

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF VARIOUS

PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1868-9.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1869.

REPORTS

OF THE

WARDEN AND INSPECTORS

OF THE

MAINE STATE PRISON,

AND OF THE

PHYSICIAN AND CHAPLAIN.

1868

PUBLISHED AGREEABLY TO A RESOLVE APPROVED FEBRUARY 23, 1865.

AUGUSTA:

OWEN & NASH, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1868.

OFFICERS.

WARREN W. RICE, Warden.
ELBRIDGE BURTON, Deputy Warden.
ASA PERKINS, Clerk.
WILLIAM G. RICE, Commissary.
HOWARD MORTON, Overseer of Carriage Shop.
AUGUSTUS ALDEN, } Assistant do do
ALBERT P. PIPER, }
P. H. COLEMAN, Overseer of Paint Shop.
H. J. STEVENS, Overseer of Blacksmith Shop.
CHARLES G. CHASE, Overseer of Shoe Shop.
THOMAS F. PHINNEY, Assistant do do
L. M. SARGENT, Assistant Overseer.
WILLIAM P. BUNKER, Guard.
A. A. NEWBERT, do
JOHN M. STORER, do
LYSANDER BURTON, do
CHARLES PALMER, do
ELIAS THOMPSON, do
JAMES E. STIMPSON, Night Watch.
HENRY A. WILLIS, do
JOHN F. BURTON, do
JESSE W. PEABODY, Gate Keeper.
CHARLES T. CHASE, Physician.
CLERGYMEN OF THOMASTON, Chaplains.
HENRY C. MARDEN, Salesman.

WILLIAM WILSON, } Inspectors.
RUFUS PRINCE, }

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine :

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit herewith my Sixth Annual Report of the affairs of the Maine State Prison.

It affords me pleasure to be able to say that the year has passed without serious accident or disturbance of any kind, and that with few exceptions, good order, industry, and a disposition to submit cheerfully to the rules of the prison, have prevailed.

The number of convicts in prison at the beginning of the year was 128, and 53 have been committed since, and 15 returned from jails, making 196 ; of whom, 29 have been discharged by expiration of sentence, 21 by remission of sentence, and five have died ; leaving 141 here at the close. The highest number at any one time during the year, was 152, the lowest 122, average 138. But 48 have been sentenced to this prison during the year, against 63 in 1867 and 93 in 1866 ; indicating that crime, in this state, has continued to decrease as I predicted in my last report. I do not, however, look for any further improvement in that direction, until some plan can be devised and carried into execution, that will prevent, in a measure at least, the traffic in intoxicating drinks, which is either the direct or indirect cause of the crimes committed by seven-eighths of the inmates of this prison.

HEALTH.

At the present time, the general health of the prison is remarkably good, and we have had *no fevers* for the year. During the winter and spring we had a few cases of measles, and there have been some chronic cases that have taxed the patience of the prison Physician, who has treated them with much skill and success. His report accompanying this, contains valuable information that will be read with interest.

With a total population of 196, we have had five deaths, as follows:

Names.	Age.	Crimes.	Sentence.	Cause.	Time served.
James Mathews,	68	Murder,	To be hanged,	Cancer of stomach,	13 years 4 mos.
David Dresser,	35	Larceny,	1½ years,	Consumption.	7 months.
Abram Barreo,	22	Burglary,	2 years,	"	2 years.
George H. York,	17	Horse stealing,	3 years,	"	6½ months.
Geo. W. Jones,	31	Arson,	To be hanged,	"	1 year 3½ mos.

It will be observed that four of the deaths were caused by consumption, confirmed in three cases before the sufferers were committed to this prison.

CAPITAL SENTENCES.

There are thirteen convicts here under sentence of death as follows:

Names.	County.	Crime.	Sentence.	When committed.	Age.
Thomas Thorn,	Cumberland,	Murder,	Death,	May 17, 1843,	19
William B. Smith,	York,	"	"	Feb. 11, 1855,	24
George Knight,	Androscoggin,	"	"	Sept. 24, 1857,	40
Joel C. Preble,	"	"	"	Oct. 22, 1861,	29
Charles Sweetsir,	Cumberland,	Arson,	"	Aug. 27, 1861,	32
Patrick Griffin,	Androscoggin,	Murder,	"	May 17, 1862,	40
William D. Blake,	Knox,	"	"	May 18, 1863,	40
Lawrence Doyle,	Franklin,	"	"	May 18, 1864,	31
Samuel Richardson,	"	"	"	May 18, 1864,	54
Ephraim Gilman,	Oxford,	"	"	Aug. 27, 1863,	25
Charles H. Keenan,	Cumberland,	"	"	May 2, 1867,	25
Clifton Harris,	Androscoggin,	"	"	Aug. 1, 1867,	19
Levi Jack,	Penobscot,	Arson,	"	Sept. 9, 1868,	31

With the exceptions of Clifton Harris and Levi Jack, these convicts are all employed in the shops or yard, and are treated in very respect precisely as those under sentence for a term of years; and I may say that they conduct themselves with propriety almost universally, as is proved by the fact of the records showing that but two of the thirteen have ever been subjected to punishment during the whole term of their imprisonment here, and one of the two has been punished but once, and the other is far from being one of the worst behaved convicts in prison.

PARDONS.

Twenty-one have been discharged by pardon during the year, nineteen by the Governor and two by the President, as follows:

Pardoned since November 30, 1867.

Names.	County.	Crimes.	Sentence.	When Pardoned.	Time served.
William Newman,	Penobscot,	Robbery,	4 years,	Dec. 18, 1867,	2 years 7½ months,
Zachary T. Furbush,	Kennebec,	Larceny,	4 "	Dec. 7, 1867,	6½ "
Jesse L. Floyd,	U. S. Court,	False pension claim,	1½ "	Dec. 13, 1867,	2 "
Fairfield Gray,	York,	Assault to ravish,	5 "	Dec. 31, 1867,	3 years 2½ "
Mary Elliot,	Washington,	Murder,	To be hanged,	Dec. 31, 1867,	3 " 2½ "
Samuel M. Gilley,	Franklin,	Burglary,	2 years,	Feb. 8, 1868,	8½ "
Joseph H. Pollard,	Cumberland,	Larceny,	7 "	Feb. 18, 1868,	2 years 2 "
Albert Chase,	Piscataquis,	"	3 "	March 25, 1868,	2 " 6 "
John Gallagher,	Kennebec,	Robbery,	7 "	March 30, 1868,	2 " 2½ "
John West,	"	"	7 "	March 30, 1868,	2 " 2½ "
Charles Atkins,	Somerset,	Larceny,	3 "	June 17, 1868,	1 year 5½ "
Jesse D. Webber,	Sagadahoc,	Rape,	Life,	June 17, 1868,	1 " 9½ "
Charles H. Miller,	Cumberland,	Adultery,	2 years,	June 18, 1868,	1 " 9½ "
Joseph W. Lamb,	"	Arson,	6 "	June 18, 1868,	4 years 9½ "
Albert Nichols,	Somerset,	Larceny,	2 "	June 18, 1868,	1 year 8 "
Thomas Fitzgerald,	U. S. Court,	Assault to kill,	1 "	June 18, 1868,	6 "
Frank L. Pinkham,	Cumberland,	Larceny,	3 "	June 19, 1868,	1 " 9½ "
William H. Hinds,	Penobscot,	"	1 "	Aug. 13, 1868,	10 "
Daniel H. Miars,	Washington,	"	1½ "	Aug. 13, 1868,	1 " 2½ "
Joseph A. Shea,	Kennebec,	Assault to rob,	3 "	Aug. 13, 1868,	1 " 7½ "
Charles Leavitt,	York,	Burglary,	2½ "	Aug. 13, 1868,	1 " 1 "

This is the largest number of pardons granted in any one year, during the five and one-half years I have been in charge of the prison, and much larger in proportion to the average number of convicts in prison than have ever been granted in any other state, showing that the Executive has erred on the side of humanity, if at all. It may be proper to remark, that in several cases, as is shown by this table, the sentences were reduced but a few weeks or months by the pardon which was granted for meritorious conduct *in prison*. In Massachusetts last year, with an average number of convicts nearly four times as large as we have, only fourteen were pardoned.

Since June, 1863, ninety in all have been discharged from this prison by pardon, and of the number, only two have returned here as convicts.

The pardoning power is very properly lodged with the Governor and Council, and may be used to affect the discipline of the prison very materially, and I may be allowed to suggest, that except in cases of extreme hardship, or when new evidence is discovered casting a doubt of the guilt of the convict, a rule might be adopted with good results, that no convict shall be granted a pardon, until he has served in prison at least two years, nor within one year after he has been punished for violation of the rules of the prison.

DISCIPLINE.

To enforce the necessary discipline in this prison, it is sometimes found necessary to punish by solitary confinement in a cell without bed, and diet of bread and water, and occasionally, for the second or more serious offences, in a *dark* cell; and the convict understands that he loses the time he is in punishment, and also the deduction from his sentence, that he would be entitled to for one month of good behavior. Comparatively few cases will occur when it will be necessary to resort to punishment, provided the officer in charge is well adapted to the responsible position he is entrusted with. He should be a man capable of controlling his temper and governing *himself* under all circumstances, avoiding all familiarity, and discharging his duties faithfully, firmly, and without *ostentation*. If on the other hand he is irritable, vacillating, or in any way unreliable, disorder, confusion, and frequent punishments will prevail wherever he has control.

I am glad to be able to say that a greater degree of harmony

and efficiency exists among the subordinate officers at the present time, than at any time since I took charge of the prison ; consequently, the discipline is better and more easily enforced.

Some people think that the inmates of this prison are treated too well, so that there is more danger of their committing crimes to bring them back. I have only to reply to such by simply stating the fact that out of 236 I have discharged during my connection with the prison, only eight have returned as convicts.

FINANCES.

It will be seen by statement accompanying, that the sales of manufactures during the year, amount to \$52,915.84, and the net income \$22,215.76. The running expenses for the same time amount to \$13, 010.40, and the officers, salaries \$11,700.05 ; making a total expense of \$24,710.45 ; showing a balance against the prison of \$2,496.69. The sales are greater by \$11,346.49 than last year, and the net income \$4,426.82 more, while the expenses are a trifle less.

If the business of manufacturing here is to be continued on state account as at present, it will be necessary to provide a much larger amount of capital to do business with than we have now, as it is impossible with the capital we have, to purchase stock and supplies to advantage, and provide the shops at all times with a sufficient amount of material for manufacturing purposes.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Work on the new wing of the prison, which was not finished last year, was resumed in the spring, the balance of the cells built and the whole wing completed with the exception of the railings and gratings which are now being put up, and some joiner work to be done the coming winter. The work proves to have been well done, and the arrangement as convenient as was anticipated. The accommodations of the whole prison are sufficient now for about 180 convicts, which is a larger number than will probably be here at any one time within the next quarter of a century.

The blacksmith shop has also been extended twenty feet in length, a new wood-shed built, and some considerable repairs made upon the dwelling houses and other buildings. It will be necessary to erect a building in the yard for a carriage repository and storehouse, as the building now rented for that purpose is not

of sufficient capacity to hold all the carriages we must of necessity find shelter for, during some portion of the year. Provision must also be made for building some kind of a fence on the street, as the old one is so poor as to be past repairing.

FIRE.

On the night of the 4th of September, the wood-shed connected with the Warden's house took fire and was burned down. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, who designed the destruction of the house, and perhaps the prison itself. But the exertions of the two fire companies of the town, who were promptly on the ground, together with the efforts of the citizens, confined the flames to the shed, and thus prevented a most disastrous conflagration. The scarcity of water, and consequent danger of great loss to the state, admonishes us that no adequate provision is made for a supply of water, nor for the security of the convicts, should it be found necessary to remove them in case of fire.

With the approval of the Inspectors, I appointed an outside night-watch, believing one necessary to protect the large amount of property here, belonging to the state, and provision should be made for building two or more large reservoirs without delay.

REMARKS.

I am tempted to repeat what I said in my last report in regard to the *habit* our Courts have of sentencing men to the state prison, for a term of but *one* year. The reports of other prisons in the New England States, show that the sentences to them are much longer than they average in this prison, and comparatively very few for one to two years only.

Of the 49 committed for a term of years to this prison during the past year, 31, or 63 per cent. had but two years or less, while in Massachusetts, in 1867, but 28 per cent. had only two years and under. Now I am not in favor of extraordinary sentences, and think that sentences for a term less than life, should rarely exceed five years, and that life sentences should be restricted to capital offences, still I believe it mistaken sympathy, as well as mistaken policy, that sends a convict to this prison under a sentence of less than *three* years. Less time than that, is not long enough to make him master of a trade, or to wean him from the habits and haunts that made him a criminal. A sentence of but one year attaches

disgrace to a man, but it neither reforms him nor protects society, only from his depredations, during his term of service ; at the termination of which, he goes out little better prepared to earn an honest living, or to resist temptation to commit crime, than before.

Chaplain services have been held in the chapel every sabbath as heretofore, by the "Clergymen of Thomaston," whose words of instruction, admonition and encouragement, have been listened to attentively, and I trust with some good results. Aside from that, and the use of the library school books, which each convict is furnished with if he desires them, very little has been done for their moral and intellectual improvement. I think there should be some provision made for the instruction of the younger portion at least, of those sent here, and believe that much good might be accomplished, for a trifling expense.

CONCLUSION.

I would again express the many obligations I am under to the Honorable Governor and Council, and Inspectors, for valuable assistance, also to the Deputy Warden, Elbridge Burton, Esq., and all other officers of the prison, for the faithful and cheerful manner each one has discharged his duty.

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN W. RICE, *Warden.*

Thomaston, Dec. 1, 1868.

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

1868.				
Nov. 30.	For stock and tools on hand Nov. 30, 1867,			\$35,043 81
	balance of convicts discharged account,			661 19
	transporting convicts "			370 45
	fuel and lights "			1,702 49
	clothing "			1,804 39
	expense "			953 86
	subsistence "			6,711 02
	officers' salaries "			11,700 05
	building and repair "			11,409 30
				\$70,356 56

Per contra.

CR.

1868.				
Nov. 30.	By stock and tools on hand,			\$39,136 05
	balance of fees from visitors' account,			216 50
	shoemaking "			2,088 15
	carriage department "			15,303 14
	balance against prison,			13,612 72
				\$70,356 56

WARREN W. RICE, *Warden.*

KNOX, ss.—December 10, 1868.

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.

Convicts.

Number of convicts Nov. 30, 1867,	128	Received since July 2d, 1824,	1777
Received since,	53	Discharged on expiration of sen-	
Recommitted from jails,	15	tence,	1129
	196	Discharged on writ of error,	1
		Pardoned,	411
Discharged on expiration of sen-	29	Died,	59
tence,		Removed to Insane Hospital,	7
Pardoned,	21	do. sentences commuted to	
Died,	5	jails,	4
	55	Discharged and escaped from jails	
		to which they had been removed	
		by Warden in 1866,	7
		Escaped and not retaken,	18
			1636
Present number Nov. 30, 1868,	141	Present number,	141

Crimes.

Larceny,	73	Manslaughter,	3
Burglary,	20	Robbery,	3
Murder,	12	Receiving stolen goods,	3
Arson,	6	Rape,	2
Assault to kill,	4	Adultery,	2
Assault to ravish,	1	Malicious mischief,	1
Incest,	2	Mayhem,	1
Robbing the mail,	3	False claim for pension,	2
Scuttling a vessel,	1		
Polygamy,	1	Aggregate,	141
Obstructing a railroad,	1		

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1868.

12

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
York,	Avery, James	2	Larceny,	March 23, 1867,	Kennebunk,	19	1
Cumberland,	Allen, Rufus	4	Receiving stolen goods.	Sept. 11, 1867,	Augusta,	19	1
York,	Allen, Samuel	1	Larceny,	March 28, 1868,	N. Berwick,	24	1
Penobscot,	Braislin, Andrew	5	"	Sept. 16, 1866	Winterport,	20	1
Knox,	Blake, William D.	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 18, 1863,	Brookville,	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
Washington,	Bell, Andrew	5	Manslaughter,	May 14, 1866,	Eastport,	21	1
Cumberland,	Bowman, George	2	Larceny,	Sept. 11, 1867,	Albany,	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
Sagadahoc,	Bartlett, David	15	Larceny,	Jan. 9, 1868,	Philadelphia,	49	1
Aroostook,	Boyd, Robert	1	"	May 4, 1868,	England,	24	1
Franklin,	Billings, Lot Alfred	Life.	Arson,	Oct. 28, 1868,	Connecticut,	19	1
Kennebec,	Crawford, Robert	5	Burglary,	Jan. 13, 1866,	Scotland,	25	1
Sagadahoc,	Carpenter, George W.	3	Larceny,	April 23, 1866,	Phipsburg,	36	2
Penobscot,	Crosby, George, (colored)	2	"	March 28, 1868,	New Orleans,	16	1
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
Cumberland,	Drown, Lydia	1	Adultery,	Aug. 27, 1868,	Westbrook,	39	1
Penobscot,	Dunn, Michael	4	Receiving stolen goods,	March 8, 1866,	Bangor,	25	1
Hancock,	Elwell, John B.	5	Larceny,	Nov. 15, 1866	Brooks,	23	1
Cumberland,	Eaton, George H.	2	"	Jan. 14, 1867,	Brunswick,	20	1
York,	Flinn, William	2½	Burglary,	July 10, 1867,	Portland,	20	1
Cumberland,	Fitzgerald, Michael	1½	Larceny,	Feb. 8, 1868,	Ireland,	16	1
York,	Floyd, John W.	3	Burglary,	March 28, 1868,	Saco,	18	1
Penobscot,	French, Edgar	2	Larceny,	Sept. 9, 1868,	Orrington,	18	1
Androscoggin,	Griffin, Patrick	To be hanged.	Murder,	May 17, 1862,	Ireland,	40	1

STATE PRISON.

Oxford,	Gilman, Ephraim	To be hanged.	Murder,	Aug. 27, 1863,	Denmark,	25	1
Cumberland,	Green, John	6	Burglary,	April 4, 1866,	Cincinnati,	26	1
Penobscot,	Grant, Henry	5	Arson,	Feb. 28, 1868,	Hampden,	21	1
York,	Graffam, Andrew J.	1	Larceny,	June 13th, 1868,	Scarborough,	26	1
Cumberland,	Gregorie, Cyril	1	Adultery,	Aug. 27, 1868,	Canada,	25	1
Penobscot,	Gillison, Daniel	2	Larceny,	Sept 9, 1868,	Calais,	19	1
Cumberland,	Holman, Joseph	6	"	March 23, 1867,	Pembroke,	26	2
"	Harper, John	4	"	Aug. 30, 1866,	Boston,	23	1
Hancock,	Higgins, Isaac C.	4	Assault to ravish,	Nov. 15, 1866,	Eden,	16	1
Cumberland,	Han, 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
York,	Huff, Joseph L.	3	Larceny,	Nov. 21, 1867,	Kennebunkport,	22	1
Cumberland,	Howard, Alonzo B.	3	"	Sept. 11, 1867,	Portland,	22	1
"	Harmon, George L.	2	"	Aug. 27, 1868,	Brunswick,	30	1
Penobscot,	Haggerty, John	3	Assault to kill,	Sept. 9, 1868,	Ireland,	25	1
Franklin,	Hale, John	4	Larceny,	Oct. 19, 1868,	Waterford,	79	3
Washington,	Hickey, Charles	3½	"	Nov. 11, 1868,	East Machias,	51	4
Penobscot,	Irish, John	2	"	Feb. 28, 1868,	Aroostook,	23	1
Cumberland,	Jordan, Barney	Life.	Burglary,	March 8, 1857,	Ireland,	19	1
Penobscot,	Jack, Levi	To be hanged.	Arson,	Sept. 9, 1868,	Dixmont,	31	1
Androscoggin,	Jordan, Calvin	1½	Larceny,	Oct. 10, 1868,	Norway,	19	1
Cumberland,	Jones, James	4	"	Aug. 30, 1866,	St. Andrews,	17	2
Aroostook,	Johnson, Walter G.	2½	"	Nov. 25, 1868,	Cape Elizabeth,	26	1
Androscoggin,	Knight, George	To be hanged.	Murder,	Sept. 24, 1857,	Poland,	40	1
Cumberland,	Keenan, Charles H.	do.	"	May 2, 1867,	Louisiana,	25	1
York,	Littlefield, Rufus	Life.	Rape,	Feb. 11, 1862,	Kennebunk,	39	2
Penobscot,	Litchfield, Vincent	10	Incest,	March, 11, 1862,	Lewiston,	43	1
Cumberland,	Lawrence, John	2	Larceny,	Sept. 11, 1867,	Boston,	20	1
Androscoggin,	Larrabee, Rufus L.	2	Malicious mischief,	Nov. 13, 1867,	Danville,	28	1
Oxford,	Lowell, Lyman S.	2	Larceny,	Nov. 21, 1867,	Hiram,	19	1
York,	Longfellow, John	2	"	Jan. 18, 1868,	Palermo,	16	1
Oxford,	Lewis, Michael	2	"	April 29, 1868,	New Hampshire,	19	1
York,	Livingston, Edward	7	Burglary,	June 13, 1868,	Springfield,	40	1
Cumberland,	Lawless, William	10	"	Dec. 26, 1865,	Ireland,	23	1
U. S. Court,	Martin, George	10	Robbing the mail,	June 26, 1863,	New York,	27	1
Penobscot,	Murphy, Thomas	20	Robbery,	Sept. 4, 1865,	Ireland,	27	1
Somerset,	Martin, Elbridge G.	5	Arson,	Jan. 13, 1866,	Canaan,	28	1
Lincoln,	Mink, John H.	6	Larceny,	Jan. 17, 1866,	Waldoboro',	25	1
Androscoggin,	McCarty, Thomas	5	"	Feb. 17, 1866,	Ireland,	28	1

Convicts in the State Prison November 30, 1868, (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
Washington,	Mackie, Thomas	5	Burglary,	Nov. 26, 1867,	Nova Scotia,	27	1
Sagadahoc,	Maguire, Edward	15	Larceny,	Jan. 9, 1868,	New York,	26	1
Penobscot,	McDougal, George	8	"	Feb. 28, 1868,	Calais,	26	1
Kennebec,	McDonald, Stephen S. L.	Life.	Rape,	Aug. 23, 1868,	Parkman,	32	1
Penobscot,	McDonald, John	5	Larceny,	Sept. 9, 1868,	New Brunswick,	30	1
Oxford,	Maguire Eugene C.	1	Burglary,	Oct. 10, 1868,	Gray,	19	1
Cumberland,	Maguire, John	4	Larceny,	Sept. 5, 1866,	Boston,	17	1
Somerset,	Newmarch, Joseph D.	2	"	Nov. 16, 1867,	Newburyport,	34	1
Cumberland,	O'Brien, Edward	2	"	Aug. 27, 1868,	Sabattisville,	17	1
Androscoggin,	Freble, Joel C.	To be hanged.	Murder,	Oct. 22, 1861,	Whitefield,	29	1
Waldo,	Perry, Seth	10	Manslaughter,	Oct. 23, 1865,	Milo,	28	1
Androscoggin,	Perkins, George F.	3	Larceny,	Feb. 17, 1866,	Minot.	35	1
Cumberland,	Pierce, George	1½	"	Feb. 8, 1868,	Portland,	20	1
York,	Plummer, Charles	7	Burglary,	June 13, 1868,	Germany,	27	1
Cumberland,	Pote, James M.	2	Attempt to steal,	Aug. 27, 1868,	Portland,	35	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,	Robb, John	4	Larceny,	April 4, 1866,	Scotland,	26	1
Kennebec,	Rankins, Lucius	7	Burglary,	April 12, 1866,	Waterville,	26	1
Knox,	Richards, Franklin C.	2½	"	Nov. 10, 1866,	Liberty,	17	1
Cumberland,	Russell, Joseph E.	3	Receiving stolen goods,	Sept. 11, 1867,	Portland,	22	1
Somerset,	Rancho, Thomas	12	Burglary,	Nov. 16, 1867,	Fairfield,	21	1
U. S. Court,	Ricker, Charles	3	False claim for pension,	Dec. 19, 1867,	Bangor,	26	1
"	Ricker, Milton N.	3	"	March 18, 1868,	"	21	1
Androscoggin,	Reardon, Timothy	1½	Larceny,	Feb. 23, 1868,	New York,	22	1
Penobscot,	Royal, David H.	1	"	Feb. 28, 1868,	Bangor,	24	1
U. S. Court,	Roy, William	3	Scuttling a vessel,	May 16, 1868,	Scotland,	25	1
Cumberland,	Reed, Frederick H.	2	Larceny,	Aug. 27, 1868,	Portland,	22	1
York,	Reynolds, Charles F.	2	"	Oct. 28, 1868,	"	20	1
"	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

Penobscot,	Sullivan, Cornelius	21	Larceny,	March 8, 1866,	Bangor,	21	1
U. S. Court,	Sullivan, John	1½ and \$10 fine.	Assault to kill,	Feb. 25, 1868,	Ireland,	26	1
Cumberland,	Stoddard, George	5	Larceny,	Sept. 5 1866,	Boylston,	23	1
Penobscot,	Stevens, John	2	"	"	England,	39	1
"	Shaw, Dennis	2	"	March 12, 1867,	Bangor,	27	1
Cumberland,	Stephenson, Wm. H.	10	"	March 12, 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
Sagadahoc,	Simms, Orrin	15	"	Jan. 9, 1868,	New Hampshire,	29	1
Hancock,	Sargent, Calvin J.	1	"	Feb. 2, 1868,	Ellsworth,	18	1
"	Smith, Sarah Jane	1½	Polygamy,	Nov. 25, 1868,	Fremont,	39	1
Washington,	Smith, George	2	"	June 4, 1868,	Bangor,	22	1
Androsoggin,	Strout, Thomas W.	3	Burglary,	June 13, 1868,	Guilford,	20	1
Cumberland,	Sweetser, Charles	To be hanged.	Arson,	Aug. 27, 1861,	Portland,	32	2
"	Thorn, Thomas	do	Murder,	May 17, 1843,	Long Island,	19	1
Franklin,	Thompson, Asahel H.	20	Burglary,	May 18, 1864,	Phillips,	28	1
Washington,	Tracy, Thomas	15	Robbery,	Feb. 6, 1866,	England,	21	1
Sagadahoc,	Talbot, John D.	3	Larceny,	April 17, 1867,	Massachusetts,	27	1
Penobscot,	Tobin, George	4	"	Sept. 15, 1866,	Ireland,	21	1
Cumberland,	Trask, Charles H.	1	"	Feb. 8, 1868,	New Hampshire,	24	1
York,	Trafton, Leonard	2	"	March 28, 1868,	Alton,	26	1
Kennebec,	Willia, William S.	10	Arson,	Sept. 29, 1865,	New York,	50	1
York,	Willard, Horæe P.	15	Obstructing a railroad,	Oct. 17, 1865,	Alfred,	55	2
Androsoggin,	Warren, William	3	Larceny,	Feb. 17, 1866,	Boston,	21	1
Penobscot,	Willis, William	5	"	Sept. 16, 1866,	Belfast,	27	1
"	Willey, Llewellyn	3	"	March, 12, 1867,	Corinna,	27	1
York,	Wilkinson, Charles	Life.	Murder,	March, 23, 1867,	Sanford,	21	1
Somerset,	Wilkinson, Daniel	6	Larceny,	Jan. 4, 1867,	England,	21	1
Penobscot,	Williams, Charles	9	"	March 8, 1866,	Pennsylvania,	22	1
Cumberland,	White, John	Life.	Burglary,	Feb. 8, 1868,	St. John,	31	1
Penobscot,	Welch, Henry	2	Larceny,	March 28, 1868,	Ireland,	16	1
"	Watson, Thomas	2	"	Sept. 9, 1868,	Roxbury,	19	1
"	Young, Archer	6	"	Sept. 14, 1865	Quebec,	18	1
Oxford,	Young, Freeman F.	9	Bank robbery,	April 29, 1868,	New Hampshire,	48	1

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

The Inspectors of the Maine State Prison, have the honor to submit the following as their Report for the year ending November 30th, 1868.

It is peculiarly gratifying to us to be able to state that the operations of this Institution during the year, have, all things being considered, been the most satisfactory of any year within our observation.

The Financial Operations,

Will appear from the following statement:

Salaries of officers,	\$11,700 05
Clothing for convicts,	1,098 13
Fuel and lights,	2,046 32
Subsistence of convicts,	7,537 56
Discharging convicts,	661 19
Transporting "	370 45
Incidental expenses,	1,296 75

Making the total expenses of the prison, \$24,710 45

The earnings of the prison during the year have been as follows:

Carriage Department,	\$18,315 21
Shoe "	3,684 05
Fees from visitors,	216 50
Total earnings,	\$22,215 76

Leaving a balance of expenses above the earnings, of, \$2,494 69

The sales in the various departments have been	\$52,915 84
The valuation of stock and tools on hand belonging to the prison, is	\$39,136 05

There has been expended for the completion of the enlargement of the prison building, work-shops, and the erection of a new wood-house in place of the one destroyed by fire, \$11,118 03
 The appropriation for these purposes by the last Legislature was, \$7,000 00
 Leaving a deficiency of \$4,118.03, for which an appropriation by the present Legislature will be needed. •

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that the current expenses of the prison have exceeded the earnings by two thousand four hundred and ninety-four dollars and sixty-nine cents, (\$2,494.69.) This is a reduction of the excess of expenditures over income of four thousand four hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty-five cents, (\$4,436.55.) from last year.

It is the opinion of the Inspectors, that had there been a sufficient amount of capital furnished, this sum would have been materially diminished, if not entirely extinguished.

The necessity of the possession of such capital will, we believe, become apparent, when the nature of the business transacted is considered. This is a manufacturing business which requires a large amount of stock to be kept on hand, some of it having to be purchased two years before it is in a suitable condition to be used. The cost of this stock now amounts to more than thirty-five thousand dollars (35,000.00) annually. Without sufficient capital, it will be seen that purchases must be made on credit at a price above cash rates, and the purchase being necessarily so long in advance of the time when anything can be realized from the sale of manufactures, the interest upon the stock purchased, amounts to a considerable sum. Added to this, is the change in business transactions, by which it has become necessary to make sales on time, so that the above mentioned interest is largely increased. The State has already furnished capital to the amount of sixteen thousand dollars, (\$16,000,) but the business of the year has required an average stock of more than forty thousand dollars. It will readily be seen that with a business requiring this amount of stock, our present capital is entirely inadequate.

The business of the prison is increasing. That of the present year over the last, has been more than eleven thousand dollars. (\$11,000.)

The importance of a capital to meet the demands of this increas-

ing business must be apparent. It is our judgment that an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for this purpose, would be in every way a matter of economy to the State, for without it, it is impossible to manage the affairs of the prison successfully.

Buildings.

There is yet needed a building suitable for a carriage depository inside the prison yard. The building now occupied for this purpose is rented of private parties, and is situated outside the prison yard, which is a very great inconvenience. The increase of business in this department, is such also as to make a much larger building than the one alluded to imperatively necessary.

In addition to this, it is desirable to erect a granite fence, or iron with granite base, in front of the prison, and of the Warden's house, situated as they both are upon the main street of the town.

These are the reasons why this fence should be built :

1st. The present fence is a wooden one, and so dilapidated as to demand a substitute immediately.

2d. The line of the street has been so altered as to make the present structure present a very bad appearance.

The safety of the prison buildings also demand the construction of a large reservoir to furnish water in case of fire, as there is nothing of sufficient capacity now existing on or near the premises. We recommend an appropriation of seven thousand dollars for the above mentioned purposes.

At this point, it seems proper that we should make some general statements in reference to the condition in which we found the prison buildings at our first official inspection—the appropriations which have since been made, and the uses to which they have been applied.

Almost the only buildings of any value in any sort of tolerable condition, were the Warden's house, the old prison, capable of accommodating one hundred and eight convicts, and about one-half of the carriage shop as it now is.

With the appropriations since made amounting in all to about fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), an entire new wing has been built, adding seventy-five per cent. to the capacity of the prison. The cook and guard rooms have been built over and materially enlarged, and a new story added to the central portion of the building.

The carriage shop has been enlarged to double its original size, while wholly new buildings have been erected for chapel services, shoe shop and store room—blacksmith shop and a new barn with sheds, wood house, hoggery, and three dwelling houses, furnishing five tenements for officers. With the erection of a new carriage depository, the fence in front of the prison and reservoir recommended, it is hoped the demand for appropriations for building purposes will cease for years to come.

Discipline.

The government of the prison is now so disposed that each officer has his specific duties, in some sense independent of all others, and in no way interfering with them, thus securing a high degree of efficiency, and a most thorough discipline. The result of this is, that there is perfect harmony existing between officers in the discharge of their duties, and due respect is secured on the part of the convicts towards them.

The object of discipline in the prison has been regarded in a special sense *reformatory*. It has been kind and fraternal, and always mild when there was any hope that such a course would secure the desired end. It has never been severe, only when the incorrigible persistence of an offender in wrong rendered it absolutely necessary; and the convicts have fully understood that in such cases, a justly severe punishment would surely be inflicted.

Appropriations

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

To cover the deficit for building purposes the past year,	\$4,118 03
“ “ “ “ in current expenses,	2,494 69
For building purposes,	7,000 00
To increase the working capital of the Institution,	15,000 00
Total,	\$28,612 72

The estimated expenses of the prison for the year 1869, are as follows:

Expense Account,	\$1,200 00
Clothing,	1,500 00
Fuel and lights,	2,000 00
Subsistence,	7,500 00

STATE PRISON.

Convicts discharged,	\$600 00
Transporting convicts,	350 00
Officers salaries,	11,700 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,850 00
Probable income,	\$24,850 00

The Inspectors beg leave to report their satisfaction with the present disciplinary and business condition of the State Prison. The business capacity and efficiency of the Warden has been chiefly instrumental in the successful results already attained. During the year the Deputy Warden, Mr. Wood, vacated his office. He was a most efficient officer, and contributed largely to the present excellent condition of the discipline of the Institution. He has been succeeded by Mr. Burton, who has thus far proved himself eminently qualified for his position. The other subordinate offices are now filled in a manner more satisfactory than in any previous period that the prison has been under our inspection.

WILLIAM WILSON, }
RUFUS PRINCE, } *Inspectors.*

THOMASTON, November 30th, 1868.

Statement of Net Profits and Expenditures in the different Departments from Nov. 30, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868.

SHOEMAKING.			
1867.			
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	\$4,103 92
		For purchased since,	15,869 14
1868.			
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	5,699 82
		By amount of sales,	17,957 29
			23,657 11
		Net gain,	3,684 05
CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.			
1867.			
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	20,747 92
		For purchased since,	19,655 41
1868.			
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	23,759 99
		By amount of sales,	34,958 55
			58,718 54
		Net gain,	18,315 21
FEES FROM VISITORS.			
1868.			
Nov. 30.	CR.	By balance of account,	216 50
		Amount received,	216 50
EXPENSE ACCOUNT.			
1867.			
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock and tools on hand,	4,377 84
		For purchased since,	2,313 63
1868.			
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock and tools on hand,	4,034 95
		By amount of sales,	1,359 77
			5,394 72
		Amount expended,	1,296 75
CLOTHING.			
1867.			
Nov. 30.	DR.	For stock on hand,	2,720 35
		For purchased since,	2,515 84
1868.			
Nov. 30.	CR.	By stock on hand,	3,426 61
		By amount of sales,	711 45
			4,138 06
		Amount expended,	1,098 13

Statement, (Continued.)

		FUEL AND LIGHTS.		
1867.				
Nov. 30.	Dr.	For stock on hand,	\$937 30	
		For purchased since,	1,805 63	
1868.				\$2,742 93
Nov. 30.	Cr.	By stock on hand,	593 47	
		By amount of sales,	103 14	
				696 61
		Amount expended,		2,046 32
—				
SUBSISTENCE.				
1867.				
Nov. 30.	Dr.	For stock on hand,	1,766 48	
		For purchased since,	8,278 52	
1868.				10,045 00
Nov. 30.	Cr.	By stock on hand,	939 94	
		By amount of sales,	1,567 50	
				2,507 44
		Amount expended,		7,538 56
—				
BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.				
1868.				
Nov. 30.	Dr.	For purchases,	11,793 32	11,793 32
	Cr.	By stock on hand,	291 27	
		By amount of sales,	384 02	
				675 29
		Amount expended,		11,118 03
—				
CONVICTS DISCHARGED.				
1868.				
Nov. 30.	Dr.	For balance of account,	661 19	
		Amount expended,		661 19
—				
TRANSPORTING CONVICTS.				
1868.				
Nov. 30.	Dr.	For balance of account,	370 45	
		Amount expended,		370 45
—				
OFFICERS' SALARIES.				
1868.				
Nov. 30.	Dr.	For balance of account,	11,700 05	
		Amount expended,		11,700 05

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

23

Statement, (Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.			
Shoemaking, gain,	.	\$3,684 05	
Carriage Department, "	.	18,315 21	
Fees from visitors, "	.	216 50	
			22,215 76
Expense account, loss,	.	1,296 75	
Clothing, "	.	1,098 13	
Fuel and Lights, "	.	2,046 32	
Subsistence, "	.	7,537 56	
Building and Repairs, "	.	11,118 03	
Convicts discharged, "	.	661 19	
Transporting convicts, "	.	370 45	
Officers salaries, "	.	11,700 05	
			35,828 48
Balance against the Prison,	.		13,612 72
Expense of building prison, blacksmith shop, wood-house, and general repairs,	.		11,118 03
Balance against the Prison,	.		2,494 69
NOTES AND ACCOUNTS.			
1867.			
Nov. 30.	Due the Prison on old notes,	346 00	
	" " on old books,	480 00	
	" " on new books,	19,364 82	
	" " on new notes,	6,420 38	
			26,611 20
	The Prison owes on old books,	24 72	
	" " on new books,	17,393 93	
	" " on new notes,	7,065 82	
			24,484 47
Balance in favor of the Prison,			2,126 73

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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

GENTLEMEN:—The Maine State Prison has, during the present year, been visited by an epidemic of measles, which has attacked those of the convicts who had not previously had the disease.

There has been no ease of fever for six years.

The number of chronic diseases is greater than has occurred during any year since 1863.

Of the more grave of these, was the case of James Mathews, who died of cancer of the stomach. He was spoken of in my last report, as probably surviving but a few weeks. Also the case of David Dresser, who died of consumption, attended with frequent and copious hemorrhage. Also the case of Abram Barreo, (Indian) of marked scrofulous constitution, who died of consumption, developed after a relapse of pneumonia. George W. Jones, in the third stage of consumption when committed to the prison, soon fell a victim to the disease. George H. York, also died of consumption.

Wm. D. Blake, has been several months sick of inflammation of the lumbar muscles, resulting in the formation of large quantities of pus, which by deep incisions was brought to the surface. He is now restored, and is at labor.

Wm. Flinn, has been long and seriously ill of gangrene of the lungs. He is now restored to health.

John Robb, has for eighteen months been the victim of a grave and very painful disease. He has, a large portion of his term, required unintermitting attention from the Physician and attendants. He is now in a comparative comfortable condition, but as he can never be restored to health, and his sufferings will prove an insuperable barrier to crime, the dictates of humanity favor his removal to his friends. I respectfully recommend him to your clemency.

The cases of Blake and Flinn, have demonstrated the great value of good and well ventilated rooms for the sick, as secured in the hospital department. Neither could have recovered in such quarters as were provided for the sick, prior to the recent enlarging and improving of the prison.

The increase of deaths does not indicate less regard for the laws of hygiene by the administration of this Institution, as the death of Mathews was from cancer of the stomach, symptoms of which, had been marked in his case for years. As his was a sensitive nature, the depressing influence of the death sentence resting upon him for a term of fourteen years, constituted a condition regarded by etiologists, as the most favorable for the development of malignant disease. This is the law of human life, recognized by physiologists.

This is not the place to treat the subject of change in the conditions of the sentence for capital offences under our law, yet I wish to call the attention of legislators to the question as here presented. I will cite one of the many—the case of Napoleon 1st, who died of cancer of the stomach, developed after his exile to St. Helena.

Mathews suffered so much from the suspense to which he was subjected, that he often requested the execution of his sentence, if commutation could not be granted him.

That the disease of Dresser was developed before his commitment, is proved by the fact of his bleeding from the lungs, occurring a few months after he was brought to the prison.

Barreo, was suffering from scrofula when committed; his health gradually improved; severe pneumonia, as is often the case in such constitutions, with him terminated, after relapse, in consumption.

George W. Jones, as before stated, was in advanced state of consumption when committed.

George H. York was of feeble health when committed, and died of consumption in about six months from coming to the prison.

A distinguished lecturer, recently addressing a Boston audience, made some remarks upon the "American system of prison discipline," in which he said, "There is nothing in it but what can only degrade a man; nothing that can help a man, but only harm him; nothing that can inspire a man, but only despoil." The well stocked library of our prison, proves the desire on the part of the prison administration, that the prisoners should improve their minds; the well-worn pages of the books show the eagerness with

which a very large majority of the convicts improve the opportunity; the fact that many coming here unable to read, go out readers, and able to write, indicates that care is exercised by those placed over this Institution, for the well-being of the convicts.

The cheerful countenances and bouyant carriage of the prisoners give the best refutation of the assertion of the lecturer here quoted.

Many times have the sick under our charge said, "I am better cared for here than I could have been at home."

CHARLES T. CHASE,

Physician to Maine State Prison.

Maine State Prison, Nov. 30, 1868.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

GENTLEMEN:—The prison year about to close has been one of average quiet, and improved order. The facilities for good discipline and general efficiency are much increased by the recent revision and enlargement,

The Institution is beginning to be a credit to the Commonwealth. In years past the officers have labored under great disadvantages. However much they have accomplished that has enhanced their own reputation, and so inured to the credit of the State, the obstacles have been very serious. That many of these exist no more, is a matter for congratulation. With certain humane and Christian provisions, urged on your notice in the last several reports, the Institution would be, in every way, reputable to a moral and Christian civilization.

The clergymen of Thomaston have rotated, as provided by statutes, in the conduct of chapel services throughout the year. No Sabbath has been omitted. The service has been held at 9 o'clock A. M. The attention and order of the convicts have been generally good. We are more and more saddened every year at witnessing the *precociousness* of human depravity, as evinced in the youthfulness, and adaptness in crime, of the "recruits." That seventy-five percent. of the crimes from which our Commonwealth suffers, and of the criminals for whom it provides, is the result of the traffic and use of intoxicating liquors, is a terrible commentary on either our laws, our public sentiment, or both. We respectfully submit the question of responsibility to the proper authorities.

Of the spiritual condition of the five deceased during the year we can speak with but very little hope, except in one or two instances. All but one were thoughtful, and uttered words of interest, and penitance, and were urged and commended, most affectionately and earnestly, to a compassionate and forgiving

Father. But the apparent selfishness, or insincerity, too often manifested, precludes the possibility of that confidence with which we would like to speak.

Some of those, whose term of service has expired, have gone forth to the world reformed, at least, in purpose; in some instances, doubtless, to prove steadfast; in others to fall again; while others have only served their term, growing meanwhile, more hard and desperate.

The library continues to be a great source of enjoyment and profit to many, and will need the usual appropriation.

It is still lamentable that a large per cent. of the convicts are so ignorant of the common rudiments of an education, and must remain so but for the philanthropic efforts alluded to in other reports, and supplemented during the past year by another lady.

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

In behalf of the clergymen officiating as chaplains.

J. K. MASON.

THOMASTON, November 30, 1868.