

THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Warden of the Penitentiary

AT

ANAMOSA, IOWA,

With the Reports of the Officers of the Institution,

TO THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA.

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES
F. H. CONAWAY, STATE PRINTER
1897

OFFICERS AND GUARDS.

PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, IOWA.

OFFICERS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| P. W. MADDEN | Warden |
| GEORGE ANDREW | Deputy Warden |
| CHAS. J. MADDEN | Assistant Deputy Warden |
| T. E. PATTERSON | Clerk |
| WM. T. MCKAY | Physician and Surgeon |
| MRS. JENNIE A. POWERS | Matron |
| REV. J. M. CROCKER | Teacher and Chaplain |
| J. W. STURDEVANT | Hospital Steward |
| W. H. PORT | Turnkey |

EMPLOYES.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| J. FRANK BARNES | Architect and Master Mechanic |
| JOSEPH H. ENGLISH | Machinist and Electrician |
| JOHN ARCHIBALD | Foreman Stonemasons |
| FARRELL O'ROURKE | Foreman Quarry |
| R. J. KELSEY | Assistant Foreman Quarry |
| H. R. MASKERY | Foreman Stonemasons |
| T. C. MOLLET | Foreman Derricks |

GUARDS.

BLACKSTONE, B. B.
BARLOW, W.M.
BUCKNER, CHAS. A.
BOSWELL, A. N.
BEEMS, C. A.
BARNARD, J. H.
BYERS, H. C.
COVELL, E.
COWEN, E. M.
CUNNINGHAM, J. D.
DUKE, TAYLOR.
DAVIS, W. H.
EWING, ROBERT.
ERWIN, GEO. S.
EBERSOLE, W. H.
ERB, FRED.
GILL, E. J.
GILLILIAN, H. P.
GIBSON, J. C.
HATHAWAY, J. N.
HARTMAN, TOM E.
JENNINGS, BENJAMIN.
JOHNSON, MACK.
KEMP, A. J.
KEFFELER, FRANK.
LARIMER, SAM.
LANDIS, C. E.
LEIGHTON, E. A.
LOOMIS, A. F.
MCBRIDE, ED.
MCCORD, J. H.

MCCARTY, M.
MCCARTHY, J. C.
MCDONALD, W. P.
MADDEN, M. M.
MEEK, A. S.
MINER, ALBERT.
MOOREHOUSE, J. W.
OUTLAND, J. S.
PORTER, C. F.
PERRYMAN, TOM.
ROSS, DAN.
RIPPY, N. A.
SMITH, C. M.
SMITH, G. F.
SMITH, H. P.
STONE, TRUMAN.
SAWDEY, C. E.
SCOTT, G. H.
STEWART, JAMES.
STEWART, J. H.
SCROGGS, C. P.
SELELY, GEORGE.
SARGENT, E. E.
SHUM, W. H.
WILDEY, C. A.
WATSON, MOSE.
WILSON, ED.
WERDEN, JOE.
WAGGONER, B.
WILDS, T. M.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

WARDEN'S OFFICE,
PENITENTIARY AT ANAMOSA, IOWA. }

To Honorable Francis M. Drake, Governor of Iowa:

DEAR SIR—It is with a degree of satisfaction that I submit to you my report of the affairs of this prison, for the period of two years ending June 30, 1897.

THE CENTER BUILDING

is now well under way and will reach completion next season. Five years ago we broke the soil for this building. It rests on a foundation of 1,800 feet. It extends outside and inside the walls. It forms the connecting link between the two cell houses. It embraces on the outside the warden's residence, the outside offices and the main entrance to the prison. On the inside are the dining-room, kitchen, bakery, laundry, and solitaries, the chapel, hospital and dispensary, besides guard halls and bedrooms. In point of importance, elegance and permanence it is practically the keystone in the arch of immense structures, present and prospective, in this prison. And in the years to come, as from its dome and tower may be seen the two cell houses, the female prison, the insane hospital, and the ten acres of teeming industries, it will be a standing monument to the far-seeing wisdom of the state, a credit to the superintendents of the various departments, and a high compliment to the faithfulness and skill of those whose hands held the hammer and the trowel by which this stupendous structure was molded into beauty and strength.

WATER WORKS.

In view of the rapidly increasing numbers of our prison population, and the consequent increase of the rates for our

supply of water from the city water works, I was advised by the executive council to put a plant within the prison walls. Our efforts in this line have met with gratifying success. A well was sunk 2,011 feet deep that stood the test of 15,000 gallons an hour for fifteen hours. The water by chemical test is pronounced excellent. A tower has been erected fifty feet high, and a tank built upon it that holds 45,000 gallons. We use the compressed air process, and are able to fill the reservoir in six hours. Ten feet more will be added to the standpipe, which will increase its capacity to 60,000 gallons. The water mains and supply pipes are all complete. And the results are satisfactory in an eminent degree. The ample supply of pure water to this prison for all time is an item of paramount importance. Besides, it is a permanent saving to the state of not less than \$1,200 annually. The plant cost, in round numbers, \$11,000. This expense was met out of our savings to the state. From the same source was met our loss of \$13,000 by fire. These two amounts, together with moneys turned over to the state treasury during my administration, aggregate a saving to the state of \$50,000. The continued rapidity in the growth of our prison population emphasizes the importance of sufficient

APPROPRIATIONS

to cover the demands of the next biennial period. I urgently call attention to the following statement of the amounts necessary to carry on the work of the state in this prison, in the next two years as follows:

TO CONTINUE WORK ON NORTH CELL HOUSE—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Iron for gratings and hinges | \$ 700 |
| Freight on stone..... | 4,500 |
| Lime and sand..... | 1,300 |
| Stone and quarry tools..... | 300 |
| Derrick supplies..... | 800 |
| Powder and fuse..... | 400 |
| Salaries of foremen..... | 12,150 |
| Total..... | \$ 23,050 |

WARDEN'S HOUSE—

| | |
|---|----------|
| Windows and doors..... | 4,752 |
| Lumber for floors (at \$24 per M.)..... | 277 |
| Mosaic hallway..... | 100 |
| Lime and sand for mortar..... | 300 |
| Lumber, copper and slate for roof..... | 1,225 |
| Heating, plumbing and wiring..... | 1,500 |
| Grates and mantels..... | 300 |
| Total..... | \$ 8,454 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Contingent and repair..... | \$ 5,000 |
| Transportation of discharged convicts..... | 4,000 |
| To complete hospital and laundry..... | 2,000 |
| Warden's house fund..... | 500 |
| For furnishing the warden's new house..... | 2,500 |
| Total..... | \$ 14,700 |

PRISON DISCIPLINE

in its widest significance, covers the entire area of criminality as related to the criminal, to society, and the state. A policy that ignores either of these three essential features is manifestly limited in its scope of vision. And the remedies applied are often unjust, cruel and disastrous in their results. A practical illustration of this sort of narrowness is clearly visible in the occult methods of some governments in unloading their criminals upon some other government. Their house-cleaning consists in throwing their rubbish in their neighbor's yard. This sort of unmitigated selfishness is reprehensible in the extreme. It admits of no apology in the closing hours of the nineteenth century. It invites the contempt and resolute resistance of the civilized world.

COLONIZATION

is but little better, as there is practically no habitable part of the globe but what is already occupied. Every nation should be compelled to take care of its own criminals. This is demanded by the sternest dictates of human propriety and fairness. In the states of our federal union there ought to be the strictest uniformity in the laws and their enforcement relative to crime. For one state to enact laws of extreme severity, the sole result of which is to drain off its criminal population into adjoining states, is close akin to an insult to the union of states. It is the duty of every state to enact laws sufficiently severe and then see to it that they are promptly and impartially enforced. All unreasonable delays, all repeated postponements on flimsy pretexts challenges the disapproval, if not the disrespect, of jurisprudence. All indifference or sluggishness on the part of the judiciary or the executive only lights the torch of the incendiary, and fans into a flame the sentiments of mob law. The community clearly has the right of protection against unrestrained criminality, and that right demands the prompt and condign punishment of the criminal.

But the public has no right to the courts as a vehicle of vengeance upon the objects of their displeasure. A prison sentence should not be out of passion or sentiment. It should rest

upon the naked evidence. A judge who cannot be swayed by public sentiment is close akin to an angel. His popularity will not come to him with flying colors on his first case, but his sterling worth will slowly, surely dawn upon the public mind.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

has proved an ignominious failure. It is simply a slow, hideous process of execution. The physical, mental and moral faculties slowly sink, till all of manhood is submerged. As a method of restraint and coercion for a brief period it is not without salutary results. But prolonged to the extent of an entire sentence, it must be relegated to the musty failures of the past. That a penal sentence should impose activity in some line of industry, commands the approval of the clearest heads and the ripest judgment. History and experience attest the wisdom of a sentence "to hard labor in the penitentiary." Hence there is thrust upon us, irresistibly, the question of

CONVICT LABOR.

This question, however difficult of solution, is imperative in its supreme importance. To remove the state labor out of the reach of all interested competitors, it would have to be removed out of this world. Every act performed by a prisoner could be done by free labor. And if all the prisoners of the state were prohibited from doing what some free man could do, and would like to do, then a sentence to "hard labor in the penitentiary" would be ridiculous in the superlative degree. It does not require a very astute mind to discover that the state is sandwiched between two stubborn difficulties. It cannot perform a single act without coming in conflict with what is termed "free labor." It cannot remain idle for it is under sentence "to hard labor in the penitentiary." And to attempt to escape the dilemma by farming out the state labor at a mere fraction of its real value only aggravates the seriousness of the situation. A glance at the results of this method cannot fail to satisfy any clear headed man that the policy is a dismal failure. It fails to bring to the state any just recompense save that of ridicule. It fails to offer any incentive to the convicts. The paltry sum paid for their services is an insult to their frayed manhood. It fails ingloriously to reach any harmonious results in the world of manufacture. The reason is plainly told by the complaints of those who are operating plants within penitentiary walls.

They complain of boycott and systematic opposition from manufacturing firms that are paying higher wages for the same class of service performed. The result could not be otherwise. Where is the solution of this vexed question? Not in idleness. For this has been weighed in the balances and found wanting. Not in ruinously low prices for state labor. That only aggravates the difficulty. It is a dismal failure.

Let the state demand and receive for its labor the same wages that are paid for the same class of labor in the outside world, and the difficulty disappears. Then all the uproar about convict labor would be without meaning or excuse. When we consider that a constant stream of humanity is pouring in and out at these gates, how absurd to suppose that the inward flow of this stream of labor is worthless and a menace to free labor without, but that the outward flow of this same stream is valuable and a tonic to wages world-wide. The man who enters these gates is a man for "a' that." He carries in the same bundle of muscles that he carries out. That he should enter these gates the foe of free labor, and emerge from them the friend and ally of universal industry, is a proposition too preposterous and whimsical to find any respectable place in a world of fact. The only excuse for the existence of such an idea is the mistaken policy of dealing with convict labor as though it was waste material. That it is not worthless let these silent walls testify. Rising up in their strength, beauty and grandeur to grapple with the storms of centuries, they proclaim to the wide world that convict labor is *not* worthless. If it is not worthless, why treat it as such? Let the wages on both sides of these walls have one common level, and the conflict is at an end. Free labor could expect nothing more; the state ought to exact nothing less.

THE TURNOUTS.

Two years ago I called attention to the glaring inequalities in our present turnout policy. The man who serves a short sentence has precisely the same equipments as the one who has served the state long and faithfully. A tramp steals some cheap jewelry and is hustled off to the penitentiary for three months. He comes ragged, dirty and diseased. He never did anything on the outside; he does not know how to do very much on the inside. He convalesces under the best of medical treatment, eats well, sleeps well, wheels a few cartloads of coal or

pounded rock, and walks out a free man. He receives a new suit of clothes, perhaps the best he ever had; the state also furnishes him \$5 in money and transportation back to where he came from. He takes the first train and hurries back in search of some more jewelry. Perhaps the next train that moves out of that same depot carries away a man who has spent the flower of his days in the service of the state. He leaves behind him the monuments of his skilled and faithful workmanship. *What about him?* He has passed the prime of his manhood; his energies are waning; the evening shadows are falling. He walks out into the bleak world a free man, homeless and friendless. What has the state done for this man? Precisely the same that it did for the worthless tramp. A law that works such glaring inequalities, such manifest injustice, is certainly not entitled to a place in the code of a great state occupying front rank in the march of human progress.

THE PER DIEM PLAN.

Minnesota pays its convicts on a scale of wages ranging from 8 to 12 cents per day. Iowa should no longer contradict the geography, and insist on standing nearer the north pole than our sister north of us. It is high time we should thaw out a little, and abandon this freezing policy; besides it is mistaken economy. To turn men out of prison under conditions that render it next to impossible for them to succeed in earning an honest living is an open threat against the public safety. When a man plunges into the avenues of life with only a few paltry dollars in his pocket, and the odium of his imprisonment clinging to him, to find immediate employment is akin to the impossible. Even if he is sober and economical his paltry pittance will melt away in two weeks' time. Then he is compelled to beg, steal, or starve, and they don't generally starve. The sharp tooth of hunger gnaws away at their good resolutions till they become thieves or tramps, and both these articles are expensive luxuries to the state. They are a heavy burden to the taxpayer in the end. To confiscate the labor of the criminal, and then, practically, give it away to some rich manufacturing firm, is wanting alike in wisdom and fairness. The effect of pauperizing the criminal is a costly one, and we pay the bill in the end with accrued interest. In the last biennial period it cost the state in round numbers, \$1,000,000 to prosecute its criminal population. One-half that expense is involved

in landing men in the penitentiary, or, in other words, \$400 apiece—the average cost to the state for every prisoner sent to the penitentiary. What a spectacle, the state of Iowa spending a quarter of a million annually to drum up laborers, to give away their labor, to make more convicts, to spend more money in catching them, in order to dispose of their labor on the same affable terms(?). This is a sort of endless chain with the links growing larger all the time. Is there no relief from such a state of things? Certainly not from our present policy. *Let the state give these men a financial interest in the work they do, and let this inure to the support of their needy families, many of whom are sharing a harder sentence than their friends behind the bars. Or let it form a sinking fund to furnish the sinews of war in the conflict that awaits them in the outside world. If only one in five were reclaimed to a life of honesty still the method would be less expensive than the present one in actual dollars and cents. But the ratio would be far greater than one to five, and at the end of a few decades what an array of redeemed manhood would rise up to attest the wisdom and value of their rescue from the hungry waves of calamity and crime that to-day are savagely gnawing at their feet.*

My experience with criminals extends over a period of seventeen years. Five of these have been spent in this prison, and my experience entitles me to an honest opinion in these matters, and to an expression of that opinion before a candid public. And with all the emphasis at my command, I urge the adoption of the per diem plan, in the criminal policy of the state.

First.—Let the state demand and receive a fair amount for a fair day's work. It has only to demand it, to receive it. Our colossal state is no imbecile. The sooner all minds are disabused on the question the better, especially among its own favored citizens. But the question will meet approval in manufacturing circles. It removes one disagreeable element in competition. But, should they view it otherwise, and combine against prison labor, let them fling the gauntlet at the feet of our giant commonwealth, and stalwart Iowa will snatch up that gauntlet and hurl it in the face of the wide world. There is nothing in the constitution of man, or Iowa, that prohibits the state from manufacturing articles used or consumed by the *taxpayers* who are called upon to make up all deficiencies in our state treasury, in consequence of our generous method in disposing of state labor.

Second.—Throw to the four winds all the accouterments of the present turnout policy. Give the prisoner nothing but what he has honestly earned; but, pay him a small pittance for each day's work, on a scale of wages based on his industry, skill, and good behavior, and let this scale of wages range, say, from 8 to 15 cents per day. The cost of keeping each prisoner is 30 cents a day. To this add the maximum wages, and we have 45 cents per day. All above this would drop into the state treasury, and help to lift the burdens from the toiling masses. There is no sound reason, discoverable to me, why each prisoner should not pay the expenses of his keeping, help to lift the burden that rests upon the shoulders of the taxpayers, and also lay up a little pittance each day as a glimmer of hope over his future destiny.

PRISON MANAGEMENT

occupies the last place, but by no means the least important place in prison discipline. Here we are confronted by two conflicting theories. The one seems to rest upon the bed rock of human hatred and revenge; it is a descendant of a long line of ancestry that reveled in the use of the pillory, the dungeon, and the rack, and all this theory lacks is the authority and the implements to re-enact the darkest chapter in the history of the sixteenth century. The other theory is all sunshine and song, tears and flowers. Between these two fatal extremes we are compelled to thread our way with caution and firmness. To fritter away a prison sentence till there is nothing left of it save the sickly sentimental, is a high affront to jurisprudence, and a menace to the public welfare. But on the other hand, the fact that a man has received just sentence of law does not entitle him to the brutal savagery of his keeper. A sentence calmly rendered and sternly enforced meets the highest claims of justice and satisfies every unbiased mind. The officer has the right to demand unanswering obedience, and all insubordination must be promptly and vigorously quelled, but to humiliate the prisoner with unearned indignity simply and solely to glorify imperious authority is an insult to all human progress. It needs only a little war paint in order to drop into its proper rank in the march of civilization.

The sunshine that is out of the reach of every storm pours its burning rays upon a parched and arid plain, from which is swept every vestige of animal or plant life, and yet plants nor animals can long survive on storms as the sole article of

diet. Nor can the higher selfhood of man survive on storms or sunshine unmixed. Under constant cloudless sunshine he becomes as barren as the desert waste. Under shrieking storms that are never hushed he becomes as stolid as the rocks around which they pour their relentless wrath. The Creator has intermingled the sunshine and the storms of earth, nor can His example be ignored in the successful culture or restraint of men. All selfish and passionate resentment should be eliminated from the management of men. But a firm unflinching severity should slumber on the horizon of every field of human action ablaze with the sunshine of kindness, human and divine.

CHAPEL AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Chapel services, prior to August 11, 1896, were regularly conducted by the prison chaplain, Rev. J. M. Crocker. On the above date we had the misfortune to lose our chapel and prison library by fire, since which time no regular services of a religious character have been possible for the male prisoners. Chaplain Crocker has, however, delivered a sermon each Sunday to the female prisoners in their ward, and a Sabbath school has also been maintained for their benefit in the conduct of which the chaplain has had the zealous assistance of the Christian ladies of Anamosa.

The loss of our chapel and library imposed many additional burdens to the arduous duties of the chaplain. The work of supplying over 600 convicts with pure and wholesome literature, was of itself no small task, unaided as he was by any appropriation for that purpose; but an appeal to the Christian people of Iowa, published gratuitously by the newspapers of the state, was so generously responded to that we have had an abundance of magazines, papers and periodicals to supply our wants in this direction. In this work we desire to also gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the endeavorer and temperance societies of the state. The work of examining, listing and distributing this mass of literature, amounting in the aggregate to many tons, has had the personal supervision of the chaplain who has, in addition, been untiring in his devotion to the welfare of the convicts in many other ways—visiting them in their cells, writing their letters, comforting them in sickness and assisting them along all elevating and helpful lines. As I have had occasion to state in previous reports, Chaplain Crocker is a splendid Christian gentleman, and has the con-

fidence and esteem of the convicts, as well as that of his associates, the officers and other members of my staff. To Deputy Andrew I acknowledge my indebtedness for his promptness and thoroughness in all the details of his trying position. To all the subordinate officials, the foremen of the various departments, and to the entire guard force a word of praise is due for the vigor and promptness with which they have sustained me in all the trying ordeals of prison management. To the departments of state, both legislative and executive, I make grateful recognition of their uniform kindness and valued friendship. And to an intelligent public I express my sincere thanks for a widespread interest that is keenly alive to the welfare of imprisoned humanity.

P. W. MADDEN,
Warden.

CLERK'S REPORT.

CLERK'S REPORT.

CLERK'S OFFICE, IOWA PENITENTIARY. }
ANAMOSA, Iowa, June 30, 1897.

Hon. P. W. Madden, Warden:

I herewith present you the biennial report of the finances and statistics of this institution for the term commencing July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1897.

T. E. PATTERSON,
Clerk.

TABLE I.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Prisoners in confinement June 30, 1895..... | 543 |
| Prisoners received during biennial period..... | 629 |
| Total in confinement during biennial period..... | 1,171 |
| Discharged by expiration of sentence..... | 478 |
| Discharged by suspension of sentence..... | 89 |
| Discharged by commutation of sentence..... | 2 |
| Discharged by order of court..... | 2 |
| Discharged by pardon..... | 8 |
| Discharged by escape..... | 8 |
| Discharged by death..... | 13- 546 |
| Total in confinement June 30, 1897..... | 629 |

TABLE II.
DAILY COUNT OF PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT FROM JULY 1, 1890, TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1897, EACH MONTH, AND AVERAGE PER DAY.

| MONTH. | MONTH. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | Average. | | | | |
|----------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|-----|-----|---------|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | | |
| July, 1895 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 541 | 14,726 | 541 |
| August, 1895 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 14,590 | 538 |
| September, 1895 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 536 | 14,554 | 536 |
| October, 1895 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 534 | 14,518 | 534 |
| November, 1895 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 532 | 14,482 | 532 |
| December, 1895 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 530 | 14,446 | 530 |
| January, 1896 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 528 | 14,410 | 528 |
| February, 1896 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 526 | 14,374 | 526 |
| March, 1896 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 524 | 14,338 | 524 |
| April, 1896 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 522 | 14,302 | 522 |
| May, 1896 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 14,266 | 520 |
| June, 1896 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 518 | 14,230 | 518 |
| July, 1896 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 516 | 14,194 | 516 |
| August, 1896 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 514 | 14,158 | 514 |
| September, 1896 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 512 | 14,122 | 512 |
| October, 1896 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 510 | 14,086 | 510 |
| November, 1896 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 508 | 14,050 | 508 |
| December, 1896 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 506 | 14,014 | 506 |
| January, 1897 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 504 | 13,978 | 504 |
| February, 1897 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 502 | 13,942 | 502 |
| March, 1897 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 13,906 | 500 |
| April, 1897 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 498 | 13,870 | 498 |
| May, 1897 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 496 | 13,834 | 496 |
| June, 1897 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 494 | 13,798 | 494 |
| Total in confinement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 444,074 | |

TABLE III.
IN CONFINEMENT JUNE 30, 1897.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----|
| State prisoners—male | 638 |
| State prisoners—female | 14 |
| State prisoners—insane | 28 |
| United States prisoners | 41 |
| Total | 621 |

TABLE IV.

SHOWING COUNTIES WHERE CONVICTED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------|-----|
| Allamakee | 9 | Johnson | 18 |
| Benton | 5 | Jones | 10 |
| Black Hawk | 13 | Keokuk | 7 |
| Bremers | 3 | Kossuth | 10 |
| Buchanan | 11 | Lee | 8 |
| Bussa Vista | 4 | Linn | 23 |
| Butler | 1 | Lyon | 5 |
| Calhoun | 4 | Marshall | 3 |
| Carroll | 6 | Miller | 3 |
| Cedar | 6 | Mitchell | 2 |
| Cerro Gordo | 7 | Monona | 2 |
| Cherokee | 6 | Mahaska | 6 |
| Chickasaw | 6 | McCook | 6 |
| Clay | 4 | O'Brien | 5 |
| Dallas | 6 | Polk | 1 |
| Delaware | 6 | Palo Alto | 3 |
| Dickinson | 6 | Pocahontas | 3 |
| Dubuque | 6 | Plymouth | 3 |
| Emmet | 6 | Roll | 38 |
| Fayette | 6 | Pottawattamie | 4 |
| Floyd | 6 | San Joaquin | 6 |
| Franklin | 6 | Scott | 33 |
| Grundy | 4 | Sionx | 10 |
| Hamilton | 4 | Shelby | 1 |
| Hancock | 4 | Tara | 4 |
| Hardin | 4 | Union | 1 |
| Harrison | 4 | Weaver | 15 |
| Henry | 6 | Winnemac | 13 |
| Howard | 6 | Winneshiek | 7 |
| Humboldt | 6 | Woodbury | 40 |
| Ida | 6 | Worth | 2 |
| Iowa | 4 | Wright | 9 |
| Jackson | 4 | Wapello | 4 |
| Jasper | 1 | Total | 584 |

CONVICTED IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Northern district of Iowa | 4 |
| Southern district of Iowa | 35 |
| Southern district of Alabama | 5 |
| Total | 45 |

TABLE V.
PLACE OF BIRTH OF CONVICTS.

| NATIVITY-DOMESTIC. | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Alabama | 6 |
| California | 9 |
| Colorado | 3 |
| Connecticut | 1 |
| Georgia | 4 |
| Illinois | 68 |
| Indiana | 10 |
| Iowa | 139 |
| Kansas | 10 |
| Kentucky | 10 |
| Louisiana | 3 |
| Maine | 2 |
| Maryland | 3 |
| Massachusetts | 2 |
| Michigan | 9 |
| Minnesota | 6 |
| Missouri | 2 |
| Nebraska | 4 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| New Jersey | 7 |
| New York | 47 |
| North Carolina | 3 |
| North Dakota | 2 |
| Ohio | 46 |
| Oregon | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 |
| Rhode Island | 1 |
| South Dakota | 3 |
| Tennessee | 1 |
| Texas | 1 |
| Virginia | 3 |
| Washington, D. C. | 1 |
| West Virginia | 7 |
| Wisconsin | 39 |
| Total | 561 |
| NATIVITY-FOREIGN. | |
| Austria | 2 |
| Canada | 6 |
| Denmark | 2 |
| France | 25 |
| Germany | 6 |
| England | 6 |
| Greenland | 6 |
| Norway | 6 |
| Sweden | 6 |
| Switzerland | 3 |
| Scotland | 1 |
| South Africa | 5 |
| Ireland | 3 |
| Wales | 1 |
| Poland | 1 |
| Total | 68 |
| RECAPITULATION. | |
| United States | 561 |
| Foreign | 68 |
| Total | 629 |

TABLE VI.
SHOWING OCCUPATION PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION.

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Attorneys | 2 |
| Agents | 3 |
| Acrobat | 1 |
| Barbers | 16 |
| Bookkeepers | 5 |
| Bricklayers | 1 |
| Brewer | 1 |
| Bollermakers | 3 |
| Hartender | 1 |
| Bookbinder | 1 |
| Brass finisher | 1 |
| Bakers | 6 |
| Broom maker | 1 |
| Blacksmiths | 10 |
| Butchers | 2 |
| Brickmakers | 2 |
| Clerks | 16 |
| Carpenters | 16 |
| Cooks | 2 |
| Coopers | 2 |
| Candy makers | 1 |
| City marshal | 1 |
| Commercial man | 1 |
| Cabinet maker | 1 |
| Climber | 1 |
| Contractor | 3 |
| Druggists | 7 |
| Drug clerk | 1 |
| Engineers | 1 |
| Electrical mess | 1 |
| Electricians | 3 |
| Fisherman | 1 |
| Firemen | 9 |
| Farmers | 122 |
| Gas fitters | 1 |
| Grain buyer | 1 |
| Horse jockeys | 3 |
| Hackman | 1 |
| Household | 1 |
| Horse traders | 3 |
| Hostler | 4 |
| Harness makers | 4 |
| Hair dresser | 1 |
| Hotel keepers | 1 |
| Housekeepers | 19 |
| Laborers | 122 |
| Marble cutter | 1 |
| Miner | 8 |
| Merchants | 3 |
| Masons | 2 |
| Machinists | 2 |
| Millers | 2 |
| Moulders | 17 |
| Mixers | 1 |
| No occupation | 10 |
| Nurse | 1 |
| Newspaper man | 1 |
| Piano tuner | 1 |
| Paper hanger | 1 |
| Porter | 1 |
| Photographer | 1 |
| Peddler | 1 |
| Physicians | 1 |
| Plasterers | 1 |
| Plumbers | 2 |
| Painters | 2 |
| Paper maker | 1 |

TABLE VI—CONTINUED.

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Printers | 7 |
| Railroad men | 13 |
| Saloon keeper | 1 |
| Tool dresser | 1 |
| Stockman | 1 |
| Sawmill | 1 |
| Sons cutters | 2 |
| Wood carver | 2 |
| Scavenger | 1 |
| Shoe packer | 3 |
| Saliers | 4 |
| Salesmen | 6 |
| Shoemakers | 11 |
| Teamsters | 16 |
| Tailors | 3 |
| Timners | 3 |
| Typewriters | 2 |
| Trapper | 1 |
| Tool dresser | 1 |
| Upholsterers | 2 |
| Waxer | 1 |
| Wood carver | 1 |
| Well driller | 1 |
| Washman | 1 |
| Wire worker | 1 |
| Watch polisher | 1 |
| Waiters | 26 |
| Total | 629 |

TABLE VII.

| CRIMES COMMITTED BY PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD. | |
|---|-----|
| Arson | 4 |
| Abortion | 1 |
| Assault to commit robbery | 1 |
| Assault to commit manslaughter | 4 |
| Assault to commit murder | 9 |
| Assault to kill | 1 |
| Adultery | 9 |
| Assisting a prisoner to escape from an officer | 2 |
| Aiding in concealing stolen goods | 2 |
| Attempt to commit burglary | 2 |
| Assault to commit rape | 16 |
| Burglary | 104 |
| Burglary at night | 4 |
| Breaking and entering a store | 4 |
| Breaking and entering | 55 |
| Breaking and entering a postoffice | 4 |
| Burglary while armed with a deadly weapon | 1 |
| Burglary and assault to kill | 1 |
| Breaking and entering a building with intent to commit a public offense | 3 |
| Bigamy | 1 |
| Conspiracy | 6 |
| Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money | 2 |
| Conspiracy to injure a U. S. officer | 2 |
| Disposing of mortgaged property | 1 |
| Disfiguring another | 3 |
| Embezzlement | 6 |
| Enslaving a female child for the purpose of prostitution | 2 |
| Exposing a child under 6 years of age | 2 |
| Forcible detainer | 2 |
| Felony | 1 |
| Forgery | 22 |
| Fraudulent banking | 1 |
| False pretense | 2 |
| House larceny | 15 |
| Having a carnal knowledge of an imbecile female | 1 |
| Incend | 1 |
| Keeping a house of ill-fame | 7 |
| Larceny from building at night | 12 |
| Larceny from a person | 18 |
| Larceny | 136 |
| Murder, first degree | 9 |
| Murder, second degree | 4 |
| Manslaughter | 4 |
| Making counterfeit money | 1 |
| Maliciously burning a stack of hay | 1 |
| Maliciously taking a child under 14 years of age with intent to detain from its lawful charge thereof | 1 |
| Obtaining money by false pretense | 2 |
| Perjury | 1 |
| Prostitution | 7 |
| Placing an obstruction on a railroad track | 2 |
| Passing counterfeit coin | 4 |
| Producing a miscarriage of a pregnant woman | 1 |
| Personating a U. S. marshal | 1 |
| Passing altered currency | 1 |
| Robbery | 22 |
| Robbery with a deadly weapon | 1 |
| Rape and incest | 3 |
| Receiving a postoffice | 1 |
| Receiving money to conceal a violation of internal revenue law | 4 |
| Receiving stolen goods | 4 |
| Rape | 14 |
| Seduction | 1 |
| Society | 1 |
| Safekeeping | 1 |
| Uttering and passing a forged check | 2 |
| Violating section 5209 | 2 |
| Violating section 5457 | 2 |
| Violating section 5501 | 2 |
| Violating section 5475 | 2 |
| Violating postal laws | 4 |
| Violating internal revenue laws | 3 |
| Violating "L. C. 479" | 1 |
| Total | 629 |

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCE.

| | | | |
|---|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 30 days..... | 1 | 2 years and 11 months..... | 1 |
| 40 days..... | 1 | 3 years..... | 53 |
| 70 days..... | 1 | 3 years and 6 months..... | 8 |
| 3 months..... | 1 | 3 years and 10 months..... | 2 |
| 4 months..... | 4 | 4 years..... | 27 |
| 5 months..... | 55 | 4 years and 6 months..... | 4 |
| 6 months and 1 day..... | 1 | 5 years and 7 months..... | 1 |
| 7 months..... | 3 | 5 years..... | 35 |
| 8 months..... | 11 | 5 years and 4 months and 3 days..... | 1 |
| 9 months..... | 1 | 5 years and 6 months..... | 1 |
| 10 months and 1 day..... | 1 | 6 years..... | 11 |
| 11 months..... | 4 | 7 years..... | 10 |
| 1 year..... | 100 | 7 years and 6 months..... | 14 |
| 1 year and 1 month..... | 1 | 8 years..... | 7 |
| 1 year and 2 months..... | 1 | 10 years..... | 1 |
| 1 year and 3 months..... | 22 | 11 years..... | 1 |
| 1 year and 5 months..... | 1 | 12 years..... | 1 |
| 1 year and 5 months and 20 days..... | 1 | 13 years..... | 2 |
| 1 year and 6 months..... | 60 | 15 years..... | 3 |
| 1 year and 8 months..... | 4 | 16 years..... | 1 |
| 1 year and 10 months..... | 1 | 17 years and 6 months..... | 1 |
| 1 year and 11 months..... | 3 | 20 years..... | 1 |
| 2 years..... | 70 | 30 years..... | 1 |
| 2 years and 3 months..... | 1 | 40 years..... | 2 |
| 2 years and 6 months..... | 43 | Life..... | 5 |
| 2 years and 9 months..... | 1 | | |
| 2 years and 10 months..... | 1 | Total..... | 629 |
| Average length of sentence, excluding life, 2 years, 5 months and 5 days. | | | |

TABLE IX.

SHOWING AGE WHEN CONVICTED.

| | | | |
|---|----|---|-----|
| 15 years..... | 3 | 40 years..... | 11 |
| 16 years..... | 2 | 41 years..... | 7 |
| 17 years..... | 10 | 42 years..... | 3 |
| 18 years..... | 24 | 43 years..... | 2 |
| 19 years..... | 23 | 44 years..... | 6 |
| 20 years..... | 25 | 45 years..... | 6 |
| 21 years..... | 36 | 46 years..... | 4 |
| 22 years..... | 54 | 47 years..... | 5 |
| 23 years..... | 44 | 48 years..... | 4 |
| 24 years..... | 26 | 49 years..... | 2 |
| 25 years..... | 27 | 50 years..... | 2 |
| 26 years..... | 29 | 52 years..... | 2 |
| 27 years..... | 29 | 53 years..... | 3 |
| 28 years..... | 30 | 54 years..... | 1 |
| 29 years..... | 25 | 55 years..... | 1 |
| 30 years..... | 16 | 56 years..... | 1 |
| 31 years..... | 15 | 57 years..... | 3 |
| 32 years..... | 22 | 58 years..... | 1 |
| 33 years..... | 15 | 59 years..... | 1 |
| 34 years..... | 13 | 60 years..... | 1 |
| 35 years..... | 19 | 75 years..... | 1 |
| 36 years..... | 9 | | |
| 37 years..... | 14 | Total received during biennial period ending June 30, 1897..... | 629 |
| 38 years..... | 11 | | |
| 39 years..... | 7 | | |
| Average age at time of commitment 27 years and 10 days. | | | |

TABLE X.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| Advent..... | 1 | Latter Day Saints..... | 2 |
| Baptist..... | 32 | Lutheran..... | 38 |
| Catholic..... | 178 | Methodist..... | 132 |
| Christian..... | 30 | Not given..... | 109 |
| Church of England..... | 2 | Presbyterian..... | 35 |
| Church of God..... | 1 | Reform..... | 1 |
| Congregational..... | 11 | Spiritualist..... | 1 |
| Dunkard..... | 1 | Salvation Army..... | 3 |
| Episcopal..... | 10 | United Brethren..... | 3 |
| Evangelical..... | 4 | | |
| Jewish..... | 5 | Total..... | 629 |

TABLE XI.

SEX RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

| | | | |
|-------------|----|------------|-----|
| Female..... | 21 | Male..... | 608 |
| | | Total..... | 629 |

TABLE XII.

SOCIAL RELATIONS OF CONVICTS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| Number of convicts single..... | 443 | Number of convicts widow..... | 1 |
| Number of convicts married..... | 182 | | |
| Number of convicts widower..... | 22 | Total..... | 629 |

SHOWING NUMBER OF TIMES IN PRISONS AND PENITENTIARIES.

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|
| First time..... | 560 | Third time..... | 10 |
| Second time..... | 30 | Total..... | 629 |

SHOWING HABITS OF LIFE.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Use liquor..... | 420 | Use opium..... | 1 |
| Do not use liquor..... | 208 | Total..... | 629 |

COLOR AND SEX OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| White males..... | 584 | Black females..... | 3 |
| White females..... | 16 | | |
| Black males..... | 21 | Total..... | 629 |

TABLE XIII.
DIED DURING THE TERM.

| Number | NAME | DATE RECEIVED. | CRIME | TERM. | COUNTY FROM. | AGE AT DEATH. | DATE OF DEATH. | CAUSE. |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|--|-----------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1799 | Jas. Kennedy. | Mar 25, 1871. | Assault with intent to murder. | 8 yrs. | Buchanna | 55 yrs. 3 mos., 23 days | July 5, 1876. | Tuberculosis. |
| 2006 | Joseph Carter. | Oct. 15, 1865. | Murder, first degree. | Life. | Davis | 72 yrs. 9 mos., 10 days | Aug. 6, 1865. | Pneumonia. |
| 2007 | John C. Williams. | May 16, 1866. | Murder, second degree. | Life. | Jefferson | 60 yrs. 7 mos., 19 days | Dec. 11, 1865. | Old age. |
| 2017 | A. C. Williams. | May 15, 1865. | Assault to commit manslaughter. | 8 yrs. | Des Moines | 33 yrs. 3 mos. | Aug. 13, 1866. | Tuberculosis. |
| 2050 | Tom Howard. | Nov 23, 1862. | Assault to commit rape. | 8 yrs. | Wapello | 40 yrs. 8 mos., 25 days | Aug. 21, 1866. | Tuberculosis, bowels. |
| 2464 | Chas. H. Wells. | Apr. 19, 1862. | Murder, first degree. | Life. | Lee | 50 yrs., 4 mos., 22 days | Sept. 11, 1866. | Tuberculosis. |
| 3218 | Albert Shafer. | Apr. 23, 1866. | Larceny and burglary. | 10 years. | Humboldt | 19 yrs., 8 mos., 15 days | Jan. 11, 1867. | Rheumatic fever. |
| 3303 | G. W. Harris. | May 7, 1866. | Larceny. | 1 year. | Pottawamie | 33 yrs., 8 mos., 14 days | Jan. 11, 1867. | Paranoid mania. |
| 3402 | M. Casper. | Oct. 12, 1866. | Larceny. | 1 year. | Kossuth | 33 yrs., 5 mos., 1 day | Mar. 15, 1867. | Paranoid mania. |
| 3500 | W. Casper. | May 11, 1861. | Burglary in a house at night with a deadly weapon. | 30 years. | Dubuque | 26 yrs., 10 mos., 29 days | Apr. 18, 1867. | La grippe & pulmonary trouble. |
| 3609 | D. J. Evans | Oct. 3, 1850. | Murder. | Life. | Wapello | 29 yrs., 7 mos., 13 days | May 16, 1867. | Valvular heart trouble. |

TABLE XIV.
MENTAL CULTURE.

| Good Common | Fair | Foot | |
|---|---------|-------|---------|
| | | | |
| Total received during biennial period | | | |
| CONVICTS RECEIVED EACH YEAR, COMMENCING MAY 13, 1873, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1897. | | | |
| YEAR. | NUMBER. | YEAR. | NUMBER. |
| 1873 | 43 | 1888 | 102 |
| 1874 | 41 | 1889 | 118 |
| 1875 | 47 | 1890 | 158 |
| 1876 | 213 | 1891 | 106 |
| 1877 | 150 | 1892 | 139 |
| 1878 | 150 | 1893 | 139 |
| 1879 | 194 | 1894 | 108 |
| 1880 | 98 | 1895 | 144 |
| 1881 | 117 | 1896 | 219 |
| 1882 | 126 | 1897 | 269 |
| 1883 | 126 | | 343 |
| 1884 | 130 | | 343 |
| 1885 | 130 | | 389 |
| 1886 | 171 | | 389 |
| Total prisoners received from May 13, 1873, to June 30, 1897..... | | | |
| Total discharged from May 13, 1873, to June 30, 1897..... | | | |
| In confinement June 30, 1897..... | | | |

TABLE XV.

SHOWING NUMBER RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED EACH MONTH DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| DATE. | DISCHARGED. | | | RECEIVED. | | | LOSS. | GAIN. | Daily average per month. |
|--------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| | By expiration of term. | By death. | By suspension of sentence. | By escape. | By pardon. | By expiration of sentence. | | | |
| July 1895 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 18 | 541 95-31 |
| August | 17 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 804 16-31 |
| September | 11 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 11 | 512 1-31 |
| October | 26 | 1 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 27 | 530 |
| November | 16 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 528 16-30 |
| December | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 487 12-31 |
| January 1896 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 17 | 565 2-31 |
| February | 14 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 15 | 564 3-30 |
| March | 15 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 570 3-31 |
| April | 15 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 578 4-30 |
| May | 15 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 579 5-31 |
| June | 15 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 570 6-15 |
| July | 15 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 565 7-31 |
| August | 15 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 565 8-31 |
| September | 15 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 516 9-31 |
| October | 15 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 528 |
| November | 17 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 571 1-3 |
| December | 17 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 18 | 569 30-31 |
| January 1897 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 581 18-31 |
| February | 18 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 585 11-14 |
| March | 18 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 605 15-31 |
| April | 18 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 617 13-15 |
| May | 18 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 625 9-31 |
| June | 18 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 19 | 627 10-30 |
| Total | 478 13 | 39 | 6 | 523 | 414 | 1 | 6 | 629 | 175 11, 593 |

RECAPITULATION.

| DISCHARGED. | RECEIVED. |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| By expiration of sentence..... 478 | From conviction of courts..... 614 |
| By death..... 12 | For safe keeping..... 1 |
| By suspension of sentence..... 22 | Revocation of pardon..... 5 |
| By escape..... 5 | Transferred from Ft. Madison to insane department, Anamosa..... 9 |
| By pardon..... 2 | Total..... 629 |
| By commutation of sentence..... 2 | |
| By order of court..... 2 | |
| Total discharged..... 546 | |
| Gain during biennial period..... 83 | |
| Total..... 629 | |

EXHIBIT A.

OFFICERS AND GUARDS FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Balance, July 1, 1895..... | | \$ 2,909 26 |
| July, 1895..... | \$ 8,870 74 | 3,917 56 |
| August, 1895..... | 3,917 56 | 3,946 34 |
| September, 1895..... | 3,048 24 | 3,781 10 |
| October, 1895..... | 7,783 10 | 3,831 57 |
| November, 1895..... | 3,831 57 | 3,859 97 |
| December, 1895..... | 8,859 27 | 3,934 42 |
| January, 1896..... | 3,364 42 | 4,534 03 |
| February, 1896..... | 4,031 03 | 4,058 50 |
| March, 1896..... | 4,908 50 | 4,037 11 |
| April, 1896..... | 4,037 11 | 4,037 11 |
| May, 1896..... | 4,043 10 | 1,113 |
| June, 1896..... | 4,038 85 | 1,115 |
| July, 1896..... | 4,132 87 | 4,088 |
| August, 1896..... | 4,088 10 | 4,063 08 |
| September, 1896..... | 4,063 08 | 3,883 35 |
| October, 1896..... | 3,883 35 | 3,523 14 |
| November, 1896..... | 3,920 14 | 4,047 61 |
| December, 1896..... | 4,047 61 | 4,049 31 |
| January, 1897..... | 4,049 31 | 4,019 48 |
| February, 1897..... | 4,019 48 | 3,952 31 |
| March, 1897..... | 3,952 31 | 3,931 22 |
| April, 1897..... | 3,931 22 | 3,534 99 |
| May, 1897..... | 3,534 99 | 3,902 23 |
| June, 1897..... | 3,902 23 | 3,902 23 |
| Balance, June 30, 1897..... | 3,974 25 | |
| Total..... | \$ 98,384 26 | \$ 98,384 26 |

EXHIBIT B.

TRANSPORTATION FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Received from U. S. government - transportation of U. S. prisoners. | Expenditures. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|---------------|
| Balance July 1, 1895..... | \$ 698 75 | | \$ 698 75 |
| July, 1895..... | 174 94 | \$ 121 10 | 58 78 |
| August, 1895..... | 65 78 | | 71 63 |
| September, 1895..... | 71 63 | | 263 27 |
| October, 1895..... | 200 23 | 44 40 | 90 45 |
| November, 1895..... | 90 45 | | 153 84 |
| December, 1895..... | 153 84 | | 58 93 |
| January, 1896..... | 58 93 | 121 99 | 90 05 |
| February, 1896..... | 90 05 | | 301 85 |
| March, 1896..... | 301 85 | | 114 38 |
| April, 1896..... | 114 38 | 39 46 | 125 44 |
| May, 1896..... | 125 44 | | 130 72 |
| June, 1896..... | 130 72 | 105 70 | 197 21 |
| July, 1896..... | 197 21 | | 300 74 |
| August, 1896..... | 300 74 | | 114 38 |
| September, 1896..... | 114 38 | 132 99 | 71 61 |
| October, 1896..... | 71 61 | | 130 72 |
| November, 1896..... | 130 72 | | 113 74 |
| December, 1896..... | 113 74 | | 111 61 |
| January, 1897..... | 111 61 | | 82 90 |
| February, 1897..... | 82 90 | | 82 90 |
| March, 1897..... | 82 90 | | 52 74 |
| April, 1897..... | 52 74 | 39 50 | 165 12 |
| May, 1897..... | 165 12 | | 125 75 |
| June, 1897..... | 125 75 | | 104 96 |
| Total..... | \$ 3,474 37 | \$ 691 59 | \$ 2,742 12 |
| Received from U. S. government..... | 901 59 | | 1,831 74 |
| Balance June 30, 1897..... | | | 1,831 74 |
| Total..... | \$ 4,076 86 | | \$ 4,076 86 |

EXHIBIT C.

CONTINGENT AND REPAIR FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Balance July 1, 1895..... | | \$ 69 63 |
| July, 1895..... | \$ 166 06 | 81 16 |
| August, 1895..... | 81 16 | 24 06 |
| September, 1895..... | 24 06 | 5 24 |
| October, 1895..... | 5 24 | 191 89 |
| November, 1895..... | 191 89 | 185 40 |
| December, 1895..... | 185 40 | 187 91 |
| January, 1896..... | 187 91 | 194 58 |
| February, 1896..... | 194 58 | 15 48 |
| March, 1896..... | 15 48 | 96 70 |
| April, 1896..... | 96 70 | 20 69 |
| May, 1896..... | 20 69 | 30 60 |
| June, 1896..... | 30 60 | 62 34 |
| July, 1896..... | 62 34 | 147 87 |
| August, 1896..... | 147 87 | 268 81 |

EXHIBIT C—CONTINUED.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| September, 1896 | \$ 388 81 | \$ 7 38 |
| October, 1896 | 7 38 | 825 59 |
| November, 1896 | 925 59 | 856 47 |
| December, 1896 | 856 47 | 168 47 |
| January, 1897 | 882 70 | 168 47 |
| February, 1897 | 168 47 | 256 77 |
| March, 1897 | 256 77 | 214 05 |
| April, 1897 | 214 05 | 465 09 |
| May, 1897 | 465 09 | 136 60 |
| June, 1897 | 136 60 | 137 74 |
| Balance June 30, 1897 | 16 53 | |
| Sales | 52 45 | |
| Total | \$ 6,117 46 | \$ 6,117 46 |

EXHIBIT D.

CENTER BUILDING FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Sales. | Expenditures. |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------|---------------|
| Balance July 1, 1895 | | | \$ 517 11 |
| July, 1895 | \$ 1,232 16 | | 996 21 |
| August, 1895 | 996 21 | | 725 11 |
| September, 1895 | 725 11 | | 896 41 |
| October, 1895 | 896 41 | | 726 54 |
| November, 1895 | 726 54 | | 928 40 |
| December, 1895 | 928 40 | \$ 10 00 | 859 64 |
| January, 1896 | 859 64 | | 703 27 |
| February, 1896 | 703 27 | | 675 74 |
| March, 1896 | 675 74 | | 739 89 |
| April, 1896 | 739 89 | | 1,833 41 |
| May, 1896 | 1,833 41 | 3 00 | 1,181 79 |
| June, 1896 | 1,181 79 | | 1,267 70 |
| July, 1896 | 1,267 70 | | 171 85 |
| August, 1896 | 171 85 | | 702 35 |
| September, 1896 | 702 35 | | 761 22 |
| October, 1896 | 761 22 | | 1,801 68 |
| November, 1896 | 1,801 68 | | 4,256 22 |
| December, 1896 | 4,256 22 | | 8,070 94 |
| January, 1897 | 8,039 94 | | 5,029 76 |
| February, 1897 | 5,029 76 | | 285 54 |
| March, 1897 | 285 54 | | 3,009 61 |
| April, 1897 | 3,009 61 | 2 90 | 347 15 |
| May, 1897 | 347 15 | | 5,849 86 |
| June, 1897 | 549 86 | 72 00 | 474 85 |
| Sales | 85 30 | | 323 50 |
| Balance June 30, 1897 | | | 38,473 30 |
| Total | \$ 38,473 30 | \$ 85 90 | \$ 38,473 30 |

EXHIBIT E.

FEMALE WING FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Balance July 1, 1895 | \$ 7 32 | |
| July, 1895 | | |
| August, 1895 | | |
| September, 1895 | | |
| October, 1895 | | |
| November, 1895 | | |
| December, 1895 | | |
| January, 1896 | | |
| February, 1896 | | |
| March, 1896 | | |
| April, 1896 | | |
| May, 1896 | | |
| June, 1896 | | |
| July, 1896 | | |
| August, 1896 | | |
| September, 1896 | | |
| October, 1896 | | |
| November, 1896 | | |
| December, 1896 | | |
| January, 1897 | | |
| February, 1897 | | |
| March, 1897 | | |
| April, 1897 | | |
| May, 1897 | | |
| June, 1897 | | |
| Balance June 30, 1897 | | \$ 7 32 |
| Total | \$ 7 32 | \$ 7 32 |

EXHIBIT F.

VISITORS' FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Balance July 1, 1895 | \$ 919 28 | \$ 21 23 |
| July, 1895 | 67 25 | 8 64 |
| August, 1895 | 218 73 | 19 78 |
| September, 1895 | 64 00 | 41 68 |
| October, 1895 | 46 00 | 5 51 |
| November, 1895 | 24 50 | 50 |
| December, 1895 | 21 25 | 16 22 |
| January, 1896 | 19 00 | 31 96 |
| February, 1896 | 35 00 | 36 75 |
| March, 1896 | 19 00 | 19 01 |
| April, 1896 | 21 75 | 25 15 |
| May, 1896 | 202 40 | 17 80 |
| June, 1896 | 132 15 | 2 84 |
| July, 1896 | 149 48 | 119 44 |
| August, 1896 | | |

EXHIBIT F—CONTINUED.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| September, 1896..... | \$ 30.75 | \$ 5.15 |
| October, 1896..... | 31.00 | 4.25 |
| November, 1896..... | 8.75 | 25.21 |
| December, 1896..... | 21.75 | 25.57 |
| January, 1897..... | 17.50 | 84.97 |
| February, 1897..... | 16.75 | 6.13 |
| March, 1897..... | 15.75 | 11.13 |
| April, 1897..... | 9.25 | 6.17 |
| May, 1897..... | 36.50 | 21.01 |
| June, 1897..... | 134.00 | 89.63 |
| Balance June 30, 1897..... | | 1,712.20 |
| Total..... | \$ 2,261.25 | \$ 2,263.28 |

EXHIBIT G.

WARDEN'S HOUSE FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Balance July 1, 1895..... | \$ 16.87 | |
| July, 1895..... | | |
| August, 1895..... | | |
| September, 1895..... | | |
| October, 1895..... | | |
| November, 1895..... | | |
| December, 1895..... | | |
| January, 1896..... | | |
| February, 1896..... | | \$ 5.50 |
| March, 1896..... | | 154.25 |
| April, 1896..... | | 154.25 |
| May, 1896..... | 154.25 | 15.00 |
| June, 1896..... | 15.00 | 7.50 |
| July, 1896..... | | |
| August, 1896..... | 7.65 | 13.25 |
| September, 1896..... | 13.25 | |
| October, 1896..... | | 11.95 |
| November, 1896..... | 11.95 | |
| December, 1896..... | | |
| January, 1897..... | | |
| February, 1897..... | | 4.63 |
| March, 1897..... | | 3.50 |
| April, 1897..... | 4.53 | 3.50 |
| May, 1897..... | 5.50 | 7.25 |
| June, 1897..... | 7.25 | 5.00 |
| Balance June 30, 1897..... | | 16.47 |
| Total..... | \$ 236.60 | \$ 236.00 |

EXHIBIT H.

ESCAPE CONVICT FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD, ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Balance July 1, 1895..... | | \$ 27.00 |
| July, 1895..... | \$ 27.00 | 64.05 |
| August, 1895..... | 64.05 | 61.75 |
| September, 1895..... | 41.75 | 11.65 |
| October, 1895..... | 11.65 | 8.65 |
| November, 1895..... | | |
| December, 1895..... | 8.65 | 25.50 |
| January, 1896..... | | |
| February, 1896..... | | |
| March, 1896..... | | |
| April, 1896..... | | |
| May, 1896..... | | |
| June, 1896..... | | 46.33 |
| July, 1896..... | | 1.00 |
| August, 1896..... | 47.50 | 10.50 |
| September, 1896..... | 10.50 | 8.70 |
| October, 1896..... | 8.70 | |
| November, 1896..... | | |
| December, 1896..... | | |
| January, 1897..... | | |
| February, 1897..... | | |
| March, 1897..... | | |
| April, 1897..... | | |
| May, 1897..... | | 4.70 |
| June, 1897..... | | 4.70 |
| Total..... | \$ 233.70 | \$ 233.70 |

EXHIBIT I.

CELL HOUSE ROOF FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Balance. | Expenditures. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| July, 1896..... | | | |
| August, 1896..... | | | |
| September, 1896..... | | | |
| October, 1896..... | | | |
| November, 1896..... | \$ 448.50 | \$ 448.50 | 998.00 |
| December, 1896..... | 998.00 | | |
| January, 1897..... | | | |
| February, 1897..... | | | |
| March, 1897..... | | | |
| April, 1897..... | | | |
| May, 1897..... | | | |
| June, 1897..... | | | |
| July, 1897..... | | | |
| August, 1897..... | | | |
| September, 1897..... | | | |
| October, 1897..... | | | |

EXHIBIT I—CONTINUED.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | | Expenditures. |
|----------------------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| | Sales. | | |
| November, 1896..... | | | |
| December, 1896..... | | | |
| January, 1897..... | | | |
| February, 1897..... | | | |
| March, 1897..... | | | |
| April, 1897..... | | | |
| May, 1897..... | | | |
| June, 1897..... | | | |
| Total..... | \$ 1,443.55 | \$ 43.55 | \$ 1,487.10 |
| Sales..... | 43.55 | | |
| Balance June 30, 1897..... | | | \$ 43.55 |
| Total..... | \$ 1,487.10 | | \$ 1,487.10 |

EXHIBIT J.

BAKE OVEN FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | | Expenditures. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | | |
| July, 1896..... | | | |
| August, 1896..... | | | |
| September, 1896..... | | | |
| October, 1896..... | | | |
| November, 1896..... | | | |
| December, 1896..... | | | |
| January, 1897..... | | | |
| February, 1897..... | | | |
| March, 1897..... | | | |
| April, 1897..... | | | |
| May, 1897..... | | | |
| June, 1897..... | \$ 23.85 | \$ 23.85 | |
| July, 1897..... | | 1,031.55 | 1,031.55 |
| August, 1897..... | | 1.51 | 1.51 |
| September, 1897..... | | | |
| October, 1897..... | | | |
| November, 1897..... | | 80.35 | 80.35 |
| December, 1897..... | | 103.61 | 103.61 |
| January, 1898..... | | 103.61 | |
| February, 1898..... | | 70.55 | 70.55 |
| March, 1898..... | | | |
| April, 1898..... | | | |
| May, 1898..... | | | |
| June, 1898..... | | | |
| Total..... | \$ 1,311.65 | \$ 1,311.65 | |

EXHIBIT K.

NORTH CELL HOUSE FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | | Expenditures. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | | |
| July, 1895..... | | | |
| August, 1895..... | | | |
| September, 1895..... | | | |
| October, 1895..... | | | |
| November, 1895..... | | | |
| December, 1895..... | | | |
| January, 1896..... | | | |
| February, 1896..... | | | |
| March, 1896..... | | | |
| April, 1896..... | | | |
| May, 1896..... | | | |
| June, 1896..... | | | |
| July, 1896..... | | | |
| August, 1896..... | 2,209.56 | | 1,573.85 |
| September, 1896..... | 528.44 | | 528.44 |
| October, 1896..... | 395.00 | | 448.00 |
| November, 1896..... | 446.00 | | 395.00 |
| December, 1896..... | 300.00 | | 300.00 |
| January, 1897..... | 300.00 | | 316.40 |
| February, 1897..... | 216.40 | | 544.59 |
| March, 1897..... | 544.59 | | 516.23 |
| April, 1897..... | 516.23 | | 529.51 |
| May, 1897..... | 529.51 | | 737.65 |
| June, 1897..... | 737.65 | | 737.65 |
| Balance June 30, 1897..... | 799.37 | | 799.37 |
| Total..... | \$ 8,178.15 | \$ 8,178.15 | |

EXHIBIT L.

CONVIOT FUND.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | | Expenditures. |
|---------------------------|-------------|--|---------------|
| | | | |
| Balance July 1, 1895..... | \$ 1,895.33 | | |
| July, 1895..... | 606.63 | | 597.18 |
| August, 1895..... | 517.76 | | 235.36 |
| September, 1895..... | 209.14 | | 490.79 |
| October, 1895..... | 501.03 | | 519.89 |
| November, 1895..... | 241.11 | | 290.65 |
| December, 1895..... | 196.18 | | 258.56 |
| January, 1896..... | 399.47 | | 431.11 |
| February, 1896..... | 399.32 | | 399.29 |
| March, 1896..... | 215.86 | | 429.33 |
| April, 1896..... | 453.54 | | 536.00 |
| May, 1896..... | 514.52 | | 535.75 |
| June, 1896..... | 265.91 | | 153.74 |
| July, 1896..... | 513.03 | | 252.59 |
| August, 1896..... | 399.79 | | 392.19 |
| September, 1896..... | 525.93 | | 311.57 |

EXHIBIT L-CONTINUED.

| MONTH. | Receipts. | Expenditure & |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| October, 1896 | 362 54 | 360 35 |
| November, 1896 | 417 36 | 413 52 |
| December, 1896 | 316 91 | 351 38 |
| January, 1897 | 373 44 | 393 69 |
| February, 1897 | 69 | 45 |
| March, 1897 | 369 50 | 366 66 |
| April, 1897 | 385 23 | 704 04 |
| May, 1897 | 337 11 | 389 50 |
| June, 1897 | 394 87 | 291 36 |
| Balance June 30, 1897 | 1,148 53 | 1,148 53 |
| Total | \$ 9,187 09 | \$ 9,187 09 |

EXHIBIT M.
GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| MONTH. | Expenditures. | Sales. | Refund. | Support of U. S. prisoners. | Interest on warrants. | Receipts. |
|---|---------------|------------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Balance July 1, 1895 | | | | \$ 981 25 | | \$ 16,798 94 |
| July, 1895 | 4,899 26 | 311 60 | | | | 5,301 00 |
| August, 1895 | 1,901 04 | 78 33 | | | | 5,418 67 |
| September, 1895 | 3,954 81 | 5 10 | | | | 5,243 16 |
| October, 1895 | 5,296 46 | 3 60 | | 980 | | 5,122 00 |
| November, 1895 | 5,653 74 | 60 00 | | | | 5,390 90 |
| December, 1895 | 4,513 94 | 1 00 | | | | 5,383 33 |
| January, 1896 | 4,959 45 | 1 00 | 22 00 | 174 50 | | 5,949 85 |
| February, 1896 | 4,869 66 | | | | | 5,258 52 |
| March, 1896 | 4,255 38 | 4 45 | | | | 5,670 63 |
| April, 1896 | 8,578 66 | 15 00 | 70 | 250 00 | | 5,708 71 |
| May, 1896 | 5,195 85 | | | | | 5,698 33 |
| June, 1896 | 5,122 91 | | | | | 5,794 82 |
| July, 1896 | 3,574 19 | 60 10 | | 116 | | 5,708 67 |
| August, 1896 | 6,939 77 | 1 00 | | | | 5,504 54 |
| September, 1896 | 1,898 27 | 2 25 | | | | 5,231 55 |
| October, 1896 | 5,235 66 | | | | 90 34 | 5,166 77 |
| November, 1896 | 15,844 35 | 50 | | 953 25 | 58 44 | 5,509 00 |
| December, 1896 | 4,915 28 | 300 02 | 28 58 | | | 5,713 33 |
| January, 1897 | 5,897 91 | | | | 49 00 | 5,830 67 |
| February, 1897 | 6,191 84 | | | 181 61 | | 5,515 88 |
| March, 1897 | 5,781 92 | 50 | 2 10 | 118 50 | | 5,907 86 |
| April, 1897 | 5,278 34 | | | | | 6,054 19 |
| May, 1897 | 6,216 33 | | | | | 5,511 51 |
| June, 1897 | 2,831 38 | 50 | | | | 6,252 90 |
| Total | \$131,698 41 | \$1,009 70 | \$111 67 | \$6,443 75 | \$ 197 78 | \$ 151,997 41 |
| From U. S. government for support of U. S. prisoners | | | | | | 6,443 75 |
| Refund | | | | | | 111 67 |
| Sales | | | | | | 1,009 70 |
| Interest on warrants | | | | | | 197 78 |
| Total | | | | | | \$ 159,700 21 |
| Savings from general support returned to treasurer of State | | | | | | \$ 10,000 00 |
| Expenditures | | | | | | \$ 131,698 41 |
| Total | | | | | | 141,688 41 |
| Balance in general support fund June 30, 1897 | | | | | | \$ 18,871 80 |

EXHIBIT N.

STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENT DURING THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897, IN THE GENERAL SUPPORT FUND.

| MONTH. | Gifts. | Provision. | Clothing and bedding. | Hospital. | Bathhouse. | Fuel. | Expenses-General. | Total. | Receipts from auditor of State. | Gain. | Loss. |
|--|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| July, 1895 | 70 00 | \$2,154 44 | 378 75 | 130 00 | 10 00 | 301 81 | \$ 213 95 | \$ 4,800 34 | \$ 5,011 00 | \$ 646 70 | |
| August, 1895 | 15 00 | 169 02 | 107 25 | 100 00 | 128 56 | 292 34 | 282 34 | 3,011 04 | 3,418 07 | 407 03 | |
| September, 1895 | 35 00 | 3,291 00 | 337 25 | 75 00 | 11 52 | 251 25 | 548 43 | 3,599 44 | 4,122 05 | 522 61 | |
| October, 1895 | 10 00 | 4,915 75 | 614 50 | 191 00 | 18 22 | 895 25 | 557 51 | 6,053 74 | 6,300 00 | 246 26 | |
| November, 1895 | 50 00 | 5,673 21 | 864 50 | 212 71 | 128 32 | 1,095 25 | 720 75 | 7,499 45 | 7,800 00 | 300 55 | |
| December, 1895 | 65 00 | 2,117 05 | 625 65 | 52 81 | 6 63 | 1,439 07 | 730 75 | 4,969 45 | 5,648 00 | 678 55 | |
| January, 1896 | 100 00 | 1,422 00 | 784 27 | 25 20 | 131 51 | 900 74 | 696 11 | 4,800 00 | 5,379 20 | 579 20 | |
| February, 1896 | 100 00 | 1,422 00 | 784 27 | 25 20 | 131 51 | 900 74 | 696 11 | 4,800 00 | 5,379 20 | 579 20 | |
| March, 1896 | 148 00 | 2,378 45 | 238 45 | 68 96 | 161 75 | 1,091 14 | 3,305 67 | 6,673 66 | 7,176 71 | 503 05 | |
| April, 1896 | 148 00 | 2,378 45 | 238 45 | 68 96 | 161 75 | 1,091 14 | 3,305 67 | 6,673 66 | 7,176 71 | 503 05 | |
| May, 1896 | 150 00 | 2,065 25 | 212 50 | 71 75 | 1 84 | 803 00 | 4,771 26 | 5,198 95 | 5,569 23 | 360 28 | |
| June, 1896 | 150 00 | 2,333 26 | 246 00 | 120 00 | 115 66 | 854 41 | 310 59 | 5,791 67 | 6,011 84 | 220 17 | |
| July, 1896 | 125 00 | 1,605 22 | 171 49 | 69 81 | 82 00 | 508 10 | 2,071 19 | 4,791 67 | 5,011 84 | 220 17 | |
| August, 1896 | 125 00 | 1,605 22 | 171 49 | 69 81 | 82 00 | 508 10 | 2,071 19 | 4,791 67 | 5,011 84 | 220 17 | |
| September, 1896 | 125 00 | 1,605 22 | 171 49 | 69 81 | 82 00 | 508 10 | 2,071 19 | 4,791 67 | 5,011 84 | 220 17 | |
| October, 1896 | 95 00 | 3,914 91 | 241 00 | 65 25 | 315 02 | 1,209 13 | 3,543 11 | 15,844 35 | 15,000 00 | 844 35 | |
| November, 1896 | 85 00 | 5,569 00 | 310 00 | 85 00 | 115 00 | 1,110 00 | 3,100 00 | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 | | |
| December, 1896 | 85 00 | 5,569 00 | 310 00 | 85 00 | 115 00 | 1,110 00 | 3,100 00 | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 | | |
| January, 1897 | 85 00 | 5,569 00 | 310 00 | 85 00 | 115 00 | 1,110 00 | 3,100 00 | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 | | |
| February, 1897 | 85 00 | 5,569 00 | 310 00 | 85 00 | 115 00 | 1,110 00 | 3,100 00 | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 | | |
| March, 1897 | 180 00 | 2,034 00 | 202 51 | 110 00 | 152 21 | 1,093 00 | 549 25 | 6,054 19 | 6,054 19 | | |
| April, 1897 | 180 00 | 2,034 00 | 202 51 | 110 00 | 152 21 | 1,093 00 | 549 25 | 6,054 19 | 6,054 19 | | |
| May, 1897 | 110 00 | 2,471 20 | 284 15 | 62 00 | 30 57 | 1,342 22 | 476 11 | 6,010 20 | 6,175 67 | 165 47 | |
| June, 1897 | 110 00 | 2,471 20 | 284 15 | 62 00 | 30 57 | 1,342 22 | 476 11 | 6,010 20 | 6,175 67 | 165 47 | |
| Total | \$ 2,625 00 | \$44,028 75 | \$7,670 60 | \$2,125 00 | \$44,418 | \$ 913 09 | \$61,125 22 | \$1,096 41 | \$1,096 41 | \$ 11,728 18 | \$ 11,625 30 |
| Sales credited general support fund | | | | | | | | | | 1,000 70 | |
| Refund credited general support fund | | | | | | | | | | 111 57 | |
| Premium on warrants | | | | | | | | | | 117 78 | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | \$ 1,230 41 | \$ 6,091 11 |
| Net gain of receipts over expenditures | | | | | | | | | | \$ 1,007 41 | \$ 2,007 41 |
| Grand total | | | | | | | | | | \$ 1,007 41 | \$ 2,007 41 |

EXHIBIT O.

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

| FUND. | Receipts. | Expenditures. |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| Balance July 1, 1895..... | \$ 15,943.06 | \$ 121,086.43 |
| General support..... | 145,961.57 | 95,475.00 |
| Officers and guards..... | 35,359.51 | 2,745.12 |
| Transportation..... | 3,495.11 | 5,517.53 |
| Contingent and repair..... | 6,150.62 | 37,650.75 |
| Center building..... | 38,473.30 | 571.50 |
| Visitors..... | 1,354.00 | 254.13 |
| Warden's house..... | 719.73 | 254.20 |
| Escape convict..... | 250.73 | 1,442.50 |
| Cell house roof..... | 1,457.10 | 1,211.65 |
| Bake oven..... | 1,511.65 | 5,174.18 |
| North cell house..... | 7,364.61 | 7,366.78 |
| Convict..... | 8,049.37 | 30,900.00 |
| Savings returned to treasurer of state..... | | 19,366.85 |
| Balance June 30, 1897..... | | |
| Total..... | \$272,397.43 | \$ 223,397.42 |

 ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

Hon. P. W. Madden, Warden:

The construction work done in this prison since you made your last biennial report has been cut up into more separate jobs and buildings than ever before in the history of the institution, and a detailed account of it all would run into a long and unnecessary story. Briefly, the work may be summed up as follows:

In the summer of 1895 we were just fairly under way with the walls of the warden's house and center building. These walls are now all completed, except the tower and turrets on the warden's house and the monitor over the guard hall. The material for the monitor is all on the ground, framed and ready to erect as soon as we can take down the transfer derrick that now passes the cut stone from the prison yard out to the warden's house. This work required stone of unusual size and choice quality, and our quarry has been unable to supply them fast enough to keep this part of the work going, without stopping other and more important work. The warden's house can be completed ready for the roof and inside finish during the coming summer.

The center building is all under roof, finished and occupied, except the hospital and laundry wing, and even this is ready for the roof which will be put on, and the finishing up will constitute one of our principal sources of employment for the men this coming winter. In the finished portion of the center building we now have our new dining-room, 45x115 feet; kitchen, 38x60 feet; bakery, 28x50 feet; storeroom, 15x50 feet; barber shop, 15x50 feet; all on the first floor. On the second floor is the chapel, 46x119 feet, and a visitors' gallery large enough to accommodate 150 people; eleven sleeping-rooms for guards, and a room 39x61 feet, now used as a temporary quarters for

the tailor shop and clothing. All of the above-named rooms are in a building of fireproof construction, and the prison can never again be visited with such a serious disaster as it met with last summer, when its dining-room, kitchen, bakery, refrigerator, chapel, library, storeroom and tailor shop were all swept out of existence in a few short hours by fire. That event fully proved the wisdom of the governor and executive council when they, in 1892, authorized me to change the center building plans from the wood finish designed by the architect to a fireproof construction of modern practice.

Our next important work has been our new water works system. This consists of a well 2,000 feet deep, which, upon a test gave 300 gallons of water per minute for fifteen hours continuously, without any perceptible lowering of the water in the well. The water stands within fifty four feet of the surface of the yard and is pumped by the air lift or pneumatic system, up into a stand pipe or tank holding about 50,000 gallons, which is set upon a handsome stone tower fifty feet high. From this stand pipe we have connected and in use 2,000 feet of six-inch cast water pipe for mains, and from which branch pipes of suitable size to carry water to the several buildings and departments as needed. We also have attached to this main six two and one-half inch, double connection, frost-proof fire hydrants, ready for use at any time. The air compressor used is compounded in both the air and steam cylinders to obtain the highest possible efficiency and economy in fuel. The water is excellent, and the system is working very satisfactorily. It is arranged to pump into stand pipe or direct into the mains, and we also have a connection with the Anamosa Water company's lines, thereby insuring the institution against any long loss of water supply in any emergency.

The work of rebuilding the burned building and converting it into engine, dynamo, and boiler rooms is well under way, and when completed will be one of the most important jobs done under your administration, because it gives us the chance to put the boiler room next to the railroad tracks, where it always should have been, to save all wheeling of coal. Now the coal will be unloaded right in front of the boilers and put under cover at one handling. Coal unloaded upon the ground and left exposed to the weather suffers a continual loss in heat units that amounts to many dollars in the course of a year, therefore it will be a saving in two ways.

The entire heat, lighting power, cooking and pumping machinery used to run the institution is now being centralized and remodeled in first-class shape. The new direct connected engine and dynamo are of the latest and most approved type, of ample size to meet the increase in the demand for lights in the new buildings under course of construction. The old electric light plant is to be moved too, and placed in readiness for immediate service in case of any mishap to the new apparatus. Another important feature gained is the using of all the exhaust steam from the electric light engine, shop engine, fan engine, and air compressor engine to heat the buildings. This we were never able to do before, owing to their being so widely scattered and disconnected from the heating system of the prison. The new departure will mean the saving of two low pressure heating boilers and the fuel it took to run them.

Our new sixteen-foot rotary bake oven is another item of our construction that has proven very satisfactory in its operation and a great improvement in capacity, labor-saving, and safety over our old oven.

To carry on the construction work the next two years will require appropriations as follows.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| North cell house | \$ 20,000 |
| To complete warden's house | 8,450 |
| To complete hospital and laundry | 2,050 |
| For contingent and repair | 5,000 |
| Total | \$ 35,500 |

The last item is one that must be strongly urged before the appropriation committee, and when allowed must be carefully expended to enable you to cover the demands that will come up for it, owing to the steady and rapid growth of this institution, and the consequent increase in wear and tear that must be made good from this fund. The other estimates are based on present low prices of material, and are only what will actually be required to furnish employment to your men for the next two years. Our previous policy of asking for what we really need, and no more, has been adhered to in this estimate, and it will take every dollar asked for to keep your men employed and accomplish the work that should be done in the next biennial period.

Respectfully yours,

J. FRANK BARNES,
Architect and Master Mechanic.

REPORTS

OF THE

CHAPLAIN AND PHYSICIAN.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY, }
ANAMOSA, Iowa, June 30, 1897. }

To Warden P. W. Madden:

HONORED AND DEAR SIR—In submitting to you my third biennial report, I am forcibly reminded of the increased difficulties and burdens that were thrust upon us all in consequence of the prison fire of last August. But, while the last year has been, for some of us, the hardest year in prison, yet upon the head of this institution fell the accumulated weight of all these burdens and cares. The rapid, resistless flames swept away at one stroke the chapel and library, shoe and tailor shops, kitchen, laundry and dining-room, together with all their furniture, stores and supplies, thus leaving your "boys" with only the clothes they had on, and not a mouthful of food inside the walls; and yet, from that hour to this, not a man has gone hungry or cold for the want of food, clothing or care. Besides providing for these clamoring wants, there was added the great burden of hurrying to completion and equipment the various departments under construction, the need of which the prison fire had rendered imperative. And it is but an act of common justice that I record my profound appreciation of the promptness, patience and thoroughness with which all these trying details were met.

DIVINE SERVICE

for the men was interrupted by the prison fire; and for ten months I have only been able to preach one sermon on Lord's day, this to the female department; so that for nearly a year I have conformed to the rule that obtains at our other prison, and most of the prisons in other states, and I have preached only one sermon on Sunday instead of two, which was our custom for the four years before the fire.

THE LIBRARY

was practically an entire loss; but our appeal to a generous public met such a prompt and vigorous response that we have been enabled to convert the cell-house into a reading-room; and so the tedious interim between our lost library and the possibility of a new one has been bridged over by the friends of humanity. Each span in that beautiful bridge is ablaze with the sunlight of earth's brightest civilization. To a wise and generous public we express our sincere gratitude. To the editors of Iowa, and some beyond the state limits, whose philanthropy knows no boundary lines, we uncover our heads in recognition of splendid abilities keenly alive to the interests of our common humanity.

FLOWER MISSION

is observed each year, under the leadership of the Woman's Christian Temperance union. Their tireless energies falter not in this beautiful tribute to womanly tenderness and zeal. Surely no man is the worse for a brief companionship with the flowers.

SPRAYS OF HOLLY.

Under the direction of Miss Belle Powers, state prison secretary of the Iowa Christian Endeavor, sprays of holly were sent and distributed on two successive Christmas occasions. To each spray was attached some encouraging sentence from the word of God. This service is a beautiful testimonial to a sincere earnestness so thoughtful and pure. Each spray with its blood red berries, with its leaves of evergreen armed with sharpened thorns, was an index finger pointing to the only rescue of the lost. Each one of those beautiful sprays seemed to be saying, "the price of immortality is a crown of thorns."

EASTER LETTERS.

Under the same leadership, personal letters were written to each prisoner, to be delivered on Easter day. Six hundred of these white-winged messengers floated toward this realm of shadows on that occasion of gladness and song. Many of these letters were like a fragrant breath from a far away shore, where the skies are brighter and the songs are sweeter, wafted over the billowy deep to the island of Remorse, strewn with the wreckage of the savage sea, and where the breakers surge and moan

PRISON SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Among the unselfish laborers for imprisoned humanity, the tireless efforts and unflagging zeal of our Sunday school workers command our admiration and esteem. These come not to us for recreation from the avenues of idleness. They come from the busier walks of Christian life in the various churches to which they belong. This fact adds to the value of their work and enhances our appreciation of the workers.

VOICES FROM THE CELLS.

By a system of inquiry that admits of no suspicion of any coercion or constraint, 1,000 men unite in the following testimony: Fifty per cent orphans; 35 per cent lost either father or mother before reaching the age of 21; 15 per cent was left without either father or mother; 70 per cent left home before the age of 21; about 10 per cent less mortality of the mothers than the fathers; 25 per cent were of Catholic extraction; 62 per cent of Protestant; 15 per cent of the "Topsy" type—they "just grewed." Thirty-eight per cent of the prisoners had formerly been members of some church, Protestant or Catholic; but a colored boy from the south I think struck the keynote when he said, "Ob course I was not a very good Christian, or I wouldn't be heah." Twenty per cent attended church; 35 per cent gambled; 64 per cent visited saloons or other drinking resorts; 23 per cent drank occasionally; 36 per cent moderately, and 19 per cent habitually; and 46 per cent ascribe their downfall to rum.

GOLD FACTS.

The following table presents the number of persons convicted in the courts of Iowa, and sent to the penitentiary, in the several biennial periods in the last quarter of a century. The dates given below mark the close of each biennial period:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|-------|
| November 1, 1869..... | 259 | June 30, 1865..... | 697 |
| November 1, 1871..... | 290 | June 30, 1867..... | 677 |
| November 1, 1873..... | 322 | June 30, 1869..... | 648 |
| November 1, 1875..... | 356 | June 30, 1871..... | 697 |
| September 30, 1879..... | 518 | June 30, 1873..... | 697 |
| September 30, 1881..... | 553 | June 30, 1875..... | 813 |
| September 30, 1883..... | 607 | June 30, 1885..... | 1,203 |

This array of stubborn facts I submit to a candid public. The calm invoice of crime by the courts of the state is before us. It reveals the unwelcome truth that criminality increased during the seventies, at the ratio of one to three. It outran the increase in the general population nearly five to one. But it

went limping and hobbling, rearing and plunging through the eighties, lost its record and scored an ignominious defeat.

But they say that the penitentiary horse has been under treatment by some of the best veterinarians in the state or out of it; that he has been scientifically doctored and groomed, carefully trained, and entered the race of the nineties in splendid trim. At all events, in this closing heat of the century, he has already passed the half way limit and is scoring a victory that promises to eclipse all former records.

OUR CRIMINAL POPULATION.

According to the tenth census, the United States in the year 1850 had a general population of 23,191,876, and a prison population of 6,737. And in 1880 had a general population of 50,155,783, and a prison population of 58,609.

It will be seen that the general population, substantially, doubled itself in this period of thirty years, while the prison population actually multiplied itself by eight. Or, in other words, criminality is increasing four times as fast as the population. I acknowledge no blood relation to the pessimist, and yet there is something in the situation that to me is profoundly significant. With these cold, stubborn facts looking us sternly in the face, it is futile to listen to the vaporings of the fair weather prophet. It is an hour for sober thought. Our own nation, standing at the zenith of earthly progress and attainment, records the fact that our criminal population is outrunning the general population, four to one. With a population of sixty millions, we can boast of over sixty thousand prisoners. And it is estimated that only about one in five of the really guilty are brought to justice. The two penitentiaries of our state may be accepted as a

THERMOMETER OF CRIME.

With their trembling hands they point to the array of cold facts slumbering in the archives of the state. They point to a notable period when the increase of crime received a severe check—1883 to 1889. In this period prohibition found its way into the constitution and statutes of the state, and was partially enforced. At the end of that period of six years, the invoice showed a slight decrease in the prison population of the state. Then came the reaction that was expressed at the polls in November, 1889. From that hour to this the increase of crime

in our state is simply appalling. On the 30th day of June, 1889, there were incarcerated in the two penitentiaries of the state 604 prisoners. On the 30th day of June, 1897, the number had swelled to 1,145.

Iowa has uttered its clamorous plea for "Gods like the nations around us." And they are here with all their destructive potency. And if our nation become confirmed worshippers of Bacchus, it will be buried in the same graveyard with the nations that worshiped him and died; nations, whose shapeless ruins are reared up as milestones on the great thoroughfare to destruction. But I cannot divest myself of a firm belief in the intelligence and integrity of our great commonwealth, and I cannot believe that the people of our great state and nation will not yet arise in the assertion of their supreme prerogatives of rulership and veto the dictates of this impudent usurper; and with united strength deal a death blow to this fell destroyer of our homes and our hopes.

THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS

of the state or nation may not be entirely faultless as an instrument from which to estimate our bearings on the storm-tossed sea of human life. The needle may be swayed by local attractions, and yet, to stolidly ignore its silent warnings is sheer folly and madness.

Wrong-doing is the fatal peril reared up in the billowy pathway of the nations. It has dug the grave of every nation that has perished. A nation of robbers is simply an organized procession celebrating its own funeral orgies. This grim, remorseless monster has snatched the crown from the throbbing temples of human greatness. The fairest face of human beauty he despoils and scatters its disheveled locks amid the foam. Whither floats our fair Columbia? With swelling sails and streaming banners it proudly cuts the foam. It challenges our admiration and applause. It invites wisdom and heroism in its defense and guidance. Will it miss the ragged rocks that rise up to dispute its pathway through the stormy seas? Rocks clothed in mists and rayless darkness, upon which the mighty empires of earth have crashed into hopeless ruins. Whither points the hand on the dial of our progress? This is a question of thrilling moment to the philanthropist and the statesman, to the patriot and the Christian.

THE GOSPEL OF CHRIST

is the supreme agency of moral reform in prison and in the wide world. It was assailed in its infancy by the allied forces of religious intolerance, the blindness of unbelief, and the spears of an army upon which "the sun, then, never went down," and yet, it dissolved the mists of superstition; it quenched the fires of persecution by the blood of its martyrs; it silenced the batteries of unbelief by the calm logic of a holy life; it snatched the scepter from the bloody hand of the last universal empire.

The gospel of Christ has clothed the naked savage with the garments of civilized life. It has smitten the darkness of the dark ages and transformed it into morning light. It has robbed the cannibal of his appetite for human flesh. It has dethroned cruelty. It has stricken the shackles of bondage from the slave. It has tamed the wild passions of the human heart. It brings sunshine into the homes made desolate by sin. It touches the cheek of manhood, and it blooms into radiant manliness. It touches the garments of womanhood and they flash in the snowy splendors of stainless purity. It touches the sleeping islands of the sea and they awake to songs of triumphant joy. It touches civil government, and it blazes into grandeur. It touches prison walls and they blossom into sunshine. It smites the gates of death and they are clothed in the radiance of immortality. The gospel of Christ is the strength of the living, the solace of the dying, and the sheet-anchor of hope to the nation.

In closing, allow me to express my sincere gratitude for your unwavering kindness to me and your prompt and vigorous assistance in every effort in behalf of this people. I desire, also, to voice my appreciation of Deputy Andrew for his kindness and his vital interest in the higher welfare of imprisoned humanity, and to all the officials and employes of the prison I tender my cordial thanks for their uniform courtesy and manliness.

Most respectfully,

J. M. CROCKER.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Hon. P. W. Madden, Warden State Penitentiary, Anamosa, Iowa:

SIR—During the last biennial period four different physicians had charge of the medical department of this institution. Dr. L. J. Adair, from June 30, 1895, until March 31, 1896; Dr. Dwight Sigworth, from April 1, 1896, until his death, August 9, 1896; Dr. H. W. Sigworth as temporary physician, from August 9th, until October 31, 1896. On November 1, 1896, I assumed charge as physician. My report will be confined to the records made by my predecessors, and such facts and conclusions as result from personal observation.

I find that during the last biennial term—

| | |
|--|-------|
| The number of new prisoners examined by physician was | 625 |
| The number of patients placed in hospital for treatment was | 447 |
| The number of patients discharged from hospital as convalescent | 430 |
| The number of patients in hospital on June 30, 1896, was | 5 |
| The total number of applications at daily sick call for medical or surgical relief was | 9,612 |

The above does not include cases treated in the wards of the department for the insane or the women's ward, or those prescribed for after the regular daily sick call.

The number of important surgical operations performed was twenty-five. Believing it in harmony with your policy, and for the best interests of the public, that every convict be in good physical condition to perform the labor required here and to earn an honest living when released, I have given all applicants the benefit of surgery; having performed eighteen major surgical operations, and a large number of minor ones of which no record is made on inmates here, within the past six months. In each and every case the operation has been successful and the patient completely cured or greatly benefited.

LIST OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL FROM JULY 1, 1895, TO JUNE 30, 1897, INCLUSIVE.

| Reg. No. | NAME. | DIED. | DISEASE. | RECEIVED FROM. |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1789 | James Kennedy..... | July 18, 1896. | Tuberculosis.. | Department for insane. |
| 2598 | Joseph Carter..... | Aug. 6, 1896.. | Paralysis..... | Main prison. |
| 2258 | Hurt Sutton..... | Nov. 2, 1896.. | Typhoid fever. | Main prison. |
| 2383 | Joseph Matthews..... | Dec. 29, 1895.. | Paralysis..... | Main prison. |
| 2417 | Arthur Williams..... | Aug. 15, 1896.. | Tuberculosis.. | Main prison. |
| 2585 | Thomas Howard..... | Aug. 20, 1896.. | Hemorrhage of bowels..... | Main prison. |
| 3404 | C. P. Wells..... | Sept. 11, 1896.. | Tuberculosis.. | Penitentiary at Ft. Madison |
| 3348 | Albert Shafer..... | Jan. 11, 1897.. | Rheum'ic fev'r | Main prison. |
| 3543 | George W. Harris..... | Jan. 21, 1897.. | Insanition..... | Penitentiary at Ft. Madison |
| 1782 | Morris Van Huisselfing..... | April 16, 1897.. | Grippe..... | Department for insane. |
| 3462 | Charles Casper..... | Mar. 13, 1897.. | Valvular disease of heart | Main prison. |
| 2669 | Daniel J. Evans..... | May 16, 1897.. | Valvular disease of heart | Main prison. |

MORTALITY RECORD.

The total number of deaths during the biennial term is twelve. This is a very low rate of mortality, lower than that of the prisons of any adjoining state. Three of the deaths were of the criminal insane, a class where the death rate is always high. Two others were men transferred here from the penitentiary at Ft. Madison in the last stages of incurable diseases, simply to die within a few days after being received. If we deduct these cases the death rate of this prison is much lower than any prison on record.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE INSANE.

The number of insane received in this department during the biennial period is fourteen. Ten of these were received by transfer from the prison at Ft. Madison, the other four by transfer from this prison, having become insane here. Nine of the insane have been restored to reason and discharged or returned to the main prison to serve sentence. One whose sentence expired was released and placed in charge of his father by order of the governor of the state. Three deaths occurred among the insane, all from chronic diseases of long standing.

The total number of insane in this department on June 30, 1897, is thirty-two—all males. Of these, twenty became insane at the Ft. Madison penitentiary and were received here by transfer; eleven became insane in this penitentiary, and one was received by transfer from the state hospital for insane at Clarinda. Nearly all are cases of long standing and incurable. We cannot hope for many recoveries or long lives among them.

They have clean roomy quarters, sufficient clothing, plenty of good healthy food, are kindly treated and given exercise in the open air and sunlight daily when weather permits, and they seem in as good physical condition as is possible under existing circumstances.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

No deaths have occurred in this department. The health of the inmates is fully up to the average standard. The ward is kept clean, neat, and in good sanitary condition.

MAIN PRISON.

The health of inmates here has been remarkably good. This I attribute largely to sanitary conditions, the cleanliness required, and your policy of requiring only a reasonable amount of labor from any, and that the work is performed in the open air or well ventilated shops or apartments. All have sufficient clothing. The supply of plain, healthy food has been ample, the variety sufficient, and the cooking good. Since the completion of the deep well and water tank, the supply of clear cold water has been ample, adding much to the comfort and convenience of all. The water from this well should be analyzed by a competent chemist and all its properties known, so we may avail ourselves of the good and avoid or eliminate the injurious if any exist.

The buildings for the insane, the cell-house, kitchen and dining-room are all in good sanitary condition, clean, and kept in good order. The prison grounds are in as good condition as is practicable during the season of repairing and building.

Very respectfully submitted, with thanks for the many favors shown and assistance given in caring for the sick under care of this department.

WM. T. MCKAY,
Prison Physician.

ANAMOSA, Iowa, September 27, 1897.

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

I, P. W. Madden, warden of the penitentiary at Anamosa, Iowa, on my oath state that the foregoing report of affairs of the penitentiary for the thirteenth biennial period, from July 1, 1895, to and including June 30, 1897, is true and correctly taken from the books of this institution.

P. W. MADDEN,
Warden.

Subscribed and sworn to before me and in my presence by P. W. Madden, the 27th day of September, 1897. Witness my hand and seal of my office hereto affixed at Anamosa, Iowa, the day and year above mentioned.

T. E. PATTERSON,
Notary Public in and for Jones County.