twenty-two years.....	25	Forty-six years.....	2
Twenty-three years.....	32	Forty-seven years.....	2
Twenty-four years.....	23	Forty-eight years.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	26	Forty-nine years.....	2
Twenty-six years.....	15	Fifty years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	14	Fifty-one years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	16	Fifty-two years.....	3
Twenty-nine years.....	14	Fifty-three years.....	1
Thirty years.....	9	Fifty-four years.....	1
Thirty-one years.....	12	Fifty-five years.....	3
Thirty-two years.....	6	Fifty-eight years.....	2
Thirty-three years.....	14	Sixty years.....	1
Thirty-four years.....	11	Sixty-one years.....	1
Thirty-five years.....	8		
Thirty-six years.....	7	Total.....	413
Thirty seven years.....	5		

STATEMENT OF PLACE OF BIRTH OF EACH CONVICT.

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Iowa.....	81	Rhode Island.....	2
Wisconsin.....	8	Long Island.....	1
New York.....	40	Arkansas.....	1
Indiana.....	31	Mississippi.....	1
Virginia.....	10	Ireland.....	7
Vermont.....	2	Scotland.....	4
Illinois.....	29	Canada.....	12
New Jersey.....	4	Germany.....	8
Maryland.....	4	Sweden.....	3
Ohio.....	50	Norway.....	3
Massachusetts.....	5	England.....	6
Pennsylvania.....	20	Bohemia.....	4
Missouri.....	19	Italy.....	1
Tennessee.....	4	Prussia.....	2
Kentucky.....	19	Bavaria.....	1
Florida.....	2	France.....	2
California.....	2	Europe.....	1
Michigan.....	5	Holland.....	1
Nebraska.....	1	Australia.....	2
Minnesota.....	2	Denmark.....	1
North Carolina.....	2	Wales.....	1
Georgia.....	1	Not known.....	3
Connecticut.....	1		
Kansas.....	3	Total.....	413
Louisiana.....	1		

OCCUPATION FOLLOWED BEFORE CONVICTION.

OCCUPATION.	No.	OCCUPATION.	No.
Auctioneer	1	Lawyer	1
Brick mason	4	Machinist	3
Blacksmith	5	Merchant	3
Butcher	5	Marble cutter	1
Barber	7	Moulder	1
Basketmaker	2	Miller	2
Brick-moulder	3	Painter	6
Bookkeeper	5	Plumber	1
Boilermaker	2	Physician	2
Baker	3	Printer	5
Common laborer	94	Prostitute	1
Carpenter	13	Railroad man	0
Cook	8	Stonemason	13
Circu-sman	2	Stonecutter	6
Cooper	4	Stealing	1
Coal-miner	4	Shoemaker	7
Clerk	4	Sailor	2
Copying	1	Silver plater	1
Chair maker	2	Saloon keeper	1
Cabinet maker	1	Steamboat captain	1
Cigar maker	2	Teamster	6
Dry goods clerk	1	Teacher	5
Druggist	1	Trunk-maker	1
Engineer	4	Telegraph repairer	1
Editor	1	Telegraph operator	2
Farmer	113	Tinner	1
Fireman	3	Tanner	2
Glass-blower	1	Veterinary surgeon	1
Gardner	1	Weaver	1
Harness-maker	5	Watch maker	3
Housewife	4	Wagon maker	1
Hostler	4	Whitewasher	1
Hotel porter	3	None	15
Hunter and trapper	1		
Lecturer	1	Total	413

STATEMENT OF COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED, AND NUMBER FROM EACH.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Adams	2	Linn	1
Audubon	3	Mills	15
Appanoose	2	Muscataine	14
Benton	1	Mahaska	7
Black Hawk	2	Monroe	6
Boone	2	Marshall	9
Crawford	1	Marion	11
Clark	8	Madison	9
Cass	2	Montgomery	10
Clinton	5	Mitchell	1
Clayton	3	Monona	6
Cherokee	4	Page	2
Des Moines	38	Polk	31
Decatur	7	Poweshiek	7
Dallas	2	Pottawattamie	24
Fremont	16	Ringgold	1
Fayette	1	Shelby	5
Franklin	2	Scott	7
Guthrie	4	Story	1
Green	2	Tama	1
Hamilton	2	Taylor	2
Harden	6	Union	3
Henry	4	Van Buren	4
Harrison	7	Washington	10
Iowa	1	Woodbury	3
Jefferson	7	Warren	5
Johnson	4	Wapello	9
Jasper	14	Wayne	3
Jones	1	Webster	5
Keokuk	5	Utah Territory	1
Lee	16	U. S. A.	16
Lucas	3		
Louisa	7	Total	413

DIFFERENT CRIMES AND NUMBER OF EACH.

CRIMES.	No.	CRIMES.	No.
Assault with intent to kill	12	Forgery	25
Assault with intent to commit rape	5	House-breaking	2
Attempt to break jail	1	Incest	3
Adultery	1	Kidnapping	3
Abandoning a child on door steps	1	Larceny	174
Assault with intent to commit manslaughter	1	Larceny from person	7
Assisting prisoners to escape	2	Murder	8
Arson	1	Murder in 2d degree	2
Breaking and entering	26	Manslaughter	2
Burglary	65	Misrepresentation	1
Bigamy	3	Mayhem	1
Breaking a car	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses	5
Breaking and entering a house for the purpose of committing a public offense	2	Passing counterfeit money	6
Circulating obscene literature	1	Perjury	4
Cheating by false pretenses	2	Robbery	12
Counterfeiting	8	Rape	6
Compelling a woman to be defiled and outraging a child under ten years	1	Seduction	10
Conspiracy	1	Selling liquor to Indians	1
Entering a house with intent to commit larceny	2	Secreting stolen goods	2
		Uttering and publishing forged check	2
		Total	413

Maximum number in confinement..... 428
 Minimum number in confinement..... 351
 Average daily number in confinement..... 389 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average age of convicts is 26 years, 10 months and 8 days.
 Average sentence is 2 years, 4 months and 3 days.
 Whole number received since the admission of the first convict, September 22, 1839, is..... 2,973

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ON HAND.

WARDEN'S HOUSE.

NUMBER.	ARTICLES.	CONDITION.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen upholstered chairs	Worn
1	upholstered sofa	Worn
1	dozen cane chairs	Worn
1	Brussels carpet	Worn
3	set lace curtains	Worn
1	parlor set (6 chairs 2 sofas)	Worn
1	marble-top center table	Good
1	what-not mirror	Good
1	lot breakfast and dinner dishes	Worn
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen tea spoons	Worn
2	dozen table spoons	Worn
1	plated castor	Worn
17	goblets	Good
1	pair glass preserve dishes	Good
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen ivory-handled, knives and plated forks	Old
2	dozen soup plates	Worn
1	clothes washer and wringer	Old
3	hall carpets	Old
1	hat rack and mirror	Poor
1	set hickory chairs	Worn
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen reed chairs	Worn
2	stair carpets	Worn
2	rag carpets	Worn
5	ingrain carpets	Old
5	washstands	Old
4	wood stoves	Old
1	coal stove	Old
1	coal stove	New
1	cook range	New
1	cook stove	Old
3	square tables	Old
2	mirrors	Old
2	mirrors	New
1	bureau	Old
2	kitchen sinks	Good
1	refrigerator	Poor

ARMORY.

20	Springfield rifles	Good
12	Colt's revolvers	Good
1	small revolver	Good
20	bayonets	Good
3	cases ammunition	Good

WARDEN'S OFFICE.

1	secretary	Good
1	table	Good
1	stove	New
2	chairs	Good
1	map	Old

DEPUTY WARDEN'S OFFICE.

NUMBER.	ARTICLES.	CONDITION.
2	desks	Good
1	wardrobe	Good
1	washstand	Good
3	lanterns	Good
3	stools	Good
3	chairs	Good
1	clock	Old
1	cell-room register	New
1	stove	New

CHAPEL.

1	Esty organ and stool	Old
100	stools	Good
2	stoves	New

CHAPLAIN'S OFFICE.

2	tables	Old
1	book-case	Old
5	chairs	New
1	stove	Good

CLERK'S OFFICE.

3	chairs	Good
1	desk	Good
1	table	Old
1	stove	Good
1	map	Old
1	letter-press	Good
1	pair postal scales	Good
1	high stool	Poor

TURNKEY'S OFFICE.

3	chairs	Good
1	stove	Good
1	coal-box	Good
1	clock	Good
1	water-cooler	Good

CELLAR.

35	barrels mess pork	Good
17	barrels extra mess pork	Good
62	barrels onions	Good
375	bushels potatoes	Good
12 1/2	barrels salt	Good
3	barrels sugar drip syrup	Good
5	barrels syrup	Common
150	pounds cheese	Good
27	barrels kraut	Good
15	barrels pickles	Good
4 1/2	barrels vinegar	Good
1	meat tank	New
1	platform scales	Good
3	butcher's knives	Old
2	lamps and reflectors	Good
2	large dippers	Good
3	molasses gates	Good

NUMBER.	ARTICLES.	CONDITION.
3	buckets	Good
25	gallons stoneware	Good
1	bung auger	New
1	cleaver	Old
1	meat-saw	Old
2	meat-hooks	Good
1	meat-scraper	Good
1	hand-ax	Old
1	hammer	Old
1	cooper adze	Old
3	baskets	Old
1	scoop-shovel	New
1	globe lantern	Good
259	empty pork barrels	Good
10	empty molasses barrels	Good
10	empty vinegar barrels	Good

STATE SHOP.

2	dozen straw hats	Good
10 7/8	dozen light drab hats	Good
2	dozen light drab hats	Good
2 1/2	dozen black hats	Good
2 1/2	dozen black hats	New
3 1/4	dozen hats	Poor
1 1/2	dozen caps	Poor
30	pairs turn out shoes	New
182	pairs prison shoes	New
50	half sole taps	New
10	pounds sole leather	New
1	lot heel taps	New
6 2/3	dozen Orchard City shirts	New
10	dozen second hand turn out shirts	New
3	dozen under shirts	New
1/2	dozen drawers	New
33 2/3	dozen hickory shirts	New
1	bale shirting	New
585 1/2	yards Amoskeag shirting	New
1157 3/4	yards sheeting	New
280	yards ticking	New
50	yards lining canvass	New
60	yards prints	New
358	yards Russia crash	New
35	yards crash toweling	New
35	yards jeans	New
20	yards fancy stripe flannel	New
10	yards colored Canton flannel	New
45	yards 1/8 8 ounce stripes	New
20	yards 3/4 6 ounce stripes	New
8	yards 3/4 12 ounce stripes	New
450	pounds cotton batts	New
36	dozen cotton hose	New
242	pairs woolen socks	New
55	pounds woolen yarn	New
15	pairs winter pants	New
15	pairs summer pants	New
72	dozen spool cotton	New
5	gross buckles	New
6	dozen English toilet combs	New
1	dozen fine-tooth combs	New
4	whitewash brushes	New
1	pound Barber's black linen thread	New
60	pounds tobacco	Good

NUMBER.	ARTICLES.	CONDITION.
4	chests tea	Good
1	bladder putty	Good
25	pounds rosin	Good
200	pounds nails	Good
75	pounds hoop iron	Good
200	feet lumber	New
550	second hand coats	In wear
250	pairs second hand winter pants	In wear
375	pairs second hand summer pants	In wear
100	second hand vests	In wear
700	second hand towels	In wear
100	second hand guards' towels	In wear
400	second hand caps	In wear
350	pairs second hand shoes	In wear
350	second hand woolen shirts	In wear
750	second hand cotton shirts	In wear
700	pairs second hand cotton socks	In wear
100	pairs second hand woolen drawers	In wear
30	pairs cotton drawers	Worn
150	night shirts	Worn
800	sheets	Worn
800	pillow slips	Worn
400	bed ticks	Worn
400	pillow ticks	Worn
400	pairs blankets	Worn
350	comforts	Worn
1	sewing machine	Good
2	second hand sewing machines	Good
1	knitting machine	Good
1	heating stove and pipe	Good
3	pairs cutting shears and scissors	Good
2	tailors' geese	Good
1	shoemaker outfit	Good
2	bench seats	Good
4	long tables	Good
5	tables	Good
6	chairs	Good
3	ladders	Good
1	desk	Good
2	baskets	Good
1	lot shelving	Good
2	wash benches	Good
1	Babcock's fire extinguisher	Good
1	carpenter's bench	Good
1	set carpenter's and mechanic's tools	Good
3	tobacco cutters	Good
1	guard stand	Good
2	water-pails and sprinkler	Good
1	stretcher	Good
2	quitting frames	Good
1	cabinet	Good
1	water cooler	Good

CELL-ROOM.

6	barrels coal oil	Good
12	bushels coal	Good
1	desk	Old
2	tables	Old
1	patent oil-can and pump	Good
2	ash buckets	Good
6	water cans	Good

NUMBER.	ARTICLES.	CONDITION.
4	water barrels	Good
372	beds and bedding in cells	Good
4	cell-house lamps	Good
1	small oil-can	Good
380	wooden spittoons	Good
330	hand lamps	Good
21	large lamps	Good
41	lamp chimneys	Good
15	reflectors	Good
404	quart cups	Good
350	night buckets	Good
1	gross No. 0 lamp wicks	New
425	slates	Good
100	ink-stands	Good
3	ladders	Good
8	coal bins	Old
5	shovels	Old
8	pokers	Old
6	stoves	Good
2	stoves	New

KITCHEN AND DINING-ROOM.

1	ice box	Good
1	meat box	Good
3	tables	Good
1	bread cupboard	Good
1	pan rack	Good
1	clothes press	Good
1	wood box	Good
1	stove	New
4	water cans	Good
7	tin buckets	Good
4	wooden buckets	Good
58	baking pans	New
371	tin plates	New
651	coffee cups	New
348	knives	New
353	forks	New
88	vinegar bottles	Good
90	syrup cups	New
6	bracket lamps and reflectors	Good
188	salt and pepper boxes	Good
1	large coffee copper kettle	Good
1	large meat kettle	Good
2	potato kettles	Good
4	yeast tubs	Good
3	long tables	Old
1	large coffee mill	Good
1	cast range-heater	New
1	hash cutter	Good
1	Babcock fire extinguisher	Good
4	large dippers	Good
2	flour sieves	Good
352	stools	Good
1	chair	Good
1	clock	Good
1	bell	Good
100	tables	Good

PRISON YARD.

NUMBER.	ARTICLES.	CONDITION.
3	axes	Fair.
3	picks	Good
7	buck saws	Good
1	shovel	New
2	spades	Good
9	wheelbarrows	Good
1	sledge	Good
1	lot rubber hose	Old
500	feet linen hose	New
50	feet one inch rope	Good
1	iron pump	New
1	iron pump	Old
1	wood pump	Good

HOSPITAL.

1	dozen adaptable porous splints	New
4	dozen knee caps	New
$\frac{3}{4}$	dozen duch	Good
$2\frac{1}{2}$	gallons alcohol	Good
13	cans and jugs	Good
1	case pocket instruments	Good
1	set surgical instruments	Good
1	set tooth instruments	Good
1	electric machine	Good
101	quart and pint bottles	New
1	gross 6 oz. bottles	New
34	glass jars	Good
2	apothecary scales	Good
1	glass percolator	Good
3	glass funnels	Good
2	apothecary mortars	Good
1	percolating elevator	Good
1	pill machine	Good
1	dozen trusses	Good
1	screw press	Good
1	wood heating stove	Good
10	stools	Good
8	chairs	Good
5	bedsteads	Good
2	tables	Good
1	writing-desk	Good
7	water buckets	Good
1	counter with cupboards	Good
1	set medicine drawers	Good
1	medicine chest	Good
3	benches	Good
5	wash-pans	Good
1	water-sink	Good
1	dish-pan	Good
1	tea-pot	Good
1	kettle	Good
3	dozen tin plates	Good
3	dozen tin cups	Good
$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen spoons	Good
$\frac{1}{2}$	dozen knives and forks	Good
1	clock	Good
2	water dippers	Good
3	lamps	Good
3	crocks	Good
1	fire-shovel	Good

NUMBER.	ARTICLES.	CONDITION.
6	spittoons	Good
3	smoothing-irons	Good
3	hospital registers	Good
2	hospital books	Good
1	dispensatory	Good
1	Bible	Good
1	feather brush	Good
2	hair brushes	Good
2	C. C. chambers	Good
1	colander	Good
1	newing pan	Good
2	brooms	Good
1	ruler	Good
1	glass inkstand	Good
106	pounds medicine	Good
20	gallons medicine	Good

GAS HOUSE.

20	bushels coke	Good
875	bushels coal	Good
4	steel and iron bars	Good
3	gas tongs	Good
1	pair blacksmith tongs	Good
3	shovels	Fair
1	work-bench and tools	Good
1	joint hose	Good
78	barrels residuum	Good

WASH HOUSE.

7	water barrels	Good
2	long bathing tubs	Fair
1	wash boiler	Good
4	wooden buckets	Good
1	wringer	New
1	stove	Old

WORK-SHOP.

22	stoves	Old
2	stoves	New
15	guard stands	Good
9	barrels	Good
46	buckets	Good
13	chairs	Good
2	desks	Old
12	coal boxes	Good

FEMALE CONVICTS' ROOM.

2	stoves	Good
4	beds and bedding	Good
4	chairs	Good
2	tables	Good

SCHOOL ROOM AND LIBRARY.

26	desks and seats	Good
1	blackboard	Good
1	table	Fair
1	book case	Fair
2	stoves	Old
500	Bibles	Good
1500	library books	Good

PUMP HOUSE.

NUMBER.	ARTICLES.	CONDITION.
2	pumps	Old
1	engine	Good
1	boiler	New
1	boiler	Good
5	wrenches	Good
2	gas pipe tongs	Good

STORE ROOM.

4	dozen brooms	New
1	dozen whisks	New
16	barrels flour	Good
1/2	barrel pepper	Good
1/2	barrel dried peaches	Fair
1	barrel oatmeal	Good
7	barrels cahoev	Good
2 1/2	barrels rice	Good
3 1/2	bags coffee	Good
12	barrels medium beans	Good
15	stove grates	New
5	barrels cement	Good
2	stove bottoms	New
4	stove bowls	New
3	wooden bowls	Good
1/2	box gas burners	Old
22	sacks rags	Old
3	stoves	Not used

SOAP HOUSE.

1500	pounds hard soap	Good
2	barrels soft soap	Good
1/2	drum caustic soda	Good
1	barrel grease	Good
4	soap kettles and stoves	Fair
3	dippers	Good
2	small soap kettles	Fair

BARN AND STOCK YARD.

2	shovels	Good
51	oak fence posts	New
2150	feet lumber	New
1	saw	Good
1	spade	Good
3	forks	Old
4	tons hay	Good
43	hogs	Good
60	shoats	Good
4	buckets	Good
3	horses	Good
1	road wagon	New
1	spring wagon	New
1	set double harness	New
1	set single harness	New
1	iron pump	Good

MISCELLANEOUS.

119	cords wood	Good
150	feet gas pipe	New
40	feet 4 1/2 inch water pipe	New
1	lawn mower	Fair
1	step ladder	Fair

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Ft. MADISON, IOWA, Oct. 1, 1879.

To Hon. E. C. McMillan, Warden Iowa Penitentiary:

DEAR SIR—I entered on the duties of the Chaplaincy September 1, 1878. My predecessor—Rev. C. F. Williams—who was Chaplain several years, did an excellent work. As a faithful, earnest, christian minister, he was beloved by all. In my labors here I have done just as I would do were I to take charge of a parish. I have given to the work, conscientiously, *all* my time and energy. I have labored, preached and prayed with and for the prisoners just as if I expected not only their reformation, but their conversion. The prisoners saw I had their best interest at heart and were soon drawn to me; before the middle of October I was cheered by the earnest inquiry from one and another, "What must I do to be saved?"

THE NEW CHAPEL

Was dedicated the last of October, all the evangelical clergymen of the city participating in the services. The change from the dining-hall—which was used during the summer as chapel—was not only desirable, but very necessary, as it enabled us to conduct our usual service without interruption.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Much religious truth is taught, and many perplexing questions answered, while visiting the convicts in their cells and in the hospital; but the Chaplain's golden hour is the Sunday morning services. These commence at fifteen minutes before seven o'clock and continue till half past eight A. M., thus giving ample time for a profitable session. These consist of reading and expounding the scriptures, prayer, praise, and a short practical sermon. All attend except the sick and those on duty. At the close of our regular church services, all who do not wish to attend the social meeting are given an opportunity to retire. I am happy to say that the attendance on these meetings never comprise less than one-third the congregation, and sometimes as many as one-half remain. The time allotted us is very profitably spent by the prisoners. They pray with apparent, yea, with real, sincerity and faith; they confess, before God, without any reservation, that they are sinners; they own with heartfelt thanks the care and goodness of God toward them day by day; they never complain or murmur of prison life or prison rules as unjust, or that their sentence is unmerited, but

appear to accept these as sent by God and ordered by Him for their future good and final redemption. In these meetings they seek the Lord; they believe on Christ; they confess their sins—not in a general way but a personal—and thus receive full pardon and salvation.

The Sunday-school meets at 2 o'clock P. M. Hon. J. M. Beck, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, is superintendent. He has the hearty co-operation of Samuel Doyles, Esq., as assistant superintendent, and a goodly number of Ft. Madison's best citizens—ladies and gentlemen—as teachers. They are doing a good work. The international series of Sunday-school lessons is used. An alteration in the method of conducting the school has been made, with much satisfaction to the scholars. Instead of observing the regular quarterly review, we have in its stead a sacred concert. This is given by the choir of one of the city churches under the supervision of the pastor of that church—the exercises consisting of singing, short, pithy addresses, and blackboard exercises. My hearty thanks are due Mrs. Deputy Warden Hale for her continued services as organist, both in the church and Sunday-school; also to the Misses Hays for the valuable aid given in our choir.

VISITS FROM MINISTERS AND FRIENDS.

I am glad to say that a deep interest has been manifested in our work by many of the clergy and laymen throughout the State, and that by their words of sympathy and preaching they have aided me much, namely: Revs. Brown and Moscrip, of Keokuk; Salter and Brown, of Burlington; Hanley, of Sidney; Whiting, of Manchester; Harris, of Oak Grove, and Mrs. Benedict, of Decorah—the latter two being Quakers—besides many others. A few of the many lay members who have addressed us are Hon. Ward B. Sherman, of Davenport; Gen. A. C. Dodge, and J. Burdette, of Burlington; Capt. Ingalls, of Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Washington, of Keokuk, and Mrs. Dr. Thrall, of Ottumwa.

THE BIBLE IN THE CELL.

The rules of the prison require that a copy of the Holy Scriptures be placed in every cell. This has a most salutary influence on many of the convicts. Some read the Bible through as often as twice a year, and some even more. Until their confinement here, to most of them it has been a sealed or sadly neglected book; but now, with time and opportunity afforded them for reading and reflection, its promises and threatenings often present themselves with wonderful power, frequently leading them to "The Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world."

THE HOSPITAL.

In the hospital, which I visit every day, many opportunities present themselves to speak words of cheer and comfort, sometimes to men in their last hours. Here, when all worldly hopes have fled, the Lord Jesus has been accepted as their only Savior. Several letters received from their friends breathe a sentiment of gratitude for the religious instruction and words of cheer thus imparted.

LIBRARY.

A good book is always a friend to the reader, but a good book is more highly appreciated by a prisoner than it would be under conditions of freedom. Its perusal not only breaks the monotony of prison life and labor, but it serves as an instructor. It throws a charm around many a weary hour, which would otherwise be burdened with morbid thoughts and feelings, which engender evil restlessness. The studious reader is an exemplary prisoner. The habit of reading good books begets thoughtfulness, self-respect, manliness, and lays an intelligent basis for the necessity and acknowledgement of self-control and discipline. Thus, recognizing the rest, recreation, and reformation which may be had through its instrumentality, the most full and free use of the library has been accorded to all. Books were distributed daily (except on Sunday) from October 1 to May 1, and then, as the evenings grew shorter, three times a week.

During the past thirteen months we have added to the library three hundred and twenty-eight volumes, besides purchasing one hundred large Bibles. All our books are neatly covered with suitable cloth. Our library contains two thousand volumes, exclusive of Bibles and hymn books, but about five hundred of these are nearly useless, being literally worn out. Many of the convicts subscribe for weekly newspapers. They take sixty-one copies "New York Weekly Witness," fourteen copies "Iowa Investigator" (now suspended), ten copies "Christian World," ten copies "Messenger," and several denominational papers. Thanks are due many friends for supplying such periodical literature as can be properly admitted into the cells: to Mrs. Hon. Delos Arnold, of Marshalltown, for ten years of "Harpers' Magazine"; Miss Lou Hale, Marshalltown, a large box; the Secretary Y. M. C. A., Marshalltown, two boxes; Mrs. Judge Love, Keokuk, one box; Prof. North, Keokuk, one box; Miss Benedict, Decorah, one box; Dr. Sanborn, Tabor, Iowa, two boxes; Mrs. Rogers, Red Oak, one box; Rev. Bloodgood, Red Oak, one box; H. J. Wakely, of Burlington, one box; Miss Sarah C. Douglass, Sonora, Ills., one box; Col. Nate Reed, Ottumwa, one box; Friends, in Oskaloosa, one box; Friends, in Marengo, one box; Friends, in Iowa City, one box; R. A. Frame, Springdale, one box; and many others.

I most respectfully recommend that the General Assembly be asked to make an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars for the library, as the "gate money" or entrance fee is not sufficient for its support.

SCHOOL.

Ignorance is a great source of crime. Of this we have ample illustrations in this prison. We also see the wisdom and propriety of our evening school. Many men are permanently benefited by the instruction given here. Some who did not know even the alphabet, when they entered this prison, have made such excellent progress, that in less than one year's time they have learned to read and write, and can now correspond with their friends. The interest manifested and the attainments made by all were truly gratifying. Some two hundred prisoners have attended the school during the last year. I earnestly recommend that our school-room be enlarged.

PASTORAL LABORS OF THE CHAPLAIN.

In addition to my other duties, I converse personally, in their cells, three times a week with every inmate; encouraging those who are trying to live a Christian life, directing the anxious to the Savior, and exhorting the ungodly to give up their sinful ways. This is not only exceedingly pleasant to myself, but profitable to the prisoners.

PRISON AID ASSOCIATION.

Perhaps none, unless connected with the prison, and but few even of those, have the remotest idea of the difficulties which a discharged convict, without friends, has to meet before he obtains employment. Many, when liberated, do not wish to return to the place from which they were sent. Why, I know not, unless realizing their disgrace, they are unwilling to go back where it is known. Many have no friends or relatives, and as a rule, not only prefer to go, but do go where they are unknown. The stigma of the penitentiary resting upon them, the strength of public opinion against them, and nearly penniless, they are almost compelled to do one of three things—beg, starve or steal; and, alas for the weakness of good resolutions, the latter at times is resorted to. I most heartily recommend that a State Prison Aid Association be organized, with a branch in every county, and that persons with large sympathy and warm hearts be encouraged to assist in this noble enterprise, thus procuring for all who desire to reform, places to work where they can earn an honest livelihood, by this means shielding them from idleness and from the merciless attacks of unkind and evil disposed persons.

SOURCE OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

From the middle of October until the present time, there has been a continuous manifestation of God's spirit among us. Out of twenty-three persons discharged, whom I had every reason to believe were Christians, and to whom I gave a certificate to that effect, and also a recommendation to join any evangelical church, nineteen have already done so, and a notice from the respective churches they have joined returned. Out of sixty-two discharged prisoners, for whom situations had been obtained, only one complaint has been made, and that was simply that he did not earn his wages.

CORRESPONDENCE.

I have written eighteen hundred and thirty-five letters, ninety per cent of which were for convicts. These letters were either directly to their friends, or to procure them employment, or to those already discharged. I have endeavored to keep correspondence with those who have been liberated, as long as possible, for two reasons: First, to retain an influence over them; and second, that from my extensive acquaintance in the adjoining states, I might be able to secure them friends where they choose to locate. The other four per cent was written in regard to the library, and in answer to different persons making

inquiry as to whether some friend or relative of theirs was confined here.

In conclusion, I gladly recognize the providential care which has been extended to us. I have been given the greatest latitude as to measures adopted for the moral improvement of the prisoners. They have had every opportunity to improve, consistent with the dignity and claims of the law.

My most sincere thanks are due you and your excellent deputy warden, Hale, and others for kindness, courtesy, and assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. C. GUNN, *Chaplain and Teacher.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HOSPITAL IOWA STATE PENITENTIARY, }
 FT MADISON, IOWA, Sept., 30, 1879. }

Hon. E. C. McMillan, Warden of Iowa Penitentiary:

I have the honor to make the following biennial report of the Medical Department of the Iowa Penitentiary. I took charge of this department on the 3d day of October, 1878, and from the hospital records I have compiled the statistics for the entire biennial period. The table of statistics includes only those who have been sick and excused from labor. This does not represent one-third of the labor of the Physician. The most difficult part of his duty is to determine if there is *anything* the matter with the complaining convict, and then to decide whether there is enough to excuse him from labor. More than one-half of those who come to the sick call do not expect to be excused from labor—they simply need a cathartic, an expectorant, or a little liniment, etc. All this amount of labor is not represented in this report. More than one-half of the medicines consumed are given to convicts not excused from labor. There are no serious accidents or prevailing epidemics to report. The supplies for the hospital have been ample, and duty demands that I should state that many of the sick have had extra diet, and even luxuries from your own and the deputy's private table. You and the deputy have made my duties as agreeable as possible, by seeing that my wishes concerning the sick have been carried out to the very letter. The Hospital Steward, Mr. Charles Ingalls, has aided me in every respect, and has exercised good discretion in cases of emergency, dressing wounds, etc. The guards have in every case respected the feelings of the sick, and cheerfully discharged their duty, leaving no ground for complaint in any quarter.

DISEASE.	No. cases.	No. days.
Abscess.....	27	171
Asthma.....	3	10
Bronchitis.....	8	22
Boil.....	26	132
Bilious.....	49	115
Haematuria.....	1	4
Constipation.....	161	258
Cold.....	56	88
Copper poison.....	1	5
Consumption.....	21	187
Cystetes.....	1	12
Gonorrhoea.....	1	4
Diarrhea.....	125	327
Debility.....	155	920
Dysentery.....	15	35
Epilepsy.....	4	16
Erysipelas.....	5	47
Fistula in ano.....	6	91
Felon.....	11	47
Headache.....	46	83
Hernia.....	8	22
Hemorrhoids.....	27	235
Injuries.....	221	786
Insanity.....	12	179
Intermittent fever.....	291	800
Ingrown toe nails.....	3	15
Incontinence of urine.....	9	48
Locomotor ataxia.....	1	17
Neuralgia.....	34	97
Conjunctivitis.....	26	82
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	1	5
Palpitation.....	8	130
Pleuritis.....	8	66
Rheumatism.....	71	287
Strictures.....	4	64
Typhoid fever.....	2	40
Tonsilitis.....	3	18
Unclassified.....	230	500
Urlicuria.....	1	4
Ulcer.....	5	90

DEATHS.

DATE.	NAMES.	DISEASE.
November 6, 1877	James Macy.....	Typhoid....
September 5, 1878	Jno. Heard.....	Bronchitis..
January 1, 1879	Robert Graves.....	Consumption
January 10, 1879	Edward Litzen.....	Consumption
February 3, 1879	David Griffin.....	Consumption
March 7, 1879	David Hasson.....	Consumption
May 13, 1879	Perry Carson.....	Consumption

RECOMMENDATION.

HEATING.

By the present system of heating by large stoves, some cells are overheated, while others are not warm enough. This want of uniformity of temperature is not conducive of health. Were the cell-rooms heated by steam there would be uniformity of temperature in the cells which would lessen the liability to disease of the air-passage.

BATHING.

Men laboring in the blacksmith and polishing shops, must necessarily be very dirty and the laws of health demand that they have means for keeping themselves clean, and for four hundred persons to do this there must be ample means for bathing, and the bath-house ought to be connected with the cell-room, so that the men shall not be obliged to march through the yard, after bathing, before reaching their cells; if the bath-house be connected with the cell-room there will be less of coughs and colds in the winter season.

GUARDS' DINNER.

Having been personally acquainted with a large number of the guards for the past thirteen years, I have learned that many of them became dyspeptic. They are obliged to leave home early in the morning and are compelled to take their dinner cold. This together with the sedentary habit is the cause of their suffering. It can easily be remedied by the State allowing them to take some hot soup or coffee from the prison kitchen—a *very little* for the State, but a great sanitary measure for the guards.

Respectfully submitting this report,

I remain yours truly,

J. J. M. ANGEAR, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon to Iowa Penitentiary.

OFFICERS.

WARDEN.

E. C. McMILLAN.

DEPUTY WARDEN.

HIEL HALE.

CLERK.

M. T. BUTTERFIELD.

CHAPLAIN.

REV. W. C. GUNN.

PHYSICIAN.

J. J. M. ANGEAR, M. D.

HOSPITAL STEWARD.

CHARLES INGALLS.

TURNKEY.

ALLEN DAVISON.

GUARDS.

J. Townsend.
J. H. Hoover.
I. J. Dodd.
C. E. Walsworth.
A. G. McFerrin.
Joseph Huff.
W. A. Clark.
R. J. Barr.
E. H. Stemple.
Andrew Patterson.
C. E. Simmons.
J. E. Henderson.
A. Scherfe.
D. Kent.
E. F. Daugherty.
U. C. Smith.
R. I. Rathburn.
J. E. Everist.

T. Stone.
Geo. D. Rose.
A. Young.
W. S. Wagner.
C. H. Jamieson.
A. W. Aldrich.
W. F. Bixby.
I. Garwood.
Ed Ruthven.
L. W. Case.
J. A. Hays.
J. D. Schafer.
F. Hoffman.
T. J. Haywood.
Geo. Hammer.
P. S. Stone.
W. H. Garner.