

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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DOCUMENTS

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1867.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1867.

REPORTS

OF THE

WARDEN AND INSPECTORS

OF THE

MAINE STATE PRISON,

AND OF THE

PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

1866.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

AUGUSTA:
STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1866.

OFFICERS.

WARREN W. RICE, *Warden.*
CYRUS MAXEY, *Deputy Warden.*
ASA PERKINS, *Clerk.*
HOWARD MORTON, *Overseer of Carriage Shop.*
ALBERT P. PIPER, *Assistant do do*
P. H. COLEMAN, *Overseer of Paint Shop.*
T. W. BARKER, *Overseer of Blacksmith Shop.*
JOSEPH H. HARDY, *Overseer of Shoe Shop.*
CHARLES G. CHASE, *Assistant do*
HENRY MAXEY, } *Assistant Overseers.*
EDWIN WEEKS, }
JAMES H. PIPER, *Turnkey.*
ZENAS REED, *Guard.*
A. A. NEWBERT, *do*
WILDER JOHNSON, *do*
BENJAMIN DAVIS, *do*
CHARLES H. SHIBLES, *do*
ELIAS THOMPSON, *do*
JAMES E. STIMPSON, *Night Watch.*
CHARLES T. CHASE, *Physician.*
CLERGYMEN OF THOMASTON, *Chaplains.*

WILLIAM WILSON, } *Inspectors.*
ISAAC S. SMALL, }

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine :

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to present the following statement of the general affairs of the State Prison for the year ending November 30th, 1866.

During the past year, as in the two and a half years preceding, the conduct of the convicts has been as good as could reasonably be expected of them, and very little punishment has been required to maintain our usual discipline. We commenced the year with 78 convicts, and have since received 83, nearly twice as many as the highest number ever before sent to this prison in one year. The highest number at any time during the year was 136; the average for the first six months, 104; for the last six months, 124; and for the year 114. Of these eleven have been discharged by expiration of sentence, thirteen have been pardoned, one died, and one removed to jail, leaving 135 in prison now. It may be proper to remark here that of those pardoned the sentences of several were reduced but a very few weeks or months by their pardon.

The income of the prison for the year amounts to \$19,832.69, and the expenses, including salaries, for the same time, have been \$19,544.12, leaving a balance in favor of the prison of \$288.57. The very large number of convicts committed to the prison within so brief a period of time, many of whom possessed a very restless, not to say reckless nature, together with the insecure condition of the prison, made it necessary to increase our number of overseers and guards, in order to prevent outbreaks and escapes; and a material increase of our salary account naturally followed.

The last Legislature appropriated "the sum of \$3,500 for the building of a stable, with carriage and slaughter-house annexed, piggery, wood-house, two cisterns, and other necessary repairs," all of which has been expended for the purpose for which it was designed, and I trust judiciously. These improvements were absolutely indispensable, but very much more needs to be done here

yet. The increased and increasing number of convicts renders it necessary to have more shop room in order to employ them advantageously to the State, and it will also be necessary to enlarge the prison accommodations, if more are to be sent here than we now have ; and in fact we have at least twenty more convicts now than we have cells for where they can be confined *securely* and conveniently. There are only 108 cells in the main prison, and hence we have to put 27 convicts into what are called the "hospital cells," which are so constructed that they will not hold convicts securely, unless the eye of the watchman is constantly upon them. The sentences of ten convicts have, during the year, been commuted to county jails, because we had not room for them here, which would have increased our present number to 145, and in all probability the State will have to provide for an average of at least 150 convicts for the future. But having called your attention to the necessity of enlarging the prison and making it more secure and commodious, I leave it to those who will be called upon to make the necessary appropriations for the expense of these improvements to devise the best plan for making them.

During the time I have been in charge of the prison I have observed that it has been always difficult for the subordinate officers of the prison to obtain the rent of a tenement to live in within a reasonable distance of the prison, in consequence of the scarcity of dwelling-houses kept for rent in this part of the village. It is absolutely necessary that the officers should reside within a few minutes' walk of the prison, and I think it would be good economy for the State to own several tenements so as to be able to accommodate them ; and I would recommend the purchase by the State of a piece of land which it formerly owned and which now has five dwelling-houses upon it, provided it, with the buildings thereon, can be obtained for a reasonable price.

For information in regard to the moral, religious and sanitary condition of the convicts, I again refer you to the accompanying reports of the clergymen of Thomaston, officiating as Chaplains, and the prison Physician, Dr. C. T. Chase, all of whom have ably and acceptably performed their respective duties.

I think something more should be done for the moral and intellectual improvement of the convicts, particularly of the more youthful of them, than has been done hitherto, or *can* be by any clergyman having at the same time the charge of a church and parish. Most of those who come to this prison have had very poor, if any,

common school advantages, or improved them if they had, and they are eager to learn after they get here, and a very large proportion of the eighty-three received the past year are very young, mere boys, sixteen being less than twenty years old, and twenty others ranging between nineteen and twenty-three. Three-fourths of them have served in the army, and only five are here for the second time. The Legislature should provide for the appointment of a Chaplain who should give his whole time and ability for the moral and intellectual improvement of the convicts while in prison and in aiding them to get employment when they leave, and I fully believe that pecuniarily even, the State would in the end be the gainer thereby.

I cannot close this report without alluding to the death of Wm. Fitzgerald, Esq., overseer of the carriage department, in which capacity he had served the State with marked fidelity for twenty years. He died October 5th, 1866, aged 48 years. He was a faithful public officer and a much respected citizen. I sympathize deeply with his afflicted family in their loss, and would pay this just tribute to his memory.

In conclusion I would again acknowledge my obligations to the Governor and Council and Board of Inspectors, for their coöperation and kindness; also to the Deputy Warden, Clerk and other officers of the prison, for the faithfulness with which they have discharged their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted.

W. W. RICE, *Warden.*

Maine State Prison in account with the State of Maine. DR.

1865.			
Nov. 30.	For stock and tools on hand,		\$23,004 67
1866.			
Nov. 30.	balance of convicts discharged account,		271 02
	transporting convicts "		439 07
	officers' salaries "		8,851 36
	building and repairs "		3,615 36
	clothing "		2,290 99
	expense "		1,659 20
	fuel and lights "		1,893 45
	subsistence "		6,320 50
			<hr/>
			\$48,345 62

Per contra,

CR.

1866.			
Nov. 30.	By stock and tools on hand,		\$31,026 97
	balance of shoemaking account,		2,328 78
	fees from visitors "		227 50
	carriage department "		11,390 01
	balance against,		3,372 36
			<hr/>
			\$48,345 62

WARREN W. RICE, *Warden.*

KNOX, ss.—December 1st, 1866.

Personally appeared Warren W. Rice, and made oath that the above account by him subscribed is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Before me,

GEORGE W. FRENCH,

Justice of the Peace.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

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Convicts.

Number of convicts November 30, 1865,	78	Received since July 2, 1824,	1,668
Received since,	83	Discharged on expiration of sentence,	1,078
	<hr/> 161	Discharged on writ of error,	1
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	11	Pardoned,	374
Pardoned,	13	Died,	52
Died,	1	Removed to Insane Hospital,	7
Removed to Wiscasset Jail,	1	Removed to Alfred Jail, sentence commuted,	3
	<hr/> 26	Removed to Wiscasset Jail, sentence commuted,	1
Present number, Nov. 30, 1866,	135	Escaped and not retaken,	17
			<hr/> -1,533
			<hr/> 135

Crimes.

Larceny,	73	Obstructing railroad,	1
Burglary,	14	Manslaughter,	2
Murder,	11	Robbery,	7
Arson,	7	Receiving stolen goods,	2
Assault to kill,	2	Rape,	3
Assault to ravish,	4	Adultery,	1
Incest,	2		<hr/>
Uttering forged bills,	2	Aggregate,	135
Robbing the mail,	4		

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1866.

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. Com.
U. S. Court,	Allen, Charles	10	Robbing the mail,	June 30, 1862,	Wells,	27	1
Penobscot,	Beckett, Robert	6	Larceny,	March 6, 1863,	Ireland,	38	3
Knox,	Blake, William	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 18, 1863,	Brooksville,	40	1
Washington,	Barry, Patrick	4	Assault to ravish,	Oct. 30, 1863,	Ireland,	23	1
Aroostook,	Brown, Hiram K.	6	Incest,	Oct. 25, 1865,	New Brunswick,	41	1
"	Betts, Ephraim	2	Larceny,	Oct. 25, 1865,	St. John,	53	1
Cumberland,	Baxter, William	3	Robbery,	Aug. 12, 1865,	Baltimore,	24	1
"	Bonney, George	6	Larceny,	Dec. 26, 1865,	Paris,	21	1
Somerset,	Brown, Elibu A.	1	"	Jan. 13, 1866,	Solon,	32	1
Cumberland,	Bourn, Isaac W.	1	"	April 4, 1866,	Oxford,	23	1
Kennebec,	Burns, William	10	Burglary,	April 12, 1866,	Lexington,	35	2
Hancock,	Barreo, Abram	2	"	May 10, 1866,	Nova Scotia,	20	1
Washington,	Bell, Andrew	5	Manslaughter,	May 14, 1866,	Eastport,	21	1
Androscoggin,	Brophy, Richard	2	Larceny,	May 23, 1866,	Cambridge,	22	1
Penobscot,	Braislin, Andrew	5	"	Sept. 16, 1866,	Winterport,	20	1
Hancock,	Card, George J.	1 6 mo.	"	Nov. 9, 1865,	Ellsworth,	23	1
Penobscot,	Corliss, William	Life.	Rape,	Oct. 26, 1863,	Portsmouth,	41	1
Piscataquis,	Chase, Albert	3	Larceny,	Oct. 5, 1865,	Sebec,	17	1
Lincoln,	Colson, James	2	"	Oct. 17, 1865,	Gardiner,	24	1
Cumberland,	Cook, John	1 6 mo.	"	Jan. 2, 1866,	Scotland,	30	1
Somerset,	Church, James W.	1	"	Jan. 13, 1866,	Bingham,	27	1
Kennebec,	Crawford, Robert	5	Burglary,	Jan. 13, 1866,	Scotland,	25	1
Sagadahoc,	Carpenter, George W.	3	Larceny,	April 23, 1866,	Phippsburg,	36	2
Hancock,	Carpenter, Leighton	1 6 mo.	"	May 10, 1866,	Brunswick,	20	1
Knox,	Dunton, Zealor	2	"	Oct. 30, 1865,	Lincolnville,	24	1
Franklin,	Doyle, Lawrence	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 18, 1864,	Cape Breton,	31	1
Androscoggin,	Downing, Timothy	5	Arson,	Feb. 16, 1865,	Minot,	62	1
York,	Duffy, Andrew	5	Larceny,	Oct. 17, 1865,	Ireland,	27	1
Washington,	Downes, John	Life.	Burglary,	Nov. 9, 1865,	No. 10,	22	1
Penobscot,	Dunn, Michael	4	Receiving stolen goods,	March 8, 1866,	Bangor,	25	1
"	Dunn, James	9	Larceny,	March 8, 1866,	Pennsylvania,	21	1

Cumberland,	Devine, James	5	Larceny,	April 4, 1866,	Portland,	20	1
Penobscot,	Daniels, John E.	6	"	Sept. 14, 1866,	Lincoln,	20	1
Kennebec,	Day, David	2	Assault to ravish,	Sept. 26, 1866,	Wilton,	33	1
Androscoggin,	Dorsea, Charles	2	Burglary,	Oct. 9, 1866,	Indiana,	17	1
Washington,	Elliot, Mary	To be hanged.	Murder,	Oct. 20, 1864,	Ireland,	64	1
Hancock,	Elwell, John B.	5	Larceny,	Nov. 15, 1866,	Brooks,	23	1
Penobscot,	Fernald, John	3	"	Sept. 9, 1864,	Kittery,	54	1
Franklin,	Frederics, John W.	1	"	May 5, 1866,	Starks,	43	1
Penobscot,	Follerman, Samuel	1	"	Sept. 14, 1866,	Bangor,	19	1
Androscoggin,	Griffin, Patrick	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 17, 1862,	Ireland,	40	1
Oxford,	Gilman, Ephraim	"	"	Aug. 27, 1863,	Ireland,	40	1
York,	Gray, Fairfield	5	Assault to ravish,	Oct. 12, 1864,	Denmark,	25	1
Kennebec,	Gallagher, John	7	Robbery,	Jan. 13, 1866,	Berwick,	25	1
Cumberland,	Green, John	6	Burglary,	April 4, 1866,	Boston,	22	1
Androscoggin,	Godwin, Orrin M.	1 6 mo.	Larceny,	Oct. 9, 1866,	Cincinnati,	26	1
Sagadahoc,	Hawes, James	3	"	Sept. 1, 1865,	Bethel,	23	1
Oxford,	Hale, John	4	"	Aug. 27, 1863,	Boothbay,	32	3
Somerset,	Hunt, Granville	2	"	Oct. 9, 1865,	Waterford,	74	2
Cumberland,	Holland, Barney	4	Receiving stolen goods,	Oct. 9, 1865,	Brighton,	20	1
Somerset,	Hayes, John	2	Larceny,	Jan. 2, 1866,	New Brunswick,	53	1
Hancock,	Heath, Oliver	1 6 mo.	"	Jan. 13, 1866,	St. Marys,	27	1
Cumberland,	Harper, John	4	"	May 10, 1866,	Penobscot,	18	1
Hancock,	Higgins, Isaac C.	4	Assault to ravish,	Aug. 30, 1866,	Boston,	23	1
Cumberland,	Jordan, Barney	Life.	Burglary,	Nov. 15, 1866,	England,	16	1
"	Jones, James	4	Larceny,	March 8, 1857,	Ireland,	19	1
"	Jeffirds, John	2	"	Aug. 30, 1866,	St. Andrews,	17	2
Androscoggin,	Knight, George	To be hanged.	Murder,	Aug. 30, 1866,	Portland,	18	1
Kennebec,	Knowlton, Hosea	4	Larceny.	Sept. 24, 1857,	Poland,	40	1
Penobscot,	Leaver, William S.	7	Arson, &c.,	Feb. 16, 1865,	Appleton,	35	4
York,	Littlefield, Rufus	Life.	Rape,	Sept. 23, 1863,	Portland,	27	1
Penobscot,	Litchfield, Vincent	10	Incest,	Feb. 11, 1862,	Kennebunk,	39	2
Cumberland,	Lamb, Joseph W.	6	Arson,	March 11, 1862,	Lewiston,	43	1
"	Lawless, William	10	Burglary,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Windham,	28	1
Penobscot,	Leighton, George H.	1	Larceny,	Dec. 26, 1865,	Ireland,	23	1
Aroostook,	Mathews, James	To be hanged.	Murder,	March 8, 1866,	New York,	24	1
Washington,	Maxwell, Joseph	5	Larceny,	Aug. 9, 1854,	Virginia,	54	1
U. S. Court,	Martin, George	10	Robbing the mail,	May 22, 1863,	Dover,	59	2
Penobscot,	Murphy, Thomas	20	Robbery,	June 26, 1863,	New York,	27	1
Cumberland,	Macken, William	2	Larceny,	Sept. 4, 1865,	Ireland,	27	1
				Jan. 2, 1866,	England,	21	1

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1866, (Continued.)

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. Com.
Cumberland,	Macken, George	2	Larceny,	Jan. 2, 1866,	England,	25	1
"	McGafferty, Patrick	2	"	Jan. 2, 1866,	Ireland,	23	1
"	Moulton, Charles E.	1	"	Jan. 2, 1866,	Remington,	27	1
Somerset,	Martin, Elbridge G.	5	Arson,	Jan. 13, 1866,	Canaan,	28	1
Lincoln,	Mink, John H.	6	Larceny,	Jan. 17, 1866,	Waldoborough,	25	1
Androscoggin,	McKeene, George H.	1	Burglary,	Feb. 17, 1866,	Hollis,	21	1
"	Murray, Peter	2	Assault to kill,	Feb. 17, 1866,	Ireland,	24	1
"	McCarty, Thomas	5	Larceny,	Feb. 17, 1866,	"	24	1
Cumberland,	Miller, Charles H.	2	Adultery,	Aug. 30, 1866,	Sweden,	28	2
"	Mulligan, Thomas	3	Larceny,	Aug. 30, 1866,	Ireland,	41	2
"	Megguire, John	4	"	Sept. 5, 1866,	Boston,	17	1
Androscoggin,	Mullins, William	2	Burglary,	Oct. 9, 1866,	England,	17	1
Penobscot,	Nichols, Melville A.	2	Larceny,	March 8, 1866,	Bangor,	26	1
Somerset,	Nichols, Albert	2	"	Oct. 13, 1866,	Burnham,	30	1
Penobscot,	Newman, William	4	Robbery,	Sept. 9, 1864,	Houlton,	22	1
Cumberland,	O'Neil, Thomas	4	Larceny,	Aug. 30, 1866,	Portland,	17	1
"	O'Brien, James	1 6 mo.	"	Sept. 5, 1866,	Nova Scotia,	32	1
Androscoggin,	Preble, Joel C.	To be hanged.	Murder,	Oct. 22, 1861,	Whitefield,	29	1
Waldo,	Perry, Seth	10	Manslaughter,	Oct. 23, 1865,	Milo,	28	1
Oxford,	Poland, James B.	2	Larceny,	Dec. 26, 1865,	Peru,	20	1
Cumberland,	Pollard, Joseph H.	7	"	Dec. 26, 1865,	Brunswick,	21	1
Androscoggin,	Perkins, George F.	3	"	Feb. 17, 1866,	Minot,	35	1
Cumberland,	Pinkham, Frank L.	3	"	Aug. 30, 1866,	Waterborough,	19	1
Franklin,	Rundlett, Charles H.	36	Assault to kill,	Nov. 6, 1858,	Mt. Vernon,	30	1
Androscoggin,	Richards, Nathan	11	Burglary,	Feb. 21, 1861,	Wayne,	45	5
Franklin,	Richardson, Samuel	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 18, 1864,	Temple,	54	2
Penobscot,	Ramsdell, William H.	3	Larceny,	Feb. 27, 1865,	Trescott,	24	1
Waldo,	Roberts, Levi	2	"	Oct. 23, 1865,	Brooks,	28	1
Cumberland,	Roach, Edward	2	Passing count'f money,	Jan. 2, 1866,	Boston,	26	1
"	Ray, George R.	3	Larceny,	April 4, 1866,	Portland,	18	1
"	Robb, John	4	"	April 4, 1866,	Scotland,	26	1

Kennebec,	Rankins, Lucius	7	Burglary,	April 12, 1866,	Waterville,	26	1
Washington,	Reynolds, Simon	2	Larceny,	Nov. 5, 1866,	Dennysville,	36	1
Knox,	Richards, Franklin C.	2 4 mo.	Burglary,	Nov. 10, 1866,	Liberty,	17	1
York,	Smith, William B.	To be hanged.	Murder,	Feb. 11, 1855,	Hydepark, Vt.	24	1
Cumberland,	Sweetzer, Charles	"	Arson,	Aug. 27, 1861,	Portland,	32	2
U. S. Court,	Sargent, Andrew	10	Robbing the mail,	June 30, 1862,	Wells,	24	1
"	Sargent, Josiah	9	"	June 30, 1862,	"	18	1
Penobscot,	Sullivan, Patrick	5	Larceny,	Sept. 4, 1865,	Chelsea,	23	1
York,	Smith, Calvin	6	"	Feb. 9, 1864,	Jackson,	28	1
Cumberland,	Smith, William	3	Robbery,	Aug. 12, 1865,	Andover,	23	1
Penobscot,	Sullivan, Cornelius	21	Larceny,	March 8, 1866,	Bangor,	21	1
Cumberland,	Stoddard, George	5	"	Sept. 5, 1866,	Boyleston,	23	1
Penobscot,	Sears, John	2	"	Sept. 15, 1866,	St. John,	17	1
Washington,	Stevens, John	2	"	Nov. 5, 1866,	England,	29	1
Cumberland,	Thorn, Thomas	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 17, 1843,	Long Island,	24	1
Franklin,	Thompson, Asahel H.	20	Burglary,	May 18, 1864,	Phillips,	28	1
U. S. Court,	Townsend, Frederic	4 6 mo.	Passing counterfeit U. S.	Dec. 27, 1865,	Palermo,	31	1
Somerset,	Tuttle, Nathan	1	Larceny,	[currency. Jan. 13, 1866,	Athens,	22	1
Washington,	Tracy, Thomas	15	Robbery,	Feb. 6, 1866,	England,	21	1
Penobscot,	Tobin, George	4	Larceny,	Sept. 15, 1866,	Ireland,	21	1
Lincoln,	Taylor, Solomon D.	2	"	May 11, 1866,	Mercer,	20	1
"	Waltz, George	7	Arson,	Feb. 5, 1862,	Nobleborough,	58	1
Kennebec,	Willia, William S.	10	"	Sept. 29, 1865,	New York,	50	1
York,	Willard, Horace P.	15	Obstructing a railroad,	Oct. 17, 1865,	Alfred,	55	2
Kennebec,	West, John	7	Robbery,	Jan. 13, 1866,	Boston,	22	1
Androscoggin,	Warren, William	3	Larceny,	Feb. 17, 1866,	"	21	1
Penobscot,	Weddington, Frank	2	Larceny,	March 8, 1866,	Roxbury,	25	1
Sagadahoc,	Webber, Jesse D.	Life.	Rape,	Sept. 8, 1866,	Richmond,	16	1
Penobscot,	Willis, William	5	Larceny,	Sept. 16, 1866,	Belfast,	27	1
Oxford,	Wells, Edward W.	2	"	Dec. 26, 1866,	Lovell,	28	1
Hancock,	Whitton, Nancy A.	1	"	May 10, 1866,	St. John,	40	1
Penobscot,	Williams, Charles	9	"	March 8, 1866,	Pennsylvania,	22	1
Androscoggin,	Young, Joseph	1	"	Feb. 17, 1866,	Hamilton,	24	1
Penobscot,	Young, Arch	6	"	Sept. 14, 1866,	Quebec,	18	1

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor,
and Council of the State of Maine:*

The Inspectors of the Maine State Prison, pursuant to the requirements of the law, present you with their Report for the year ending November 30, 1866.

Contrary to our most sanguine expectations, the earnings of the Prison this year have paid all its expenses, and leave a balance of two hundred eighty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$288.57.)

We could hardly have looked for this result even with the best possible management, as there have been admitted into the Prison during the year eighty-three new convicts to be fed, clothed and guarded, whose labor, owing to their want of mechanical knowledge, would obviously be of but little value.

This is the more gratifying, since no other State Prison in the country has been able to do the same by several thousands of dollars during the past four years.

The administration of Mr. Rice has been a very successful one during the three and a half years he has been Warden; instead of a burden, the Prison has been a source of profit to the State. A surplus of over five thousand dollars (\$5,000) having been realized by its earnings above the cost of maintaining it, which surplus has been applied to the increase of its business capital.

In view of the financial success that has been achieved under the present administration of things, and the practical evidence it gives that the Prison can be made self-sustaining in the present locality, we presume that there will be no further thought of its removal.

If we are right in this, we deem it important that a large sum should be expended at once in enlarging both the Prison and work shops, and making other improvements that are needed to give greater efficiency to the Institution and make it compare favorably with other Institutions of the same kind.

The enlargement of the Prison is absolutely necessary. There are but one hundred and eight cells besides the Hospital, and there are now one hundred and thirty-five convicts in the Prison, and ten in the County Jails of the State, whose maintenance requires an additional sum of nearly two thousand dollars per year (\$2,000), and the prospect is, that the present numbers will be largely increased. We would most earnestly recommend an appropriation for this object.

The appropriation made last year for building purposes has been judiciously expended.

We wish to call especial attention to the Report of those who have officiated as Chaplains during the year, in reference to the appointment of a stated Chaplain who shall be able to give his entire attention to the intellectual, moral and religious wants of the prisoners.

We suggest that a liberal appropriation be made for the support of a suitable man for this position. In our opinion such an appropriation would be an advantage to the State even in a pecuniary point of view, not to speak of the probable benefit to the convicts.

Experience on the part of the officers of an Institution like this is of the utmost importance, and changes (if not necessary) usually detrimental.

In our judgment the State will be fortunate if it can retain the services of the present Warden for a series of years.

The estimated expenses of the Prison for the year 1867 are as follows:

Expense account,	\$900 00
Clothing,	1,500 00
Fuel and lights,	1,500 00
Subsistence,	5,500 00
Convicts discharged,	400 00
Transporting convicts,	350 00
Officers' salaries,	9,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$19,650 00
Probable income,	19,650 00

Annexed is a Table exhibiting account of the stock, tools and net earnings of each department, &c.

WILLIAM WILSON, }
I. S. SMALL, } *Inspectors.*

THOMASTON, November 30, 1866.

Statement of Net Profits and Expenditures in the different Departments from Nov. 30, 1865, to Nov. 30, 1866.

		SHOEMAKING.		
1865.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	\$3,418 75	
		For purchased since,	11,939 58	
1866.				\$15,358 33
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	4,932 28	
		By amount of sales,	14,268 36	
				19,200 64
		Net gain,		3,842 31
CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.				
1865				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	13,045 92	
		For purchased since,	18,730 79	
1866.				31,776 71
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	17,418 79	
		By amount of sales,	30,120 80	
				47,539 59
		Net gain,		15,762 88
FEES FROM VISITORS.				
1866.				
Nov. 30.	CR.	By balance of account,	227 50	
		Amount received,		227 50
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.				
1865.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	2,712 40	
		For purchased since,	1,862 29	
1866.				4,574 69
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	3,515 17	
		By amount of sales,	203 09	
				3,718 26
		Amount expended,		856 43
CLOTHING.				
1865.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	1,459 05	
		For purchased since,	2,690 62	
1866.				4,149 67
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	2,364 85	
		By clothing to U. S. prisoners,	123 17	
		By clothing to convicts discharged and sales,	276 46	
				2,664 48
		Amount expended,		1,485 19

Statement, (Continued.)

		FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
1865.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	681 72	
		For purchased since,	1,946 20	
1866.				2,627 92
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	799 10	
		By amount of sales,	52 75	
				851 85
		Amount expended,		1,776 07
—————				
		SUSISTENCE.		
1865.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	1,137 98	
		For purchased since,	8,206 40	
1866.				9,344 38
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	1,593 50	
		By board of U. S. convicts,	617 28	
		By sales,	1,268 62	
				3,479 40
		Amount expended,		5,864 98
—————				
		BUILDING AND REPAIRS.		
1865.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	158 85	
		For purchased since,	3,692 06	
1866.				3,850 91
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	113 28	
		By amount of sales,	76 70	
				189 98
		Amount expended,		3,660 93
—————				
		CONVICTS DISCHARGED.		
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For balance of account,	271 02	
		Amount expended,		271 02
—————				
		TRANSPORTING CONVICTS.		
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For balance of account,	439 07	
		Amount expended,		439 07
—————				
		OFFICERS' SALARIES.		
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For balance of account,	8,851 36	
		Amount expended,		8,851 36

STATE PRISON.

Statement, (Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.			
Shoemaking, gain,			3,842 31
Carriage department, "			15,762 88
Fees from visitors, "			227 50
			<hr/>
			19,832 69
Expense account, loss,	856 43		
Clothing, "	1,485 19		
Fuel and lights, "	1,776 07		
Subsistence, "	5,864 98		
Building and repairs, "	3,660 93		
Convicts discharged, "	271 02		
Transporting convicts, "	439 07		
Officers' salaries, "	8,851 36		
			<hr/>
			23,205 05
Balance against the Prison,			3,372 36
Expense of building stable, shed, slaughter-house, piggery, wood-shed and ordinary repairs,			3,660 93
			<hr/>
Balance in favor of Prison,			\$288 57
—			
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.			
Due the Prison on old notes,	\$368 00		
" " on old books,	1,033 29		
" " on new books,	17,438 27		
" " on new notes,	2,477 90		
			<hr/>
			\$21,317 46
The Prison owes on old books,	272 21		
" " on new books,	10,332 99		
			<hr/>
			10,005 20
			<hr/>
Balance in favor of Prison,			\$10,712 26

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor, and the
Honorable Council of the State of Maine :*

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with law I hereby transmit my Annual Report of the physical health of the convicts in the Maine State Prison for the year ending November 30th, 1866.

There has been no case of typhus or typhoid fever in the Institution since my connection with it in August, 1862. While a greater per cent. of those committed during the year last passed have required medical treatment, there have been but three cases of protracted illness, viz.: James Howe of chronic rheumatism and kidney disease, Wm. Macken and Albert Peters of phthisis. One death has occurred, that of Albert Peters of phthisis.

While improvements have been made in the several shops within the last few years, the division known as the hospital, poorly planned, without ventilation, and so constructed that proper ventilation cannot be secured, has remained without change. I respectfully urge the consideration of providing more suitable quarters for such as may be afflicted with protracted sickness. There is in the hospital department of this prison a defect existing in no other of the New England, Middle or older Western States.

It affords pleasure to testify to the happy results of the new order of discipline so ably inaugurated by the humane Warden, and sustained by the judicious management of the Deputy Warden. Many of the more turbulent convicts after a manifest determination to defy all authority, have, under the rational form of management here established, become obedient to rules, interested in their labor, and desirous of giving the least amount of trouble to those under whose supervision they are placed. The securing of this result has been largely contributed to by the continued kindness to and interest for the convicts so judiciously shown by Mrs. Rice.

CHAS. T. CHASE,
Physician of Maine State Prison.

CHAPLAINS' REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine :

GENTLEMEN :—There is always serious embarrassment in making a report concerning what we are conscious has been a virtual failure. However true we may have been to our trust, to acknowledge that the interest committed to us has not been satisfactorily promoted is humiliating. It is somewhat thus that we set ourselves to the work of making the Annual Report of the Maine State Prison.

As provided by the statute, the several clergymen of Thomaston have performed the regular Chapel services in rotation throughout the year. The hour of service, as in the year previous, has been four o'clock, P. M., for seven months, and half-past three during the other five. The new Chapel has been pleasant and commodious, and indispensable to the necessities of the greatly increased congregation. If ministerial success can be measured by a numerical presence at the place of worship, then the embarrassment hinted at is only specious. The attendance has been constantly increasing, until, during the past few months, it has become about double that of the year preceding. In their preaching, your Chaplains have aimed to be plain and practical, treating their hearers as *men* and not *convicts* and *castaways*; satisfied, after some experience, that this is most likely to interest and benefit them. Usually the demeanor of the hearers is respectful and attentive; uniformly as much so as that of congregations gathered from among those, not habitually attending public worship, outside of prison walls. It is manifest, however, that the seed sown finds a hard soil, in many hearts. Other hearts are less hard, and afford favorable signs of bearing, at least, the fruit of good morals, possibly true religion. Various sick ones have been visited at the hospital, conversed and prayed with. The only convict deceased during the year manifested a measure of penitence, perhaps true and acceptable; yet, never having had any religious instruction, and

wholly unable to read, he felt that his darkness was almost too great to allow him any confidence in his efforts to obtain forgiveness. Some have gone out at the expiration of their term, or by the Executive clemency, we trust, radically reformed, to be honest and useful citizens. The humanizing policy of the Warden, and several of the subordinate officers, is peculiarly potential towards securing such a result.

Men may be *reformed* here, as well as punished, and we are deep and thorough in our conviction that the policy of the State should be shaped accordingly. In order to this, next to the appointment of a suitable Warden, one who has a heart, and believes that a man is never too low to elevate, and never too brutalized to have some element of self respect and manhood that may be appealed to, there should be sought out and secured for a Chaplain, a man of piety and experience, abounding in *common sense*, with a well disciplined mind, clear and able in his presentations of truth, and with a heart for just such work. A man of small capacity will not do; his labors will be useless, and worse; also a man that has not a quick and apt insight into human nature; he will be troubled and imposed upon beyond measure. Some of us have been connected with the prison as officiating chaplains long enough to have observed sufficiently, to speak on this matter with the utmost confidence. We have also consulted the experience of the officers and the inspectors, also the experience of those conversant with other State prisons, and we do most earnestly recommend that such an appropriation be made as would be a compensation for the services of such a Chaplain as we have indicated; and that the man be sought out at once, and placed here, not only to preach to the convicts once in the week, but to devote himself to their moral and religious welfare, and do the thousand things which such a man would find to do that would contribute to fit these men, either to die in the felon's cell or on the gallows, or to go forth (as most *will* go) without endangering the public weal—to go forth with the acquirements they make here in the different arts to add to the forces engaged in our industrial pursuits. We must beg leave to repeat what we uttered last year, that "the provision made for these unfortunate and wicked men, whom crime has brought here, is very inadequate. It is an *extravagant* economy that gives to them only the meagre services of the resident clergymen, whose hands are full of work for the par-

ishes and churches of which they are pastors. However much our hearts may yearn to see these lost ones elevated and fitted for society again, or for Heaven, it is impossible for us to do what imperatively needs to be done." *Doubly* impossible now, as there is double the number to do for. We do not shrink from work, even if it be extra to the amount required of pastors in other localities. We are aware that we are at liberty to decline the prison service altogether; but do not find it in our hearts to do so, if we can avoid it, until we see the Chaplaincy provided for on the proper basis.

There are always those here who are wholly uneducated, except in crime. They need instruction, not simply that they may be fitted for some business, when their term shall have expired, but that they may study and comprehend the rudiments of morality, and our common Christianity. The work, to be remunerative, requires tact, patience, time and toil, which we cannot afford. The man to undertake it should be selected with great discrimination. And we most sincerely and respectfully submit that this whole matter should be speedily and radically reconstructed. The policy of employing men whose services can be obtained for a small compensation, or on account of any considerations except the mere fact of fitness, will not do. It will result in loss. A generous salary to the fit man would be an investment paying a large dividend to the Commonwealth, in the safety, good order, and remunerative labor that would result, even if only a tithe of the prisoners were radically benefitted.

We have no Utopian visions in respect to the success of such a policy, but only claim the common judgment and foresight of observing, practical men, and, as such, submit our views, not doubting, indeed, but yours will correspond, on a careful examination of the whole subject.

The Warden's wife has continued her philanthropic and self-sacrificing efforts to supply any lack of service to the sick, and instruction of the most ignorant—has superintended the care and enlargement of the library—indited many an epistle for the unlearned, to their friends, and administered in other ways to the necessities of the convicts, which a true womanly heart will find out. This labor of love should not be compelled by a State so well able to care for its institutions as ours.

The usual appropriation for books to replenish the Library, we

judge has been well expended, although the proceeds, in volumes added, has not been adequate to the exigency.

The discipline of this, or any prison, will receive criticism, unintelligent, sinister, selfish, or honorable and fair, as parties may be related or affected; or as they hold different views of the object. Some, holding the doctrine that it should be strictly and severely *punitive*, reprobate any approximation to the humane—the treatment that encourages any remaining latent manhood. Others, believing that both duty and policy require the discipline to be *reformatory as well as punitive*, will disapprove of any other. We are of this class, and therefore if allowed an opinion, are constrained to speak in decided commendation of the discipline here. "*Humanum est errare.*" But if the Warden has erred it has been on the side of humanity. *All*, having the *form* of men, can neither so be made orderly nor better. They are the exceptions, and should be made to realize most intensely and unsparingly that "the way of the transgressor is hard." We are the more inclined to the view we adopt because of two very lamentable facts that are patent to all conversant with this or other prisons at the present day, viz., the youthfulness of the convicts, and the influence which intoxicating drinks has had in involving them in crime,—three-fourths, at least, attributing their present ruin and wretchedness to the temptation and incitements of that. In the name of humanity, and of all that is good, and noble, and true, were it of any avail, would we utter our most solemn protest against legalizing, *at all*, the sale of that, as a beverage, which contributes so largely to fill our prisons and penitentiaries. The increment of young men, some very young, during the last year, and largely from this cause, is truly astounding. By the reformatory method, and the aid a wise spiritual counsellor may afford, we believe a good may be accomplished not easy to estimate.

While we regard the discipline here as comparing favorably with that of the majority of similar institutions, we are satisfied that in financial management its record, for the past four years, is unparalleled.

Confiding in your wisdom and intelligence, your appreciation of the moral and spiritual in man, we shall hope and believe that such counsels may prevail as are manifestly demanded by a true and discriminating economy. In closing this report allow us to testify to the uniform kindness and urbanity of the officers of the prison

in affording us facilities for doing the pittance of work we have felt it incumbent on us to do, and also to the uniform respect and apparent gratitude manifested by those convicts with whom we have had personal conversation. The kindness of these officers is duly reciprocated, as the kind consideration of your honorable body is appreciated.

Respectfully submitted.

J. K. MASON, }
N. M. WOOD, } *Officiating*
T. B. TUPPER, } *Chaplains.*