

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

•
1867-8.



AUGUSTA:

OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1868.

REPORTS

OF THE

WARDEN AND INSPECTORS

OF THE

MAINE STATE PRISON,

AND OF THE

PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

1867.

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1867.

OFFICERS.

WARREN W. RICE, Warden.
AMOS P. WOOD, Deputy Warden.
ASA PERKINS, Clerk.
HOWARD MORTON, Overseer of Carriage Shop.
ALBERT P. PIPER, Assistant do. do.
P. H. COLEMAN, Overseer of Paint Shop.
HENRY J. STEVENS, Overseer of Blacksmith Shop.
JOSEPH H. HARDY, Overseer Shoe Shop.
CHARLES G. CHASE, do. do.
HENRY MAXEY, Assistant Overseer.
EDWIN WEEKS, do.
JAMES H. PIPER, Turnkey.
A. A. NEWBERT, Guard.
CHARLES H. STORER, do.
STEPHEN H. GODDARD, do.
WILLIAM P. BUNKER, do.
ELIAS THOMPSON, do.
JOHN W. FRENCH, Gate Keeper.
JAMES E. STIMPSON, Night Watch.
JOSEPH E. BROWN, do.
CHARLES T. CHASE, Physician.
CLERGYMEN OF THOMASTON, Chaplains.

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

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine :

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with my duty, I have the honor to present the following statement of the affairs of the State Prison for the year ending November 30th, 1867.

The prison has been conducted on the same general system as hitherto, during the time I have been in charge of it. The labor of the convicts is on "State account," and is used in the business of carriage making in its various branches, and in the manufacture of boots and shoes. The Warden purchases the stock for the several departments, and with such assistance as may be necessary, disposes of the manufactured articles. One or more overseers are employed in each of the several shops, who are instructors as well, and the convicts all learn a trade to a greater or less extent, according to their natural tact, or the length of their term of service. Those who remain here as long a term as is required to learn a trade outside the prison, become skillful workmen, and nearly all acquire some knowledge of a trade that may be of use to them after they are discharged from prison. Very few, indeed, come here who are passable workmen at any kind of mechanical business.

The sales of manufactures during the year amount to the sum of \$41,549.35, the net income of which is \$17,788.94, while the running expenses of the prison for the same time amount to \$14,456.15, and the officers' salaries \$10,264.03, making a total expense of \$24,720.18, and showing a balance against the prison of \$6,931.24. I am not very much surprised at the result of this year's operations, for I could not but be aware that the crowded condition of the prison, especially during the winter and spring, together with the confusion and insecurity incident to building to the extent we have during the season, must result unfavorably to manufacturing operations in an institution of this kind. Still, but for the general depression of business and some decline in price of stock on

hand, with the increased cost of most kinds of provisions used in this prison, the deficiency would have been much less.

The whole number of convicts one year ago was 135, and 56 have been received since, making 191, of which twenty-two have been discharged by expiration of sentence; sixteen by pardon, six of which were pardoned by Governor Cony, eight by Governor Chamberlain, and two by the President; two have died; one escaped; and twenty-two have been removed to county jails; leaving 128 in prison to-day. During the winter and spring the number varied from 135 to 141, and as we had but 108 regular cells, we were obliged to fill up the old hospital wing with the balance, putting from three to six into a cell, an experiment one would not be very likely to repeat if it could be avoided. The health and discipline of the prison suffered in consequence, and of course less labor and profit followed. It is, I think, impossible to confine convicts two or more in a room, and at the same time preserve that wholesome discipline and cheerful obedience so necessary, indispensable even, in a prison in order to secure the best results, financially and otherwise.

At the last session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$25,000 was made "for the reconstruction and enlargement of the prison building; for the purchase of dwelling-houses for rent to the subordinate officers, and for the extension of the carriage work-shop, and other necessary repairs and improvements." By advice of the inspectors, I purchased three houses and lots, at a cost of \$4000, which is, I believe, a good investment for the State, as tenements are thus provided for five of the officers, with their families, very near the prison. And I have built an addition to the carriage shop, forty-eight feet long by thirty-three feet wide, two stories high above a stone basement story. This addition was very much needed to make shop room for the increased number of convicts.

The old wing of the prison comprising what has been used for a hospital, guard room, cook room, and punishment cells, has all been removed, and a new wing built, 110 feet long, 47 feet wide, three stories high, and a belfry. It is built of granite and brick, and I believe the work has been faithfully and substantially done. In it is the cookery, prison hall or guard room, Deputy Warden's office, sleeping rooms for guards, and when completed will contain also a hospital and Physician's office, dark solitary cells, and cells and cell room for seventy-two convicts, which added to the 108 cells in the old wing, will make accommodations for 180 in all;

which I believe will be sufficient to meet the wants of the State in this respect for the next twenty years or more.

We have 128 convicts now, and 25 in jails under sentence, making a total of 153 that would have been here to day, were the new cells entirely completed and sufficiently dry to put them in without injury to their health. I hoped to have been able to have so far completed the prison that I should before this have received all who are now under sentence. But the unprecedented amount of stormy weather during the season, has hindered building operations very materially, and increased the expense as well. We shall very soon, however, be able to receive them all.

The amount expended for building the carriage shop, prison, and other repairs and improvements, has been thus far \$25,769.66, to which add \$4000 paid for dwelling-houses, making \$29,769.66 in all; being \$4,769.66 in excess of the appropriation made for the same, and it is estimated that it will cost about \$7000 yet to finish up the new wing and put it in complete order for occupancy throughout. It is very desirable that this should be done in the early part of next season, as in all probability several more cells than have been built will be needed by midsummer if not before, and it will require some time for the work to dry before the cells will be suitable to use after they are built. It will be necessary also to enlarge the blacksmith shop as soon as possible, as more room there is much needed. In the construction and extension of buildings, especially the new wing of the prison, it has been my aim to meet the wants of the prison, in the best and most economical manner, and at the same time to make it secure and convenient to guard and oversee; and, so far as I have gone, I have kept in view the probable future necessities of the State as well as the present.

For the last two years, there has been an unusual number of convicts sentenced to State Prison in this as well as other States. The number in 1866 in this State was ninety-three. This year but sixty-three have been sentenced to this prison, about two-thirds as many as last year. It is a gratifying fact that crime as indicated by the number of convicts sentenced to this prison, has decreased about thirty-one per cent. in this State during the past year; and I am happy to believe that the next year will show a diminution of equal ratio.

In a former report I alluded to what I believed to be a too prevalent practice of sentencing men to State Prison for a term of only

one year. Experience has strengthened me in the views I then entertained, and I repeat in substance what I said in regard to it. Most convicts are here either *because* they are intemperate, or else having no trade and very little if any education, fatherless perhaps, they do not readily see any way to earn an *honest* living. He commits crime, is arrested and convicted, and the Judge, "considering that it is his first offence," gives him "only one year." He comes to prison, feeling that his offence against the laws is but slight, and that he can learn little of value to himself in the time; he cannot so readily give his attention to his business, and is therefore much more likely to violate the rules of the prison and get himself into trouble. He serves his time and goes out into the world with the same stigma attached to his name, as though he had served three years. He has no confidence in himself as a mechanic, and his appetite for drink is only slumbering. He finds few friends to aid or trust him, becomes discouraged, resorts to drink to drown his trouble, and falls. Had he remained here three years, the chances are that in that time he would have so far mastered a trade, that he could obtain constant employment, and having been temperate so long from necessity, his diseased appetite is cured and he is comparatively safe, or at least far less likely to commit crime again, than though he had served here but one year. More than thirty-three per cent. of those received into this prison during the past year have sentences of *less* than two years, one of whom came for the third time, and the average of the fifty-six received, is but two years and nine months. And I would therefore recommend that the law be so changed that convicts could not be sentenced to State Prison for a *less* term than two years.

The "clergymen of Thomaston," Rev. Dr. Wood, Rev. J. K. Mason and Rev. T. B. Tupper, have faithfully performed chaplain services at the prison and as opportunity presented itself, counseled and encouraged the convicts to pursue the path of rectitude both in and out of prison, and Dr. C. T. Chase has continued to perform the duties of Physician with his usual ability and fidelity. Their reports, together with that of the Inspectors, will accompany this, and to which I would refer you for information in regard to the moral and physical condition of the convicts and other information of value relating to the prison.

My views in regard to the appointment of a Chaplain for the prison who should give his whole time for the moral and intellectual improvement of the convicts have undergone no change since

last year, and I believe coincide with the feelings of the officiating clergyman.

I would again tender my obligations to the Governor and Council and Inspectors for their unremitting kindness and assistance; also to the Deputy Warden, and all other officers of the prison, for the fidelity with which they have performed their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. RICE, *Warden.*

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

1866.					
Nov. 30.	For stock and tools on hand,				\$31,026 97
1867.					
Nov. 30.	balance of convicts discharged account,				535 92
	transporting convicts "				361 96
	officers' salaries "				10,264 03
	fuel and lights "				2,102 47
	clothing "				2,170 91
	building and repairs "				29,656 38
	subsistence "				7,905 28
	expense "				3,008 96
					87,032 88

Per contra,

CR.

1867.					
Nov. 30.	By stock and tools on hand,				\$35,243 81
	fees from visitors,				205 25
	balance of shoemaking account,				4,115 40
	carriage department account,				10,767 52
	balance against prison,				36,700 00
					87,032 88

WARREN W. RICE, *Warden.*

KNOX, ss.—December 1st, 1867.

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 November 30th, 1866,	135	Received since July 2d, 1824,	1724
Received since,	56	Discharged on expiration of sen-	
	191	tence,	1100
Discharged on expiration of sen-		Discharged on writ of error,	1
tence,	22	Pardoned,	390
Pardoned,	16	Died,	54
Died,	2	Removed to Insane Hospital,	7
Escaped,	1	Removed to Alfred and Wiscasset	
Removed to jails,	22	jails, sentences commuted,	4
	63	Removed to jails by Warden,	22
Present number Nov. 30th, 1867,	128	Escaped and not retaken,	18
			1596
		Present number,	128

Crimes.

Larceny,	56	Robbery,	6
Burglary,	18	Receiving stolen goods,	3
Murder,	14	Rape,	1
Arson,	3	Assaulting an officer,	3
Assault to kill,	5	Adultery,	2
Assault to ravish,	3	Malicious mischief,	1
Incest,	2	Mayhem,	1
Robbing the mail,	3	False claim for pension,	1
Horse Stealing,	2		
Passing counterfeit money,	1	Aggregate,	128
Manslaughter,	3		

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1867.

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
Somerset,	Atkins, Charles	3	Horse Stealing,	Jan. 4, 1867,	Bangor,	19	1
York,	Avery, James	2	Larceny,	March 23, 1867,	Kennebunk,	19	1
Cumberland,	Allen, Rufus,	4	Receiving stolen goods,	Sept. 11, 1867,	Augusta,	19	1
Penobscot,	Beckett, Robert	6	Larceny,	March 6, 1863,	Ireland,	38	3
Knox,	Blake William D.	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 18, 1863,	Brooksville,	40	1
Aroostook,	Brown, Hiram K.	6	Incest,	Oct. 25, 1865,	New Brunswick,	41	1
Cumberland,	Bonney, George	6	Larceny,	Dec. 26, 1865,	Paris,	21	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
Cumberland,	Bradeen, William H.	1½	Larceny,	Dec. 21, 1866,	Waterboro',	34	3
"	Bowman, George	2	"	Sept. 11, 1867,	Albany, N. Y.,	26	1
York,	Bunk, George	2½	Burglary,	July 10, 1867,	"	17	1
"	Burke, Frank	2½	"	July 10, 1867,	Portland,	21	1
"	Bolo, George	2	Mayhem,	Nov. 21, 1867,	New York,	22	1
Washington,	Brown, Alfred	1	Assault to maim,	Nov. 26, 1867,	North Carolina,	17	1
Piscataquis,	Chase, Albert	3	Larceny,	Oct. 5, 1865,	Sebec,	17	1
Sagadahoc,	Carpenter, George W.	3	"	April 23, 1866,	Phipsburg,	36	2
Franklin,	Doyle Lawrence	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 18, 1864,	Cape Breton,	31	1
York,	Duffy Andrew	5	Larceny,	Oct. 17, 1865,	Ireland,	27	1
Washington,	Downes, John	Life.	Burglary,	Nov. 9, 1865,	No. 10,	22	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
Penobscot,	Dresser, David	1½	Larceny,	Oct. 14, 1867,	Exeter,	34	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
Cumberland,	Eaton George H.	2	"	Jan. 14, 1867,	Brunswick,	20	1
Kennebec,	Furbush, Zachary T.	4	"	May 21, 1867,	Augusta,	19	1
York,	Flinn, William	2½	Burglary,	July 10, 1867,	Portland,	20	1

U. S. Court,	Floyd, Jesse L.	1½	False claim for pension,	Oct. 17, 1867,	Surry,	54	1
Androscoggin,	Griffin, Patrick	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 17, 1862,	Ireland,	40	1
Oxford,	Gilman, Ephraim	do	"	Aug. 27, 1863,	Denmark,	25	1
York,	Gray, Fairfield	5	Assault to ravish,	Oct. 12, 1864,	Berwick,	15	1
Kennebec,	Gallagher, John	7	Robbery,	Jan. 13, 1866,	Boston,	22	1
Cumberland,	Green, John	6	Burglary,	April 4, 1866,	Cincinnati,	26	1
Androscoggin,	Godwin, Orrin M.	1½	Larceny,	Oct. 9, 1866,	Bethel,	23	1
York,	Green, Jonas	1½	Assaulting an officer,	March 23, 1866,	Kennebunk,	33	1
Franklin,	Gilley Samuel M.	2	Burglary,	May 25, 1867,	Augusta,	19	1
Somerset,	Hayes, John	2	Larceny,	Jan. 13, 1866,	St. Marys,	27	1
Cumberland,	Harper, John	4	"	Aug. 30, 1866,	Boston,	23	1
Hancock,	Higgins, Isaac C.	4	Assault to ravish,	Nov. 15, 1866,	England,	16	1
Penobscot,	Hanley, Henry	1½	Larceny,	March 12, 1867,	"	21	1
Cumberland,	Ham, George C.	7	Assault to kill,	March 23, 1867,	Brunswick,	30	1
Androscoggin,	Harris, Clifton	To be hanged.	Murder,	Aug. 1, 1867,	Virginia,	19	1
Penobscot,	Hinds William H.	1	Larceny,	Oct. 14, 1867,	Milltown,	22	1
York,	Huff, Joseph L.	3	"	Nov. 21, 1867,	Kennebunkport,	22	1
Cumberland,	Howard Alonzo B.	3	"	Sept. 11, 1867,	Portland,	22	1
"	Jordan, Barney	Life.	Burglary,	March 8, 1857,	Ireland,	19	1
"	Jefferds, John	2	Larceny,	Aug. 30, 1866,	Portland,	18	1
Androscoggin,	Jaques, George	1	Receiving stolen goods,	Sept. 11, 1867,	England,	30	1
Kennebec,	Knight, George	To be hanged.	Murder,	Sept. 24, 1857,	Poland,	40	1
Cumberland,	Knowlton, Hosea	4	Larceny,	Feb. 16, 1865,	Appleton,	35	4
York,	Keenan, Charles H.	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 2, 1867,	Louisiana,	25	1
Penobscot,	Littlefield, Rufus	Life.	Rape,	Feb. 11, 1862,	Kennebunk,	39	2
Cumberland,	Litchfield, Vincent	10	incest,	March 11, 1862,	Lewiston,	43	1
York,	Lamb, Joseph W.	6	Arson,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Windham,	28	1
Cumberland,	Leavett, Charles	2½	Burglary,	July 10, 1867,	Lowell,	19	1
Androscoggin,	Lawrence, John	2	Larceny,	Sept. 11, 1867,	Boston,	20	1
Oxford,	Larraboe Rufus L.	2	Malicious mischief,	Nov. 13, 1867,	Danville,	28	1
Aroostook,	Lowell, Lyman S.	2	Larceny,	Nov. 21, 1867,	Hiram,	19	1
U. S. Court,	Mathews, James	To be hanged.	Murder,	Aug. 9, 1834,	Virginia,	54	1
Penobscot,	Martin, George	10	Robbing the mail,	June 26, 1863,	New York,	27	1
Cumberland,	Murphy, Thomas	20	Robbery,	Sept. 4, 1865,	Ireland,	27	1
Somerset,	Macken, George	2	Larceny,	Jan. 2, 1866,	England,	25	1
Lincoln,	Martin, Elbridge G.	5	Arson,	Jan. 13, 1866,	Canaan,	28	1
Androscoggin,	Mink, John H.	6	Larceny,	Jan. 17, 1866,	Waldoboro',	25	1
Cumberland,	McCarty, Thomas	5	"	Feb. 17, 1866,	Ireland,	28	1
	Miller, Charles H.	2	Adultery,	Aug. 30, 1866,	Sweden,	28	2

Convicts in the State Prison, November 30, 1867, (Continued.)

County.	Names.	Sentence—Yrs.	Crimes.	When Committed.	Place of Birth.	Age.	No. Com.
Cumberland,	Mulligan, Thomas	3	Larceny,	Aug. 30, 1866,	Ireland,	41	2
Androscoggin,	Mullins, William	2	Burglary,	Oct. 9, 1866,	England,	17	1
Penobscot,	McMullen John	1	Larceny,	March 12, 1867,	"	30	1
Washington,	Miars, Daniel H.	1½	"	May 27, 1867,	Lubec,	27	1
"	Mackie, Thomas	5	Burglary,	Nov. 26, 1867,	Nova Scotia,	27	1
Cumberland,	McKanse, William	1	Adultery,	Sept. 11, 1867,	Alabama,	34	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
Somerset,	Newmarch, Joseph D.	2	Larceny,	Nov. 16, 1867,	Newburyport,	34	1
York,	Oates, James	1	Burglary,	July 10, 1867,	Biddeford,	21	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
Cumberland,	Pollard, Joseph H.	7	Larceny,	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,	Waterboro',	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
Cumberland,	Roach, Edward	2	Passing counterfeit mon-	Jan. 2, 1866,	Boston,	26	1
"	Robb, John	4	Larceny,	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.	2½	Burglary,	Nov. 10, 1866,	Liberty,	17	1
Cumberland,	Russell, Joseph E.	3	Receiving stolen goods,	Sept. 11, 1867,	Portland,	22	1
"	Rowe, John	1	Assault to kill,	Sept. 11, 1867,	Philadelphia,	52	1
Somerset,	Ranco, Thomas	12	Burglary,	Nov. 16, 1867,	Fairfield,	21	1
Penobscot,	Ramsdell, William H.	3	Larceny,	Feb. 27, 1865,	Wescott,	24	1
York,	Smith, William B.	To be hanged.	Murder,	Feb. 11, 1855,	Hyde Park, Vt.,	24	1
U. S. Court,	Sargent, Andrew	10	Robbing the mail,	June 30, 1862,	Wells,	24	1
Penobscot,	Sullivan, Patrick	5	Larceny,	Sept. 4, 1865,	Chelsea,	23	1
Cumberland,	Stoddard, George	5	"	Sept. 5, 1866,	Boyleston,	23	1

Penobscot,	Sears, John	2	Larceny,	Sept. 15, 1866,	St. John,	17	1
Washington,	Stevens, John	2	“	Nov. 5, 1866,	England,	29	1
Kennebec,	Shea, Joseph A.	3	Assault to rob,	Jan. 5, 1867,	Pittston,	23	1
Penobscot,	Stevens, John	2	Larceny,	March 12, 1867,	England,	39	1
“	Shaw, Dennis	2	“	March 12, 1867,	Bangor,	27	1
Cumberland,	Stephenson, William H.	10	“	March 23, 1867,	Portland,	33	4
York,	Swett, Jane M.	6	Manslaughter,	March 23, 1867,	Saco,	49	1
Penobscot,	Stewart, Charles	1½	Larceny,	Oct. 14, 1867,	St. John,	25	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
Washington,	Tracy, Thomas	15	Robbery,	Feb. 6, 1866,	England,	21	1
Lincoln,	Taylor, Solomon D.	2	Larceny,	May 11, 1866,	Mercer,	20	1
Sagadahoc,	Talbot, John D.	3	“	April 17, 1867,	Massachusetts,	27	1
Kennebec,	Willia, William S.	10	Arson,	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	“	March 8, 1866,	Roxbury,	25	1
“	Willis, William	5	“	Sept. 16, 1866,	Belfast,	27	1
“	Willy, Llewellyn	3	“	March 12, 1867,	Corinna,	27	1
York,	Welch, Leonard	1	Assaulting an officer,	March 23, 1867,	Kennebunk,	24	1
“	Wilkinson, Charles	Life.	Murder,	March 23, 1867,	Sanford,	21	1
Penobscot,	Williams Charles	9	Larceny,	March 8, 1866,	Pennsylvania,	22	1
“	Young, Archer	6	“	Sept. 14, 1865,	Quebec,	18	1
Androscoggin,	York, George H.	3	Horse Stealing,	Nov. 13, 1867,	Gilead,	16	1

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

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

The Inspectors of the Maine State Prison, in compliance with the statute requisition, would respectfully submit the following Report for the year ending November 30th, 1867.

The management and Financial Operations during the year,
Have been characterized by the same energy and fidelity on the part of the Warden that have made his administration so successful.

Notwithstanding this we regret to state that the total earnings of the prison have not been equal to the expenditures, including officers' salaries, by the sum of six thousand nine hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-four cents, (\$6,931.24,) a thing that has not occurred before since Mr. Rice entered upon the duties of his office.

The reasons for this are many and obvious. They are as follows:

1st. Increased cares and labors of the Warden in connection with the enlargement of the prison buildings. This work has been extensive, and has made such draughts upon his time and attention, that it was impossible for him to devote himself so exclusively to the other affairs of the prison as formerly.

2d. The want of adequate shop room to accommodate the increased number of prisoners compelling many of them to labor at a great disadvantage. This has been partially remedied by the enlargement of one of the principal work rooms.

3d. The diseased and consequently disabled condition of many of the convicts admitted during the year, who brought with them a most loathsome disorder.

4th. The constant hope of the prisoners, that, by taking advantage of the situation consequent upon the demolition of the old prison building, the distractions attendant upon the process of reconstruction and the partially unprotected state of things on that

side of the yard where this work was going on, they might effect their escape. This was attempted on different occasions, on some of which several of the prisoners did actually elude the vigilance of the officers and got beyond the precincts of the prison only to be retaken, however, in every case save one. With this expectation in their minds, it was not possible to get the same amount of labor out of them which they would have performed under other circumstances.

5th. The advanced price of most of the articles required in the subsistence department such as beef, flour, meal, potatoes, and more particularly peas and beans.

6th. The addition of an extra guard at a salary of four hundred dollars, (\$400,) and an increase in the salaries of the officers, excepting the Warden and Deputy of about one hundred dollars (\$100) each, amounting in all to about eighteen hundred dollars, (\$1800.) This advance of salaries was necessary on account of the continued high prices of the means of living, and the importance of retaining a corps of efficient officers.

7th. The general stagnation of business. We are still confident that under ordinary circumstances and business good, the earnings of the prison will be sufficient to pay its expenses.

The enlargement of the Prison,

To which allusion has been made, was undertaken in accordance with the provision made by the last Legislature, and has been prosecuted with vigor and approaches completion. It was not possible to finish it entirely before winter set in. The plans for this enlargement are admirably adapted to the purposes for which the appropriation was made. The work upon it has been well done and its completion will reflect credit upon the State.

The appropriation for the enlargement of the prison and work shop and the purchase of dwelling-houses for the use of the officers, was twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000.) It has been necessary to expend already twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$29,769.66,) leaving a deficit of four thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$4,769.66.)

The Discipline of the Prison,

Owing to the irregular state of things resulting from the work of enlargement and the want of proper accommodation for the

prisoners, could not be maintained as perfectly as it might have been and most assuredly should be under other circumstances.

Appropriations

Will be necessary during the coming session of the Legislature as follows :

To cover the deficit between last year's appropriation,	
and the amount expended for building purposes,	\$4,769 66
To complete the work already begun,	7,000 00
To cover the deficit in current expenses as explained	
before,	6,931 24
To increase the working capital of the institution, about	6,000 00
Making a total in round numbers of \$25,000.00.	

The estimated expenses of the prison for the year 1868 are as follows :

Expense account,	\$1,200 00
Clothing,	2,000 00
Fuel and lights,	2,000 00
Subsistence,	7,000 00
Convicts discharged,	500 00
Transporting convicts,	350 00
Officers' salaries,	11,550 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,600 00
Probable income,	24,600 00

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

Statement of Net Profits and Expenditures in the different Departments from Nov. 30, 1866, to Nov. 30, 1867.

		SHOEMAKING.		
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	\$4,932 28	
		For purchased since,	10,248 08	
1867.				\$15,180 36
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	4,103 92	
		By amount of sales,	14,383 48	
				18,467 40
		Net gain,		3,287 04
CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.				
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	17,418 78	
		For purchased since,	16,418 35	
1867.				33,837 14
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	20,947 92	
		Amount of sales,	27,185 87	
				48,133 79
		Net gain,		14,296 65
FEES FROM VISITORS.				
1867.				
Nov. 30.	CR.	By balance of account,	205 25	
		Amount received,		205 25
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.				
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	3,515 17	
		For purchased since,	3,448 60	
1867.				6,963 77
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	4,377 84	
		By amount of sales,	439 64	
				4,817 48
		Amount expended,		2,146 29
CLOTHING.				
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	2,264 85	
		For purchased since,	2,753 53	
1867.				5,018 38
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	2,720 35	
		Amount of sales,	582 62	
				3,302 97
		Amount expended,		1,715 41

Statement, (Continued.)

		FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	\$799 10	
		For purchased since,	2,243 72	
1867.				\$3,042 82
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	937 30	
		By amount of sales,	141 25	1,078 55
		Amount expended,		1,964 27
—				
SUBSISTENCE.				
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	1,593 50	
		For purchased since,	9,369 62	
1867.				10,963 12
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	1,766 48	
		By amount of sales,	1,464 34	3,230 82
		Amount expended,		7,732 30
—				
BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.				
1866.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	113 28	
		For purchased since,	29,886 66	
1867.				29,999 94
Nov. 30.	CR.	By amount of sales,	230 28	230 28
		Amount expended,		29,769 66
—				
CONVICTS DISCHARGED.				
1867.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For balance of account,	535 92	
		Amount expended,		535 92
—				
TRANSPORTING CONVICTS.				
1867.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For balance of account,	361 96	
		Amount expended,		361 96
—				
OFFICERS' SALARIES.				
1867.				
Nov. 30.	DR.	For balance of account,	10,264 03	
		Amount expended,		10,264 03

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with custom as medical officer of this institution, I submit the following Report:

As in my last report, I have the satisfaction of again noticing a remarkable exemption of the convicts from acute diseases. There has been no case, during the year, of typhoid fever, or other acute disease, excepting pneumonia, of which there has been but one case.

As in previous years, many of the convicts committed during the current year, are victims of syphilitic disease in its various forms. In many cases unfitting the convict for continued labor, and in some cases developing disease, of which there were congenital germs.

Of such was the case of Wm. Macken, who died of consumption within the year. Also James Howe, who died of kidney disease. These are the only deaths of convicts during the current year.

Hygiene receives the attention its importance demands. The clothing of the convicts being well adapted to the various seasons, and whenever any peculiar constitutional susceptibility (as rheumatism) requires a modification of the kind of labor, or character of clothing, the suggestions from me upon these points, are readily adopted by the Warden.

The food is well prepared, and from material of good quality. Bathing is recommended, and a large proportion of the convicts avail themselves of the facilities afforded for that purpose.

Of chronic disease, there are several cases, the most grave of which is that of James Mathews, suffering from organic disease of the stomach, which has been upon him for years. He will survive but a few weeks.

The labor of the medical officer of institutions like this, is made up not in the treatment of acute disease, or in that of marked

chronic disease, for these make up a small proportion of the complainings brought to his notice, but in the careful examinations of the ailments, sometimes real, yet generally much magnified by the convict, in the expectation of being relieved from a labor for which he feels he receives no equivalent. In this the dismissing of a case without full consideration, may result in being unjust to the convict on the one hand, or carelessness as to the interest of the State, entitled to all service the convict is able to perform.

Those of the convicts who have been in the army, have learned somewhat of the art malingering. It is of course the duty of the medical officer to thwart such schemes. Yet as it often is impracticable to enforce discipline with delinquents in prison, with the same rigor sanctioned in military organizations, a change in the manner of giving out medicines in this institution is suggested, as the most effectual means of suppressing this practice. It has ever been the practice here to place medicine in the hands of the patients, thereby leaving the taking of medicines a matter of uncertainty. Upon reflection it will readily occur to you, that there are many diseases, the feigning of which may easily be carried to quite an extent, without any inconvenience to the culprit, if it is left optional with him whether or no he takes the remedies prescribed. Should the overseer have the imprudence to give to the convict, whom the medical officer had declared to be malingering, the expression of his sympathy (and such has occurred) the effect is disturbing. This state of things may be quite entirely averted, by making it the duty of an officer to administer each and every dose of medicine prescribed. This would do away with the practice of feigning chronic complaints, such as rheumatism, chronic bowel troubles, and many diseases of like, latent nature, for the purpose of being excused from labor, and with the intention of throwing away whatever remedies might be prescribed.

It is a pleasure to testify to a continuance of the energy and devotion to duty, which has been so characteristic of the administration of the present Warden in former years.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. T. CHASE,

Physician to Maine State Prison.

November 30, 1867.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine :

GENTLEMEN :—In making the annual reports of the two years preceding that about to close, we have felt it incumbent on us to recommend and urge the appointment of a suitable man as Chaplain, at the earliest practicable day. Our conviction of the importance of such action is only deepened by another year's experience and observation. We have only been reconciled to the delay in view of the fact that the insecure state of things incident to remodelling and enlarging the prison would have interfered with his work. In a few months no such consideration will exist, and we most respectfully and earnestly commend to you the views presented in the last report.

As provided by the statute the several clergymen of Thomaston have performed regular chapel services in rotation throughout the year. The hour of service has been half past ten A. M., during one-half the year, and nine A. M. the other half. This afforded good time for an hour's instruction thereafter of the more ignorant of the convicts, in reading, and some other branches of education important to their present and future welfare. The attendance and demeanor of the convicts have been usually good. Some have resolved on radical amendment for the future. Others remain hard and wretched. The weak and wicked sides of humanity are largely illustrated here, both in the increasing numbers and youthfulness of the convicts.

Of the spiritual condition of the two deceased during the year, very little can be confidently said, except that they were affectionately pointed and commended to the compassionate and forgiving Father. One of them expressed penitence and hope of pardon.

Many have been conversed with, and the sick occasionally visited and prayed with ; but, as in other years, very little has been done for these miserable men compared with what might be, and

what not only their interest, but the public interest demand should be. A discreet and earnest presentation of the truths of the Gospel at the Sabbath service, is about all the hopeful work we can do for them ; and this, we are sure, fails of much of its efficiency for the want of other and careful personal intercourse and work.

The library has received nearly its usual increment, and is read by many of the convicts. The usual appropriation will be needed to purchase new books, and supply the wear and destruction that are inevitable.

We still retain our confidence in the Warden, and in his principles of discipline, and testify to the obliging consideration we have received at the hands of all the officers, while endeavoring to discharge our several duties in connection with the institution.

Hoping that at the close of another year a report may be laid before your honorable body more creditable to both the humanity and christianity of our commonwealth, the above is most respectfully submitted in behalf of the clergymen officiating as chaplains.

J. K. MASON.

Thomaston, Nov. 30, 1867.