

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Warden of the Penitentiary

AT ANAMOSA,
TO THE
GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

JUNE 30, 1891.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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BIENNIAL REPORT.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA,
ANAMOSA, IOWA, June 30, 1891. }

To His Excellency, HORACE BOIES, Governor of Iowa:

I have the honor to herewith submit to you my biennial report, ending June 30, 1891, and in so doing will call your attention to the appropriation made by the twenty-third general assembly, and the use made of same. The total appropriation made for the use of this penitentiary was \$38,850.00.

The act making these several appropriations was drawn in such a manner that only one-third could be drawn and used during the year 1890, one-third on and after May 15, 1891, and one-third on and after October 15, 1891. Had we been permitted to use one-half of the appropriation during the year of 1890, more could have been accomplished during that period.

WORK ON DEPARTMENT FOR FEMALES.

Of the amount appropriated \$30,000 was for the completion of the department for female convicts. Of this amount we have drawn and used \$13,671.18. We now have the walls completed to the top of the second story, and are pushing the work as rapidly as possible, with the hope of being able to put the building under roof before the coming winter.

The amount appropriated for this work was about \$10,000 less than our estimate, and that amount will be necessary to complete the building and fit it for use.

The sum of \$4,600.00 was appropriated for contingent and repair fund; we have drawn and used \$3,612.43 in making many needed repairs.

HOSPITAL FUND.

We have drawn and used \$225.75 of the \$500.00 appropriated for furnishing the hospital.

We purchased a new outfit of beds and bedding and other much needed furniture.

The bedsteads are of iron with woven wire springs, moss mattresses, comfortable and clean bedding. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, well ventilated, with bath room in connection.

Having a hospital complete in all its details and under the supervision of Dr. L. J. Adair, a physician and surgeon of unquestioned ability and integrity, it is now possible for me to give the sick and afflicted all the care and attention the circumstances of their cases demand.

WARDEN'S HOUSE FUND.

The warden's house fund (\$150) has all been drawn and used in supplying the residence with carpets, furniture, etc.

STEAM KETTLE AND RANGE FUND.

The sum of \$1,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting in steam kettles, etc. This fund has not been drawn; we deemed it best not to use it until the new smoke stack could be completed, and the boilers reset.

We expect to be able to use this fund during this year.

SMOKE STACK FUND.

We have drawn and used the \$1,200 appropriated to construct a new smoke stack, and now have it practically completed, and will have it in use in the near future.

This work has all been done by convict labor.

CHANGE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The sum of \$200 being appropriated for the purpose of changing the lamps from outside to inside the cells, we have drawn and used this amount, and have made the change contemplated; we find this to be a great improvement. It gives each man a good light, and enables them to read without having their books or papers shaded by the iron doors as was the case heretofore.

SUPPORT FUND.

The amount of \$10 per month per man is allowed by law for the support of the convicts at this prison; this includes what they eat, wear, light, fuel, a suit of clothes, and \$5 gift on discharge.

I have not been able to save as much of this fund during this biennial period as heretofore, the principal reason being the small number in confinement; however, I am able to report that I have been able to support those in my charge on a less amount than is allowed by law, having declined to draw the support fund for the month of May, 1891, amounting to \$2,613.65. For a more complete statement of moneys received and expended during this period, I would refer you to the report of D. H. Le Suer, clerk, herewith transmitted.

HEALTH OF INMATES

The health of the inmates of this prison has been remarkably good during this biennial period, especially so considering the fact that quite a large per cent are more or less diseased from exposure and dissipation before entering the prison. The mortality has been light, there having occurred but seven deaths during the last two years; one being from suicide, one from the effect of poison taken with suicidal intent while yet in jail, one being an old broken-down man transferred from Ft. Madison, and one insane, also transferred from Ft. Madison, and in a very feeble condition when received at this prison; none of which could be fairly charged to this prison.

The good health of the prisoners can be accounted for largely from the fact that the prison is in excellent sanitary condition, and that their habits are regular, food wholesome, and the further fact that they have the very best medical treatment.

FEMALE CONVICTS.

We have at this date fourteen female convicts, who are kept employed making and mending the clothing for male prisoners. They are under the immediate charge of the matron, Mrs. A. C. Merrill, who, in my judgment, is in every way qualified to perform the duties incumbent upon her. In her management of this department she is always kind, yet firm, and aside from keeping good order and seeing that their work is properly done, much is being done by her in the way of moral and religious training, and I am led to believe that some good at least has resulted from her efforts in this direction.

GOOD TIME LAW.

The twenty-third general assembly passed a law granting a greater diminution of time for good conduct for those having long

time sentences. In my opinion the wisdom of this act cannot be questioned; it has had the effect of giving new life and renewed hopes to many, especially that class that have no friends outside to aid them in procuring a pardon. They are now able to aid themselves by good conduct, and many will profit thereby.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report the prison discipline to be all I could reasonably expect under existing circumstances. Our work is badly scattered, and the men are required to mingle together and talk with each other in order that the work can be properly done; this gives more opportunities for petty quarrels and other violations of the rules than when the work is all confined to shops, where each man having his own work to do, and no one being permitted to interfere with him. However, the men are working cheerfully and well, and but few reports are made for violations of the rules. Having had steady employment for all during the last two years has been beneficial to the discipline. Idleness should never be permitted in a prison; it is demoralizing to those in custody, mentally, morally and physically, and removes all possibilities of reformation.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

At the close of this period we have in confinement thirty criminal insane. We have now had the care of this class of criminals about two and one-half years; while I have never doubted the wisdom of our law makers in making provisions for them at the penitentiary, my experience in caring for them, more fully satisfies me that the wisdom of such a law cannot be disputed, and in this connection I would commend you for your good judgment in ordering that those having served out their terms as convicts should be retained in the department for criminal insane at the penitentiary as provided by law; many are depraved and vicious by nature and wholly unfit to be in the hospital for insane among the more unfortunate. Everything is being done for this class that can be. Dr. L. J. Adair is untiring in his efforts in their behalf, and quite a number have been cured and discharged and others placed back in the main prison to serve out their unexpired time.

REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

We have a class of criminals in our prison for whom there is but little hope of reformation; they are known as the habitual criminals.

Then again we have another class, that if the proper influences are thrown around them while in prison, and after leaving prison, will, without doubt, become good citizens.

One of the things necessary to bring about this reform while in prison, is to keep them steadily employed, and at skilled labor if possible, such as in done outside of prisons, so that they may be able to find employment when released and receive a fair compensation for their services. This will have the effect of teaching them habits of industry, and will give them confidence in their ability to earn an honest living. Strict prison discipline, kindly enforced, will aid materially in this matter; it will teach them that for good conduct they are to be rewarded, and for bad conduct they are to be punished, and that the same rule will without doubt hold good after being released. They should be given to understand that all punishments are administered with a view to correct and not to avenge. I also believe much good can be accomplished by prison managers being familiar with the men, by conversing with them freely, speaking kindly, and advising them in matters pertaining to their future welfare. I would not forget the good resulting from the religious services, the social meetings, and the Sunday-school; these are some of the influences now being put into practice at this prison, with the hope of reaching that class that are susceptible of reform, and we have faith to believe that some have been reached and benefited in this way.

We still have another class in our prisons, who are not willful criminals, who have committed crime in an unguarded moment, some in the heat of passion, others by taking funds that did not belong to them, but fully expected to pay the amount without the matter being found out, but circumstances unforeseen prevented them from carrying out their original intentions.

This class of criminals are not criminals at heart, they confess the wrongs done, and are patiently serving out their sentences, anxiously looking forward to the day of release, when they can have an opportunity to prove to the people by good works that they are not criminals by nature, but victims of circumstances.

For this class of criminals no special influences are necessary to induce them to reform, their reformation had commenced long before entering the prison.

PAROLE SYSTEM.

I believe much good could be accomplished had we the parole system similar to the Ohio law, which has as I understand it a min-

imum and maximum sentence, which requires all courts to sentence to the maximum, giving a board of pardons a right to release on parole at any time after the minimum has been served; such a law would have the effect of equalizing sentences, and only the most worthy could get the benefit of the minimum, while under our present system it often happens that the old offender, by deceiving the court get off with a very light sentence.

HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

It is a well-known fact that quite a large per cent of our criminals are of the class known as the "habitual criminal." They do not intend to make an honest living, they make it a study how to evade officers, and if caught how to deceive courts, and secure short sentences.

I would suggest that our courts and peace officers use all means at their command to ascertain the past history of the accused before sentence is pronounced, and those that are found to be old offenders should be sentenced to the maximum.

We also have another class, known as the "petty thief," who make their living by robbing clothes lines, chicken roosts, etc., but are always careful not to take enough from any one place to make the offense a felony. I would recommend that a law be passed making a second conviction, or more, for petty larceny, a felony.

TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

Owing to the unequal distribution of territory, or counties contributory to the two prisons, the number of convicts at this prison became so reduced as to materially interfere with the work necessary to be done, and at the same time the number at Ft. Madison increased to such a degree that they could not properly care for and furnish all with work. Accordingly I asked for and obtained an order to transfer twenty-five men from Ft. Madison. Warden McMillan having the right to select those to be so transferred, the result was that he selected twenty-five of the oldest and most feeble in the Ft. Madison prison, one died before the transfer was made, leaving only twenty-four to be transferred, of that number ten are over sixty years of age, and several over seventy, all are more or less disabled. If the mortality of this prison does not increase during the next biennial period it will be a wonder. To me it does not seem to be just that this prison should be made a hospital for the prison at Ft. Madison. I would suggest that the executive council adjust these matters by a more equal distribution of territory, instead of by transfer from one prison to the other.

WORK OF THE CHAPLAIN.

I would most respectfully call your attention to the report of the Chaplain, Rev. W. C. Gunn, which is herewith transmitted:

The Chaplain is required to preach two sermons every Sabbath, one to the males, and one to the females, he also has his day school, where the more illiterate are instructed, besides being required to go among the inmates and look after their temporal as well as spiritual wants; these duties are being performed in a manner most satisfactory to the management, his long experience in this work renders his services very valuable.

Mrs. Gunn continues her faithful work as organist and music teacher and in many other ways assists the chaplain in his efforts to better the condition of those in confinement morally and spiritually; too much praise cannot be given her when it is remembered that her work is all performed without compensation.

OUR FUTURE NEEDS.

The time is near at hand when some of the convicts at this prison must be furnished with work other than building prison. To be able to do this we must have shops. The building we are now occupying as a dining room and kitchen with a chapel above was originally intended for shops. The rear center building, when completed, will contain the kitchen and dining room, also chapel, library, hospital, laundry, bath room, solitary, etc., and when completed will give us the building now being used for kitchen, dining room and chapel for shop purposes. I would recommend that the necessary appropriation be made by the next legislature, and that rear center building be pushed to completion with all possible speed. My estimates for appropriation necessary to carry on the work at this prison for the next two years are as follows:

For rear center building.....	\$50,000
For completing department for females.....	10,000
For contingent and repair fund.....	6,000
For transportation discharged convicts.....	1,200
For warden's house furniture.....	200

In conclusion, I desire to say that I am under many obligations to the foremen in my employ for the faithful and efficient services rendered.

The labor required to build those massive buildings and walls is all being done by convict labor, under the direction of the foremen, each in his respective position. For proof of their efficiency I would most respectfully cite you to the department for insane,

completed and occupied, and the department for females, now in course of construction. In my judgment the quality of work done is sufficient proof of their skill.

I would also express gratitude to the officers and guards in my employ for their faithful services and gentlemanly bearing, both on and off duty. Much credit is due them for the good order that now prevails in and around the prison.

I also wish to tender to you my personal obligations for kind and courteous treatment and for your valued counsel and support given me in the management of this institution.

MARQUIS BARR, *Warden*.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by Marquis Barr, this 9th day of September, 1891.

[SEAL]

WILLIAM C. GUNN, *Notary Public*.

CLERK'S REPORT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PENITENTIARY,
ANAMOSA, IOWA, JUNE 30, 1891.

MARQUIS BARR, *Warden*:

SIR: I herewith submit to you my third report of the financial affairs of this institution commencing on the first day of July 1889, and ending with the thirtieth day of June, 1891, and also a statement of convicts received and discharged during the same time, as well as the number confined at this date. Yours respectfully,

D. H. SESNER, *Clerk*.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

From July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891.

RECEIPTS.

FOR GENERAL SUPPORT.

From State of Iowa	\$ 47,603.40	
From United States	961.00	
From sales	536.55	
		\$ 49,101.04

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF FEMALE WING.

From State of Iowa	\$ 13,673.68	
From Iowa Industrial School, Eldora	131.00	
From College for the Blind	159.00	
From Hospital for Insane, Independence	470.00	
From freight charges	189.38	
From sales	23.47	
		\$ 14,646.53

FOR CONTINGENT AND REPAIR.

From State of Iowa	\$ 4,123.97	
From female wing	181.12	
From support	1.82	
		\$ 4,306.91

For officers' and guards' salaries	\$ 51,031.22	
For transportation	923.58	
For warden's house	119.38	
For temporary bath house	4.30	
For prisoners' aid association	450.00	
For smoke stack	351.81	
For hospital furnishing	165.41	
		\$ 59,045.70

For construction sales	13.35	
For library, gate receipts	874.30	
For convicts	5,450.95	
Cash on hand, July 1, 1889	6,330.30	
		\$ 133,769.08

EXPENDITURES.

For general support	\$ 49,953.21	
For construction of female wing	15,184.18	
For contingent and repair	4,252.73	
For officers and guards	51,231.25	
For transportation	897.46	
For warden's horse	150.00	
For prisoners aid association	450.00	
For smoke stack	1,200.00	
For hospital furnishing	225.85	
For electric light	200.00	
For construction	101.93	
For library	467.50	
For convicts	4,912.49	\$ 129,236.60
Balance cash on hand June 30, 1891	4,542.48	
Total		\$ 133,769.08

MONTHLY STATEMENT

Of Receipts and Expenditures.

GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1889	\$ 21.50	\$ 2,055.53
August, 1889	2,359.97	1,824.06
September, 1889	2,214.38	1,475.91
October, 1889	2,028.12	2,242.03
November, 1889	2,044.37	2,189.20
December, 1889	2,249.50	2,000.50
January, 1890	2,390.35	2,332.14
February, 1890	2,200.91	2,189.78
March, 1890	2,210.68	2,143.42
April, 1890	2,142.50	2,059.85
May, 1890	2,081.53	1,442.12
June, 1890	2,260.63	2,322.45
July, 1890	2,154.33	2,084.31
August, 1890	2,255.70	1,142.81
September, 1890	2,192.94	1,929.39
October, 1890	2,173.50	2,690.96
November, 1890	2,135.20	2,254.07
December, 1890	2,151.92	2,564.62
January, 1891	2,300.85	1,637.08
February, 1891	2,144.30	1,263.15
March, 1891	2,300.75	3,772.06
April, 1891	2,572.03	2,605.28
May, 1891	2,463.93	1,946.66
June, 1891	3.05	1,766.83
Balance on hand July 1, 1889	\$ 49,101.04	\$ 49,953.21
Balance on hand June 30, 1891	7,430.08	6,577.91
Total	\$ 56,531.12	\$ 56,531.12

FEMALE WING CONSTRUCTION FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1889	\$ 325.97	\$ 141.45
August, 1889		205.00
September, 1889	305.45	176.00
October, 1889	73.47	209.00
November, 1889	385.90	175.00
December, 1889		90.00
January, 1890	265.00	80.20
February, 1890		222.33
March, 1890		205.12
April, 1890		147.00
May, 1890		750.72
June, 1890	41.00	1,843.77
July, 1890	6,614.23	4,198.64
August, 1890	890.28	580.14
September, 1890		584.47
October, 1890	1,108.61	478.14
November, 1890		558.89
December, 1890		600.64
January, 1891	1,646.07	471.92
February, 1891		313.75
March, 1891		364.97
April, 1891	1,102.04	724.11
May, 1891		730.30
June, 1891	864.20	1,320.82
Balance July 1, 1889	\$ 14,646.53	\$ 15,184.18
Balance June 30, 1891	863.62	325.97
Total	\$ 15,510.15	\$ 15,510.15

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 275.88	\$ 95.20
August, 1889.....	247.05	152.00
September, 1889.....	247.05	105.13
October, 1889.....	320.75	215.00
November, 1889.....	320.75	203.64
December, 1889.....	344.64	141.00
January, 1890.....	181.12	84.60
February, 1890.....	144.76	76.28
March, 1890.....	428.19	165.00
April, 1890.....	602.20	75.00
May, 1890.....	400.18	160.02
June, 1890.....	110.81	428.19
July, 1890.....	354.00	398.36
August, 1890.....	279.06	243.79
September, 1890.....	283.10	110.81
October, 1890.....	832.30	269.24
November, 1890.....	92.03	279.06
December, 1890.....	18.00	283.10
January, 1891.....	208.00	98.57
February, 1891.....	334.48	92.03
March, 1891.....	334.48	18.00
April, 1891.....		208.00
May, 1891.....		334.48
June, 1891.....		221.50
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 4,306.91	\$ 4,232.73
Balance June 30, 1891.....	221.50	275.68
	\$ 4,528.41	\$ 4,528.41

OFFICERS' AND GUARDS' SALARY FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 2,175.00	\$ 2,156.25
August, 1889.....	2,156.25	2,106.25
September, 1889.....	2,156.25	2,031.25
October, 1889.....	1,981.25	2,037.50
November, 1889.....	2,037.50	2,075.00
December, 1889.....	2,075.00	2,175.00
January, 1890.....	2,175.00	2,150.00
February, 1890.....	2,150.00	2,137.50
March, 1890.....	2,137.50	2,106.25
April, 1890.....	2,106.25	2,068.75
May, 1890.....	2,068.75	2,075.00
June, 1890.....	2,075.00	2,075.00
July, 1890.....	2,075.00	2,112.50
August, 1890.....	2,112.50	2,075.00
September, 1890.....	2,075.00	2,056.25
October, 1890.....	2,056.25	2,087.50
November, 1890.....	2,087.50	2,112.50
December, 1890.....	2,112.50	2,106.25
January, 1891.....	2,106.25	2,112.50
February, 1891.....	2,112.47	2,125.00
March, 1891.....	2,125.00	2,175.00
April, 1891.....	2,175.00	2,275.00
May, 1891.....	2,275.00	2,425.00
June, 1891.....	2,425.00	2,375.00
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 51,031.23	\$ 51,231.25
Balance June 30, 1891.....	1,018.11	1,718.08
	\$ 52,049.33	\$ 52,949.33

TRANSPORTATION FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 128.97	\$ 24.75
August, 1889.....	72	41.02
September, 1889.....	187.20	121.54
October, 1889.....	85.28	26.52
November, 1889.....	40.76	18.00
December, 1889.....	34.46	40.76
January, 1890.....	72.49	34.46
February, 1890.....	31.03	72.49
March, 1890.....	138.00	31.03
April, 1890.....	66.84	31.08
May, 1890.....	33.02	66.84
June, 1890.....	132.94	33.02
July, 1890.....	16.24	132.94
August, 1890.....	36.88	16.24
September, 1890.....	29.03	36.88
October, 1890.....	72.15	29.03
November, 1890.....	23.14	72.15
December, 1890.....	51.80	23.14
January, 1891.....	5.06	51.80
February, 1891.....	108.73	5.06
March, 1891.....	15.15	108.73
April, 1891.....	49.41	15.15
May, 1891.....	70.22	49.41
June, 1891.....	27.32	70.22
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 923.58	\$ 797.46
Balance June 1, 1891.....	102.85	128.97
	\$ 1,026.43	\$ 1,026.43

WARDEN'S HOUSE FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
February, 1890.....	\$ 13.50	\$ 13.50
April, 1890.....		13.20
June, 1890.....		56.83
July, 1890.....		35.85
August, 1890.....	105.83	
May, 1891.....		44.12
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 119.38	\$ 150.00
Balance June 30, 1891.....	44.12	13.50
	\$ 163.50	\$ 163.50

TEMPORARY BATH HOUSE FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 4.30	\$ 4.30
February, 1890.....	4.30	
	\$ 4.30	\$ 4.30

HOSPITAL FURNISHING FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July.....	\$.....	\$ 165.41
August.....	165.41	58.44
September.....		2.00
	\$ 165.41	\$ 225.85
Balance June 30, 1891.....	60.44	
	\$ 225.85	\$ 225.85

SMOKE STACK FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
May, 1890.....	\$.....	\$ 7.04
June, 1890.....		39.07
July, 1890.....		305.70
August, 1890.....	351.81	36.89
September, 1890.....		2.20
October, 1890.....		8.73
November, 1890.....		17.30
December, 1890.....		783.07
Balance June 30, 1891.....	848.19	
	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00

ELECTRIC LIGHT FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1890.....	\$.....	\$ 184.48
September, 1890.....		13.52
Balance June 30, 1891.....	200.00	
	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00

CONSTRUCTION FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
August, 1889.....	\$.....	\$ 7.40
October, 1889.....		4.53
February, 1890.....		90.00
April, 1890.....	7.95	
October, 1890.....	4.90	
May, 1891.....	.50	
	\$ 13.35	\$ 101.93
Balance July 1, 1891.....	111.01	
Balance June 30, 1891.....		22.43

PRISONERS' AID FUND.

RECEIPTS.

January, 1891.....	\$ 275.00
June, 1891.....	175.00
	\$ 450.00

EXPENDITURES.

February, 1891.....	\$ 275.00
June, 1891.....	175.00
	\$ 450.00

CHANGE OF TRACK FUND.

Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 6.63
Balance June 30, 1891.....	6.63

VISITORS' FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 25.35	\$ 5.00
August, 1889.....	128.80	3.00
September, 1889.....	41.00	11.52
October, 1889.....	51.00	
November, 1889.....	15.00	
December, 1889.....	34.75	12.64
January, 1890.....	18.25	70.43
February, 1890.....	23.00	1.80
March, 1890.....	22.75	10.31
April, 1890.....	15.25	7.25
May, 1890.....	30.50	
June, 1890.....	42.75	65.97
July, 1890.....	120.00	1.25
August, 1890.....	71.75	12.80
September, 1890.....	41.50	.25
October, 1890.....	31.00	3.00
November, 1890.....	24.50	6.30
December, 1890.....	28.75	130.15
January, 1891.....	24.25	
February, 1891.....	11.75	9.40
March, 1891.....	17.25	96.85
April, 1891.....	9.25	
May, 1891.....	17.00	11.58
June, 1891.....	20.00	8.00
	\$ 874.90	\$ 467.50
Balance July 1, 1889.....	270.76	
Balance June 30, 1891.....		677.56
	\$ 1,145.66	\$ 1,145.06

CONVICT FUND.

MONTH.	RECEIPTS.	EXPENDITURES.
July, 1889.....	\$ 212.12	\$ 219.68
August, 1889.....	183.40	247.20
September, 1889.....	253.58	215.13
October, 1889.....	231.52	276.92
November, 1889.....	231.62	276.67
December, 1889.....	506.52	482.78
January, 1890.....	242.98	131.25
February, 1890.....	254.40	268.82
March, 1890.....	157.73	242.42
April, 1890.....	250.30	328.10
May, 1890.....	188.58	204.96
June, 1890.....	156.09	129.13
July, 1890.....	178.36	294.55
August, 1890.....	60.62	77.33
September, 1890.....	246.23	133.50
October, 1890.....	233.58	183.82
November, 1890.....	95.73	144.43
December, 1890.....	265.76	154.18
January, 1891.....	84.16	98.79
February, 1891.....	120.73	103.29
March, 1891.....	183.22	144.97
April, 1891.....	611.17	100.30
May, 1891.....	195.31	196.83
June, 1891.....	289.12	277.44
Balance July 1, 1889.....	\$ 5,450.95	\$ 4,912.49
Balance June 1, 1891.....	978.32	1,516.78
Total.....	\$ 6,429.27	\$ 6,429.27

Average number of convicts in the Penitentiary for the two years ending June 30, 1891, was 220.

STATEMENT

Showing the cost of maintaining convicts from Support Fund for the year ending June 30, 1891.

Total cost of 220 convicts.....\$ 40,953.21

COST OF EACH CONVICT BY THE YEAR, MONTH AND DAY.

Per year.....\$ 113.58
Per month.....9.46
Per day......31

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

I, D. H. Lesnes, clerk of the penitentiary at Anamosa, being duly sworn, on my oath do say that the foregoing pages contain a true statement of the financial affairs of this institution from July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1891, both days inclusive.

D. H. LESNER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1891.

[SEAL.]

R. M. BUSH,

Clerk of District Court, Jones County, Iowa.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

CONVICTS RECEIVED.

From different counties.....220
From penitentiary at Fort Madison.....30
From United States, northern district of Iowa.....10
In confinement July 1, 1889.....224
493

CONVICTS DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence.....163
By pardon by the Governor.....31
By sentences suspended and commuted.....11
By order of court.....2
By transfers to Hospitals for Insane.....6
By death.....7
In confinement June 30, 1891.....271
493

STATEMENT OF HABITS.

Temperate.....126
Intemperate.....143
269

SOCIAL STATE.

Single.....161
Married.....82
Divorced.....5
Widowers.....15
Widows.....2
Grass widowers.....4
269

SEX.

Males.....252
Females.....17
269

COUNTIES SENT FROM.

COUNTIES.	Number.	COUNTIES.	Number.
Adams.....	1	Jones.....	4
Appanoose.....	1	Jefferson.....	1
Benton.....	6	Kossuth.....	1
Boone.....	1	Lee.....	1
Butler.....	1	Linn.....	50
Buchanan.....	4	Lyon.....	4
Black Hawk.....	4	Lucas.....	1
Clayton.....	13	Marshall.....	1
Cedar.....	6	Mahaska.....	1
Cass.....	1	Marion.....	1
Clinton.....	28	Mills.....	1
Chickasaw.....	4	Mitchell.....	4
Clay.....	1	Montgomery.....	1
Carroll.....	1	O'Brien.....	3
Cerro Gordo.....	2	Plymouth.....	5
Cherokee.....	5	Polk.....	17
Davis.....	1	Pottawattamie.....	3
Decatur.....	1	Ringgold.....	1
Dubuque.....	24	Scott.....	16
Fayette.....	10	Sioux.....	7
Franklin.....	3	Story.....	1
Grundy.....	3	Tama.....	5
Hancock.....	1	Winneshiek.....	3
Henry.....	1	Wapello.....	1
Howard.....	2	Wright.....	2
Ida.....	2	Washington.....	2
Jasper.....	2	Wayne.....	1
Johnson.....	2	Woodbury.....	1
Jackson.....	2	United States.....	10
Total.....			269

CRIME.

CRIME.	Number.	CRIME.	Number.
Arson.....	3	Grand larceny.....	10
Adultery.....	4	Incest.....	4
Assault with intent to rape.....	3	Keeping house of ill-fame.....	13
Assault with intent to murder.....	2	Larceny.....	52
Assault with intent to rob.....	4	Larceny from the person.....	4
Assault with intent to maim.....	1	Larceny from building in the day	
Assault with intent to commit man-		time.....	2
slaughter.....	12	Larceny from building in the night	
Bigamy.....	12	time.....	3
Burglary.....	41	Manslaughter.....	5
Breaking and entering.....	14	Murder first degree.....	9
Breaking into post-office.....	1	Murder second degree.....	10
Burglary and assault with intent to		Obtaining money under false pre-	
commit larceny and adultery.....	1	tense.....	1
Burglary while armed with a danger-		Perjury.....	2
ous weapon.....	1	Prostitution.....	3
Counterfeiting.....	7	Passing counterfeit coin.....	1
Cheating by false pretense.....	1	Receiving and secreting stolen goods.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1	Rape.....	5
Enticing away a child.....	1	Robbery.....	2
Enticing away a female under 18 years		Seduction.....	1
for prostitution.....	3	Safe-keeper.....	1
Forgery.....	16	Uttering and passing forged checks.....	2
False pretenses.....	3	Uttering and passing forged notes.....	1
Forcible defilement.....	1	Uttering and passing counterfeit coin.....	1
Total.....			269

TERM OF SENTENCE.

TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.	TERM OF SENTENCE.	Number.
Two months.....	1	Two years and six months.....	9
Three months.....	5	Three years.....	28
Three and one-half months.....	1	Three years and six months.....	4
Four months.....	5	Four years.....	10
Six months.....	2	Four years and six months.....	1
Seven months.....	1	Five years.....	13
Eight months.....	6	Six years.....	6
Nine months.....	1	Seven years.....	1
Ten months.....	3	Eight years.....	3
Eleven months.....	1	Nine years.....	1
Twelve months.....	36	Ten years.....	12
Fourteen months.....	1	Eleven years.....	1
Sixteen months.....	4	Fifteen years.....	3
Seventeen months.....	1	Seventeen years.....	1
Eighteen months.....	16	Twenty years.....	2
Twenty months.....	3	Twenty-five years.....	1
Twenty-one months.....	1	Life.....	11
Two years.....	34	Safe keeping.....	1
Two years and two months.....	1	Thirty-five years.....	1
Total.....			269

AGE.

AGE.	Number.	AGE.	Number.
Eleven years.....	1	Forty years.....	7
Fifteen years.....	1	Forty-one years.....	2
Sixteen years.....	1	Forty-two years.....	4
Seventeen years.....	7	Forty-three years.....	2
Eighteen years.....	12	Forty-four years.....	1
Nineteen years.....	13	Forty-five years.....	5
Twenty years.....	13	Forty-six years.....	1
Twenty-one years.....	9	Forty-seven years.....	3
Twenty-two years.....	23	Forty-nine years.....	4
Twenty-three years.....	6	Fifty-one years.....	2
Twenty-four years.....	13	Fifty-two years.....	1
Twenty-five years.....	8	Fifty-three years.....	1
Twenty-six years.....	13	Fifty-four years.....	1
Twenty-seven years.....	9	Fifty-five years.....	1
Twenty-eight years.....	10	Fifty-six years.....	1
Twenty-nine years.....	10	Fifty-seven years.....	2
Thirty years.....	8	Fifty-eight years.....	2
Thirty-one years.....	6	Fifty-nine years.....	1
Thirty-two years.....	11	Sixty-one years.....	1
Thirty-three years.....	6	Sixty-three years.....	2
Thirty-four years.....	1	Sixty-four years.....	1
Thirty-five years.....	12	Sixty-five years.....	3
Thirty-six years.....	4	Sixty-seven years.....	1
Thirty-seven years.....	3	Seventy-one years.....	1
Thirty-eight years.....	4	Seventy-four years.....	1
Thirty-nine years.....	5	Seventy-nine years.....	1
Total.....			269

NATIVITY.

STATE—

Connecticut.....	3
California.....	1
Florida.....	2
Illinois.....	30
Indiana.....	12
Iowa.....	70
Kentucky.....	4
Maryland.....	1
Massachusetts.....	1
Michigan.....	1
Maine.....	1
Minnesota.....	3
Missouri.....	3
New York.....	37
New Jersey.....	2
Nebraska.....	1
Ohio.....	17
Oregon.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	12
Tennessee.....	3
Virginia.....	3
Wisconsin.....	22

FOREIGN—

Austria.....	1
Canada.....	5
England.....	3
Europe.....	1
France.....	1
Germany.....	20
Holland.....	2
Italy.....	1
Ireland.....	3
Island, P. E.....	1
Norway.....	1
Scotland.....	1
Total.....	260

OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION.	Number	OCCUPATION.	Number
Attorney.....	1	Hotel waiter.....	2
Agent, sewing machine.....	1	Housework.....	14
Agent, insurance.....	1	Horse jockey.....	2
Baker.....	1	Housewife.....	1
Barber.....	10	Hay and stock dealer.....	1
Bridge builder.....	1	Hotel porter.....	1
Brick mason.....	3	Hotel clerk.....	1
Box header.....	1	Iron moulder.....	1
Butcher.....	1	Lather.....	1
Book-keeper.....	2	Laborer.....	51
Black-mith.....	4	Laundress.....	1
Broom maker.....	1	Mattress work.....	1
Boiler maker.....	1	Moulder.....	4
Brakeman, railroad man.....	8	Merchant.....	2
Cook.....	8	None.....	8
Clerk.....	2	Organ grinder.....	1
Cooper.....	13	Printer.....	2
Carpenter.....	5	Painter.....	6
Car sealer.....	1	Plasterer.....	1
Crrriage palnter.....	1	Pedlar.....	1
Car repairer.....	2	Plumber.....	1
Druggist.....	1	Photographer.....	1
Doctor.....	3	Paper maker.....	1
Dining-room waiter.....	4	Saloonkeeper.....	2
Express agent.....	1	Stone cutter.....	3
Ex-county treasurer.....	1	Stone mason.....	2
Engineer and machinist.....	4	Shoemaker.....	2
Farmer.....	52	Sewing girl.....	1
Fireman.....	3	Swindler.....	1
Gardener.....	1	Tailor.....	4
Hostler.....	1	Teamster.....	0
Hotel keeper.....	4	Traveling salesman.....	6
Total.....	260		

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

DENOMINATION.	Number.	DENOMINATION.	Number.
Adventist.....	1	Lutheran.....	21
Baptist.....	13	Methodist.....	67
Catholic.....	63	Presbyterian.....	21
Congregationalist.....	4	Quaker.....	1
Christian.....	6	Unitarian.....	1
Campbellite.....	1	United Brethren.....	5
Evangelist.....	12	Universalist.....	1
Episcopal.....	8	Infidel.....	1
Holland Church.....	12	None.....	41
Jewish.....	12		
Total.....	260		

MENTAL CULTURE.

Good.....	20
Common.....	163
Poor.....	56
None.....	21
Good in German.....	2
Common in German.....	1
Total.....	260

NUMBER OF CONVICTS RECEIVED INTO THIS PENITENTIARY DURING EACH YEAR, COMMENCING MAY 13, 1873, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1891, INCLUDING THOSE TRANSFERRED FROM FORT MADISON.

YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.
1873.....	39	1883.....	136
1874.....	43	1884.....	139
1875.....	47	1885.....	172
1876.....	112	1886.....	162
1877.....	138	1887.....	118
1878.....	156	1888.....	109
1879.....	124	1889.....	106
1880.....	98	1890.....	110
1881.....	77	1891.....	105
1882.....	128		
Total.....			2,113

FROM FORT MADISON.

1873.....	20	1888.....	21
1876.....	10	1889.....	9
1884.....	3	1890.....	25
1886.....	28	1891.....	118
Total.....			

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

HON. MARQUIS BARR, *Warden*:

The biennial period just closed has been one of good health, with few deaths from natural causes.

There have been treated in hospital for the period two hundred and sixty-six cases and seven deaths. The cases have been very largely of a chronic nature; very few acute cases have extended over a period beyond a few days in hospital.

The deaths have all been from chronic diseases, with one exception.

I have to report also a very healthful condition of the criminal insane; one death among them in the two years, and this one a very old man.

The wards in insane building are roomy and well ventilated, with the outdoor exercises seems to be very beneficial to them in mind and body.

I submit to you a classified table of diseases treated in hospital.

LYMAN J. ADAIR, M. D.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF CASES.

MEDICAL.	Number.	SURGICAL.	Number.
Diarrhea.....	24	Hemorrhoids.....	3
Typhoid fever.....	4	Hydrocele.....	2
Malarial fever.....	16	Abscess.....	14
Asthma.....	2	Hernia.....	12
Consumption.....	3	Syphilis.....	1
Epistaxis.....	1	Cancer of rectum.....	3
Prostatitis.....	2	Orchitis.....	1
Rheumatism.....	25	Varicose veins.....	4
Scabies.....	4	Stricture.....	2
Excema.....	4	Paralysis.....	5
Bronchitis acute.....	17	Felon.....	3
Constipation.....	1	Injury to ankle.....	1
Hemoptisis.....	14	Injury to shoulder.....	1
Influenza.....	7	Injury to wrist.....	1
Indigestion.....	7	Shot.....	1
Tonsillitis.....	7	Injury by fall.....	4
Acute Mphritis.....	1	Mashed feet.....	8
Erysipelas.....	2	Scalded.....	2
Pleurisy.....	1	Burned.....	1
Phosphorus.....	1	Injury by falling stone.....	3
Periclot abscess.....	1	Varicose ulcer.....	1
Neuralgia.....	8	Finger mashed.....	10
Conjunctivitis.....	2	Strabismus.....	2
Cough and colds.....	14	Finger sawed.....	3
Paritonitis.....	2	Carious of Elbow.....	1
Hemoptisis.....	1	Fistula.....	6
		Phimosels.....	5
		Strangulated hernia.....	1

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

HON. M. BARR, *Warden*:

It is a hard thing for us to keep from judging one another. We make up and express an opinion about people and nine times out of ten we are wrong. One has said "Judge not" and still we keep on judging. We cannot form a correct judgment of another man's life unless we know all the circumstances under which he has acted, and all the influences that have been brought to bear upon him, and more than that we must know his very nature and who pretends to know all that, therefore our judgment should be permeated with charity.

Those who are incarcerated here are not a different order of beings from ourselves, as some would have us believe. They are our fellow beings. They are here, not because they have sinned against God, but because they have sinned against their fellow-men. They may be divided into three classes, the Unfortunate, the Habitual and the Professional. The unfortunate criminal is one whose general course in life has been good, but in an unguarded moment was overtaken by sudden temptation and fell. This class is comparatively few.

The habitual criminal has not chosen criminality as a profession, but being deficient in the art of how to make a living and being in possession of little or no knowledge or desire for work, and being deficient morally, and having never cultivated a self-reliant spirit, when temptation comes, he readily yields in spite of his weak and half formed good resolutions, and commits crime which repeatedly sends him to the penitentiary; this by far constitutes the larger class. The professional criminal is one who chooses a life of criminality. He deliberately, industriously and persistently studies how he may defraud his fellow man. This class is more numerous than the first and less than the second. But all are not so bad as

are frequently supposed; and all are susceptible of reformation, though all are not reformed.

The gospel has reclaimed all classes of transgressors. In its normal discipline, it vitalizes those moral convictions, inspires those sentiments and quicken those benevolent aspirations which promote all reforms.

SABBATH SERVICES.

We have preaching every Lord's day morning at 7.30 o'clock for the male prisoners, these services continue an hour and a half, the first hour being devoted to the more public worship of God, and the last half hour to prayer and conference. These services are in no sense sectarian or denominational, they aim to be intensely Christian, and are participated in by all classes. Our only aim is to make them uplifting and saving, so that those for whom they are intended shall be more happy while with us, and more useful and law abiding when they go out from us. The social meetings are both interesting and profitable and greatly appreciated by the prisoners, fully from one-half to two-thirds of the whole congregation availing themselves of them.

Preaching in the female department each Sabbath at 10 o'clock.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath School convenes at 2.30 o'clock p. m. Judge McCarn is still the faithful superintendent; we have an excellent corps of teachers from the different city churches. The Sabbath School in the woman's department is under the supervision of Mrs. Huggins. Excellent work and a full attendance are characteristic of both schools.

VISITATION.

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

I also visit them once or twice during the week, and thus see each man as soon as he comes to the prison, assuring him of my sympathy and expressing a desire for his good and a readiness to assist him in any laudable way to reach that goal.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The annual flower mission day has become an institution that could not well be dispensed with; the presentation to each inmate

of a beautiful bouquet, to which is attached a card with an appropriate motto, is now looked forward to with eager expectation and remembered with pleasure by the majority of those who receive them.

The interest and success of this uplifting and refining service is largely due to the local society in our city.

HOLIDAYS.

Suitable services, excellent addresses, music of a high order, sumptuous dinners, much mirthfulness characterizes these days and make them eventful in prison life.

THE DAY SCHOOL.

The privileges of the school are given only to the illiterate. Immediately after dinner they go with me to the chapel, where they are instructed in reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic. We do not aim to soar into the regions of high mathematics or occult philosophy, but we do aim to teach the willing man to help himself. And I am glad to say that they all make commendable progress, so that none has gone out from us during the past two years who could not read and write fairly well, excepting one, who could not see sufficient to distinguish day from night when he came to us.

Still we are not doing the work that we could do and ought to be done, if the state would only furnish us with a proper place where we could teach at night instead of the afternoon.

You certainly have shown a commendable spirit to improve these men by excusing them from work for a portion of the afternoon, so that they could be taught, and they all appreciated your kindness and were grateful for it.

LIBRARY.

This medium of improvements, instruction and entertainment is in an excellent condition. A new catalogue was published about two years ago, and another will be in the near future. There is now over three thousand and three hundred well selected volumes, suitable for all classes of readers, but especially helpful for the class for which they were intended.

Books are distributed as usual, twice a week. Large and valuable donations have been made to us by charitably disposed persons of excellent magazines and papers. Many of the prisoners, out of their own funds, subscribed for, or receive from friends, daily and weekly papers and other standard publications, and those without

money and friends received, through the generosity of the proprietors of the Irish World, Dubuque Telegraph, Des Moines Register, Oskaloosa Herald, Eldora Ledger, Wyoming Journal and others, their weekly and daily papers.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

It is much better economy for the state to help a discharged convict who earnestly desires to lead a life of honesty and industry to obtain employment, than by indifference and false economy permit him to fall again, and then go through the costly process of re-arresting and reconvicting and recommitment.

During the first part of the biennial period I had on hand and received through the Iowa prison aid association, two hundred dollars, to aid those discharged from this prison. By it forty-nine persons were assisted, forty-eight placed where they are all doing well, the other assisted was the wife of one of the prisoners who died here and when she came to take his body, being very poor and needy I gave her two dollars of the society's funds.

Those that were assisted are scattered from New Mexico to New York and from the state of Washington to Texas. My experience is that if Christianity cannot save what is termed the criminal classes and shield the state from their aggressions, no other power can.

That in Christ they can be won to penitence and reformation and rise to citizenship, honor and eternal life, that accepting the principles which he taught is a repudiation of all vicious purposes and habits and a pledge to an upright and pure life; but next to godliness for a discharged prisoner is money.

Either the finding for him of a good suitable place, where he can help himself, or else furnish him with sufficient means to keep him above want 'till he reaches his friends (if he has any) or else obtain employment, otherwise what is he going to do. With a single suit of clothing, no change of linen, nor the means to purchase one. The stigma of the prison resting upon him, the avenues of labor closed against him, the five dollars discharged money soon spent then comes despair and hopelessness. The good resolutions and the many efforts to resist temptations (with some) like the morning dew suddenly disappears. The descent to evil companionship and ruin almost a necessity. It is when thus released and the reformatory agencies are active and the good resolutions unbroken, that a little more money (say another five dollars) or a place where they can honestly earn a livelihood is an imperative necessity. The

wonder to me is, knowing what difficulties they have to meet, that more of them do not lapse into crime, that so large a per cent of them does so well. Hon. J. B. Patten, warden of Indiana state prison south, in his annual report for the year 1890 says that four-fifths of the convicts discharged from his prison become exemplary citizens.

Thanking you for your uniform attendance at all our services, and your assistance in all my efforts to make my work a success, and also to your deputy warden and others for their co-operation.

Yours truly,

CHAPLAIN AND TEACHER.