

# 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 THE VARIOUS

# Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

— 1887 —

---

VOLUME II.

---

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1888.

ANNUAL REPORTS  
OF THE  
Inspectors of Prison and Jails of Maine,  
AND OF THE  
WARDEN & SUBORDINATE OFFICERS  
OF THE  
STATE PRISON.



1886.

AUGUSTA :  
SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1886.



# STATE OF MAINE.

---

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF PRISON AND JAILS, }  
THOMASTON, December 1st, 1886. }

*To the Honorable the Governor and Council of the State  
of Maine:*

The undersigned, members of the Board of Inspectors of  
Prison and Jails, respectfully submit their annual report,  
made in accordance with law, containing reports relative to  
the condition of the State Prison and the Jails of the several  
counties.

JOSEPH W. PORTER, } *Inspectors*  
DEARBORN G. BEAN, } *of*  
HENRY S. OSGOOD, } *Prison and Jails.*

GOVERNOR:  
FREDERICK ROBIE of Gorham.

Executive Councillors:

SILAS C. HATCH, Bangor.  
JOSEPH A. LOCKE, Portland.  
GEORGE R. FERNALD, Wilton.  
ANDREW R. G. SMITH, Whitefield.  
ERNEST M. GOODALL, Sanford.  
AUGUSTUS R. BIXBY, Skowhegan.  
LAMBERT SANDS, Sebec.

(P. O. address, Milo.)

Inspectors of Prison and Jails:

JOSEPH W. PORTER, Bangor.  
DEARBORN G. BEAN, East Wilton.  
HENRY S. OSGOOD, Portland.

# OFFICERS OF PRISON.

WARDEN :

GUSTAVUS S. BEAN.

DEPUTY WARDEN :

WINFIELD S. HINCKLEY.

CLERK :

BENJAMIN WENTWORTH.

GUARDS :

George W. Bowers,	Karl A. Bean,
Jefferson Faulkner,	Edward A. Willis,
Henry H. Bucklin,	Rufus E. Burrows,
William P. Bunker,	Alonzo D. Linniken,
Melville C. Libby,	Frank H. Marshall,
Arthur B. Sumner.	

ADNA A. FALES, *Gate Keeper.*

DAVID J. STARRETT, *Teacher.*

HENRY C. LEVENSALER, *Physician.*

REV. S. L. HANSCOM,	} <i>Chaplains.</i>
“ FREDERICK TOWERS,	
“ W. A. NEWCOMB,	

William Adams, } *General Overseer of Carriage Department, and Salesman.*

Sumner E. Cushing, *Overseer in Blacksmith Shop.*

Edward C. Bucklin, *Disciplinarian* “

Almon B. Davis, *Overseer in Wood Shop.*

Oscar Blunt, *Disciplinarian* “

John H. Feehan, *Overseer in Paint Shop*

Thomas F. Phinney, *Disciplinarian in Paint Shop.*

Moses M. Ordway, *Overseer in Trimming Shop.*

Henry M. Gardiner, *Overseer in Harness Shop.*

James W. Williams, “ “

Henry L. Fletcher, *Disciplinarian* “





## STATE PRISON.

---

It is gratifying to us to be able to report that the year ending November 30th, 1886, has been a successful year of Prison history.

The officers of the Prison have been prompt to duty, the rules and regulations have been enforced, and obeyed, and the conduct of the prisoners has been very satisfactory.

It has not been our whole aim and effort to inaugurate and maintain that management of the Prison which has in view only the greatest amount of money made from the convicts' labor, disregarding all other interests, but, it has been our intention to advise and support such measures as shall benefit both convict and the State, and bring the greatest good to both.

The subject of Convict Labor has been thoroughly discussed during the few years past, especially in States where the convict population is large, and all agree that it is for the interest of the convict as well as for the State, that the convict be compelled or allowed to labor, and that it is more beneficial to both parties, that the labor be at some trade which shall both interest and benefit the convict when he shall cease to be such.

There are four methods of employment, viz: Under Contract, Under Lease, Piece-Price Plan, and On State Account. Nearly all of the northern States are adopting the latter as being the best.

In comparing the management of Maine State Prison with other prisons in the country, we find no plan that has been, or is now, so satisfactory in results, as the working of con-

victs on State Account, doing all of their work without machinery. Doing the work by hand enables the convict to obtain a good, practicable trade, and does not put upon the market but a small amount of manufactured goods, thus competing only in a small degree with labor outside.

That the convict must labor, is settled, *he must*. That he should work on Public Account, is the decision of all good judges. Now, what shall he do? We say do that which can be made better by hand than by machinery, and do several kinds of work, so that no one trade outside shall feel the full effect of the product which may be put upon the market. About one-quarter of the number of the convicts here are placed in the harness shop, where they are learned the trade in all of its details (if the sentence be long enough and the party capable of so doing).

The remainder of the working force is divided among the several departments as follows: In the wood shop, where a good trade at the use of carpenter's tools can be obtained; in the blacksmith shop, where a trade in working iron and steel can be had; in the paint shop, where they can learn the art of mixing paints and spreading the same, and in the trimming shop, where all kinds of carriages and sleighs are trimmed.

About one-tenth of the force at the Prison are kept on Prison duties, from which no income in the manufactured articles is obtained. There are five distinct trades here taught, harness making, wood working, blacksmithing, painting and carriage trimming. To one of these trades the convict is placed when he enters the Prison, and to the one to which he is best adapted and in as short a time as the apprentice outside learns a trade, the convict becomes a good workman—for his services are wholly given to that trade, no lost time, and no outside influences to take his attention from his business.

The trade which he learns here is of value to him when he leaves the Prison, and if he will, may gain an honest living.

But suppose the trade here obtained was of no value, and like the chair-bottoming trade could not be followed except in some penal institution, then he goes back into society with the brand of ex-convict upon him, with no money, no friends, and no trade, and he enters the same haunts from whence he came, and, by the force of circumstances, returns to the same level or even lower, and justice overtakes him, and he again finds himself in prison.

The Prison Association of New York, in considering the question of convict labor, summarized their conclusions in the following resolutions :

*Resolved*, That the highest test of excellence in any system of convict labor is to be found in the adaptability of that system to promote the end of the convict's reformation.

*Resolved*, That the best and most natural method of employing convict labor is in the manufacture of supplies for use in institutions supported by the State, and in such other public work for the use of the State as can be carried on in confinement."

We believe it should be the policy of the State to have all of its institutions, wherever located, use all the goods that they need, that are manufactured in the State institutions on State account.

So much of the production would be consumed without being put on the market, to compete with goods manufactured on private account—and we recommend that the State use its own manufactured goods rather than appropriate money to buy elsewhere.

In the building of the blacksmith shop in 1885, all convict labor that could be used to advantage was made use of, and the building, one hundred and sixty-five feet long by fifty feet in width, from the laying of the foundation to its completion, was built for less than the appropriation, which was \$5500.

Other buildings must soon be repaired or new ones built, and we recommend that such convicts as cannot be profitably employed in the harness or carriage department be worked in preparing the site for the new harness shop, by filling the

easterly portion of the quarry, so that when a new shop is built, it may be on a permanent foundation. This labor could nearly all be done by convicts.

The supply of water at the Prison is inadequate, especially if there should be fire to extinguish in any of the State buildings. The supply now consists of eleven cisterns and one well. The filling of the cisterns is dependent upon the rainfall, and should fire take place when these cisterns are low, the result must be total destruction.

It needs no argument to present the demand for a better supply of water for all purposes at the Prison, both in point of convenience and economy; and we hereby recommend that some action be taken, and some plan adopted which shall place upon the Prison grounds an unlimited supply, and it seems that, in connection with the town of Thomaston, satisfactory arrangements can be made, whereby the needed supply may be had at reasonable rates.

With a supply of water under sufficient head, with hydrants, stand pipes and hose properly arranged in and about the Prison, the steam fire engine, which is in good condition and a first-class machine, might be sold.

No State institution of this magnitude, in the country, is so poorly supplied with water as this.

We would also recommend improvements in heating the Prison and shops, in point of economy, health, convenience and safety.

The financial condition of the Prison is very satisfactory—the accounts properly and accurately kept, a perfect trial balance made each month for the past seventy-two months—and all debts due from the Prison are paid.

Every carriage, sleigh and harness made is numbered with a steel stamp, entered upon the books when completed, giving description of the same; and when sold, the entry is made, to whom, when, and where of, for how much and how paid—and in our account of stock each year, examination of the books is made, to see if the books and stock on hand agree. For more explanation of the finances, see Warden's Report.

The health of the convicts generally good, although there are some chronic cases which may be more fully explained by the Physician, Dr. H. C. Levensaler, who has been faithful in the discharge of his duties.

The Clergy of Thomaston, with occasional aid from Rockland, have attended the Chapel service on Sunday during the year.

The sanitary condition of the Prison, shops and grounds has been first class, and the discipline firm, unyielding and regular, bearing alike upon all.

No complaint has been made to us of the quality or quantity of food during the year and there has been no cause for any.

#### PRISONS.

Prisons were established for the punishment of offenders against the laws and the protection of the public. The financial part of the prison system should only be subsidiary. The State owes its prisoners good care and kind treatment, and it also owes them certain and sure punishment for their crimes, to be meted out to them according to their sentences by the judges of our courts. With all the facilities and safeguards which are thrown around a prisoner on trial, a conviction by a jury should be held to be more than *prima facie* evidence of guilt.

#### CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

In an able address on these subjects at Baltimore, some years ago, that distinguished statesman, Ex-Governor Seymour of New York, said :

“As a rule wrong-doing is the growth of influences pervading the social system, as pestilences are bred by malaria. Our study into this subject soon teaches us that prisons are moral hospitals where moral diseases are not only cared for, but science learns the moral laws of life—where it learns what endangers the general welfare of the community, what insidious pestilential vapors permeate society, carrying moral disease and death into its homes. Prisoners are men

like ourselves, and if we would learn the dangers which lurk in our pathways we must learn how they stumbled and fell. I do not doubt that some men are more prone to vice than others, but after listening to thousands of prayers for pardon, I can hardly recall a case where I do not feel that I might have fallen as my fellow-men have done if I had been subject to the same demoralizing influences and pressed by the same temptations. There is a pervading idea in our country that the spread of knowledge will check crime. No one values learning more than I do, but it is no specific for morality and vice. Without moral and religious training it frequently becomes an aid to crime. Science, mechanical skill, a knowledge of business affairs—even the refinements and accomplishments of life—are used by offenders against law. Knowledge fights on both sides in the battle between right and wrong. At this age it lays siege to banks. It forces open vaults stronger than old castles. It forges and counterfeits. The most dangerous criminal is the educated, intellectual violator of the law, for he has all the resources of art at his command—the forces of mechanics, the subtlety of chemistry, the knowledge of men's ways and passions. Learning by itself only changes the aspect of immorality. Virtue is frequently found with the simple and uneducated, and vice with the educated. \* \* \*

We must look beyond the accidents of knowledge or ignorance if we wish to learn the springs of action. To check vice there must be high moral standards in the public mind. The American mind must move upon a higher plane. To reform convicts their hopes must be aroused and their better instincts worked upon. I never yet found a man so untamable that there was not something of good upon which to build a hope. I never yet found a man so good that he need not fear a fall. Through the warp and woof of the worst man's character there run some threads of gold. In the best there are base materials. It is this web of entwined good and evil in men's character which marks the problems and perplexities of the legislature and judge. While there is no honest dealing with this subject unless the American people are charged with their share of guilt, and while Christian charity leads us to take the kindest view we can of every man, it does not follow that crime should be dealt with in a feeble way. *Let the laws be swift, stern and certain in their action.* What they say let them do, for *CERTAINTY more than severity carries a dread of punishment.* Let the way of bringing offenders to justice be direct, clear and untrammelled."

## A FEMALE PRISON.

In the Report of the Inspectors in 1826 they say:—  
“ Another important and embarrassing matter is the confinement of female prisoners in a prison where no arrangements have been exclusively made for their confinement, employment and government. It is a subject they approach with diffidence and touch with reluctance; they will venture, however, to declare their opinion not lightly or immaturely formed that the females should be excluded not only from the observation of the male prisoners, but from personal intercourse and communication with male officers of the Prison. This subject should not be permitted to escape the attentive consideration of the government.”

The lapse of sixty years has done but very little to remedy the difficulty and the Inspectors of 1886 cordially endorse the statements of the Inspectors of 1826.

We have no plan to formulate, but believe that an institution should be established in some central and accessible location, where women could be sent and dealt with in some better way than they now are in the Prison of the State.

## DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

An important question, which must be met sooner or later, is that of the treatment of criminals after their discharge. They are let loose without direction or restraint, and, in many instances, finding no encouragement to obtain an honest living, they soon relapse into their old courses of crime. These are a dangerous element in the community, perhaps not so much so as in some of the largest States, but still enough to cause some apprehension. In Massachusetts these men are looked after by an officer duly appointed and the results have been most successful. If they can be helped and assisted to lead honest lives, it would be a great gain to them and the State also.

In conclusion we will say, that no year since our connection with the Prison has the services of the officers and the conduct of the prisoners been more satisfactory.

## WARDEN'S REPORT.

---

STATE PRISON, WARDEN'S OFFICE, }  
THOMASTON, December 1, 1886. }

*To the Hon. Governor and Council:*

In accordance with precedents I present you my report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886.

Statement "A" hereto appended sets forth the results of transactions in the several departments.

In "Expense Account" are included, horses, swine, carriages, sleighs and harnesses in use, steam fire engine and appurtenances, hay scales, cell, kitchen and other furniture, medicines, library, farming utensils, &c.

The headings of the various departments indicate the class of goods handled therein.

There has been expended upon buildings and for repairs, \$607.23 in addition to the legislative appropriation, beside labor of convicts, paid from the current year's earnings.

Statement "B" shows the losses and gains in the departments severally; the sums appropriated by the State, and the general result.

Statement "C" exhibits the present pecuniary condition of the Institution.

The sum reported as collected on old bills receivable is the total amount received thereon, less expenses of collection and sums paid upon some old unsettled demands against the Prison, only one more of which is known to be outstanding, and that not of large amount.

A portion of the department gains—to wit, \$2,804.66—have been carried to the stock account, and the balance held under



the head of "Contingent Surplus," to meet any possible need from accident, losses by bad debts, and from which to make good our obligations of warranty of merchandise heretofore sold.

Nearly one-half the sum shown as current liabilities is for money deposited with the Warden by convicts and upon which he allows them interest at the rate of four per cent per annum.

The statistical tables set forth fully the present condition of the Prison population and the changes during the year.

One prisoner escaped during the year, while employed upon the grounds outside the walls, and such will undoubtedly be occasionally the case, so long as the practice of such employment is continued; a circumstance more annoying to the officials, perhaps, than disadvantageous to the State.

The matter of providing for a more abundant supply of water will probably be brought before the Legislature at its coming session. It is to be hoped that such action will be taken as will ensure early success to the project.

Unless new harness and trimming shops are built, or steam introduced for heating and cooking purposes, I see no reason why the appropriations for the two coming years need exceed those for the last two, but it would be a pecuniary advantage and relief to have the full amount available at the commencement of each year.

In view of the recent and present labor troubles and agitation throughout the country, and of the fact that attention has been particularly and properly called to the effects of "Convict Labor" upon the industries in which it is engaged, I venture the following figures and suggestions:

For several years prior to December, 1882, boot and shoe, harness and carriage manufacturing were carried on in this Institution.

At that time, the former was practically abandoned, and since, the labor of convicts has been employed in making harnesses, carriages and sleighs, and work incidental thereto, including repairing.

The results of this labor from 1883 to 1886, inclusive, were as follows :

## YEARLY PRODUCTS.

	Harness Department.	Carriage Department.
1883 .....	\$24,891 23	\$45,436 59
1884.....	24,967 01	46,021 80
1885.....	29,273 06	42,132 29
1886.....	31,276 01	44,019 89
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$110,407 31	\$177,610 57

## AVERAGE YEARLY PRODUCT.

Harness Department.....	\$27,601 83
Carriage “ .....	44,402 64
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$72,004 47

The census of 1880 shows that there were 87,848 horses owned in the State four years old and upwards.

Assumed, that the average yearly cost of providing and keeping in repair harnesses, halters, surcingles and articles in the line, usually required, is ten dollars for each horse, and the annual sum of \$878,480 is expended therefor. Of this, the Prison product amounts to 3.14 per cent.

Call the yearly cost of carriages, sleighs, carts, sleds and vehicles of all kinds, for business and pleasure, including the depreciation, wear and tear, with cost of all repairs, twenty-five dollars per horse, and the sum of \$2,196,200 is annually expended for same in the State, of which the average Prison production is 2.03 per cent ; or, a grand average of 2.34 per cent of all classes of Prison work.

Of course the matter of actual cost of the articles named, to each horse, is to a great extent a matter of judgment. If the basis upon which the above estimates are made are too low or too high, any one can vary and arrive at such result as such variation shall indicate.

At eight dollars per horse for harness expense, the percentage of Prison work would be less than 4 per cent—and that upon carriages, &c., at *twenty* dollars per annum for each horse, 2.53, and a general average of 2.93 per cent of all.

These estimates are made upon the supposition that all goods made are sold within the State.

The average number of convicts during the years named was 165. Average age when committed, 29 years. Sentences, exclusive of those for life, are for less than four years. Very few have ever been taught a trade, and come here "green hands."

The State is under certain obligations to its involuntary wards—work of some kind must be provided. Solitary confinement for the term of average sentence would, in a large proportion of cases, result in death or worse, and has been abolished by law.

Under the present system of employment, the convict, who is usually wanting in habits of industry, is taught a trade, one that does not of necessity carry with it the stigma of having been acquired in prison; and in two cases out of three upon discharge passes his after life in a manner that compares favorably with that of the average citizen. The State in the same proportion exchanges a criminal for an industrious citizen, and the master mechanic finds trained to his use a skillful and industrious workman, which the vexations and disadvantages of the apprentice system enable him to appreciate.

Another fact should be remembered. There are twenty-eight citizens constantly employed as overseers, guards and instructors, representing a family population of one hundred or more.

If not so employed, these persons, selected for their aptitude, fitness and skill, would find employment outside in the same or kindred manufactures, so that, to arrive at the real volume of results of "convict labor", deduction should be made for what would be produced by these employes, were they manufacturing upon their own account, aided by use of

modern inventions and power, with which the Prison is not provided.

While an improvement in our system would be welcomed by all ; material change should be made with great caution.

As long as prisons are necessary, and occupants are furnished therefor, they must be kept employed, and the products of their labors disposed of, as are those of others, at remunerative rates if they may be, at less, if they must.

I am happy to report the uniformly satisfactory manner in which the duties of subordinate officers have been performed during the year. Order and harmony have prevailed, and served to strengthen the cord of discipline, without which no successful management of a penal institution can be accomplished.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your generous aid and assistance, my report is submitted.

G. S. BEAN, *Warden.*

## STATEMENT A,

SHOWING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS DURING  
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.			
Nov. 30, 1885	Dr.	For stock on hand . . .	\$9,973 87
		stock purchased since . . . . .	3,643 22
			\$13,617 09
Nov. 30, 1886	Cr.	By tools, furniture and fixtures . . . . .	7,555 14
		other stock on hand,	2,360 57
			9,915 71
		amount of sales . . . .	1,597 94
			11,513 65
		Loss .. . . . .	2,103 44
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.			
Nov. 30, 1885	Dr.	For stock on hand . . .	3,596 27
		stock purchased since . . . . .	1,794 71
			5,390 98
Nov. 30, 1886	Cr.	By tools and fixtures ..	71 28
		clothing in use. . . . .	2,810 32
		new stock. . . . .	957 09
			3,838 69
		amount of sales . . . .	888 05
			4,726 74
		Loss . . . . .	664 24
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
Nov. 30, 1885	Dr.	For stock on hand . . .	1,473 20
		stock purchased since. . . . .	7,956 09
			9,429 29
Nov. 30, 1886	Cr.	By stock on hand . . . .	1,464 91
		amount of sales . . . .	1,407 22
			2,872 13
		Loss . . . . .	6,557 16

## STATEMENT A—CONTINUED.

<b>FUEL AND LIGHTS.</b>			
Nov. 30, 1885	Dr.	For stock on hand . . . . stock purchased since .. . . . . . . . . . .	\$1,394 97 2,574 21
			\$3,969 18
Nov. 30, 1886	Cr.	By furniture and fixtures other stock on hand,  amount of sales . . . . .	33 40 1,019 50  1,052 90 951 09
			2,003 99
		Loss . . . . .	1,965 19
<b>TRANSPORTING CONVICTS.</b>			
Nov. 30, 1886	Dr.	For cash paid for trans- porting convicts from jails to Prison . . . . .	406 15
		Loss . . . . .	406 15
<b>DISCHARGED CONVICTS.</b>			
Nov. 30, 1886	Dr.	For cash and clothing furnished convicts when discharged . . . . .	1,011 00
		Loss . . . . .	1,011 00
<b>CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.</b>			
Nov. 30, 1885	Dr.	For stock on hand . . . . stock and labor since . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .	37,555 68 32,774 82
			70,330 50
Nov. 30, 1886	Cr.	By tools, furniture and fixtures . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . other stock on hand,  amount of sales . . . . .	4,157 73 35,933 12  40,090 85 44,019 89
			84,110 74
		Gain . . . . .	13,780 24

## STATEMENT A—CONCLUDED.

HARNES DEPARTMENT.			
Nov. 30, 1885	Dr.	For stock on hand . . . stock and labor since . . . . .	\$19,730 65 25,991 73
			\$45,722 38
Nov. 30, 1886	Cr.	By tools, furniture and fixtures . . . . . other stock on hand	749 57 16,103 93
		amount of sales . . .	16,853 50 31,276 01
			48,129 51
		Gain . . . . .	2,407 13
VISITORS' FEES.			
Nov. 30, 1886	Cr.	By amount received . . .	337 82
		Gain . . . . .	337 82
INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
Nov. 30, 1886	Cr.	By amount received . . .	557 07
	Dr.	For amount paid . . . . .	475 43
		Gain . . . . .	81 64
BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.			
Nov. 30, 1885	Dr.	For stock on hand . . . stock purchased since . . . . .	71 89 1,535 41
			1,607 30
Nov. 30, 1886	Cr.	By stock on hand . . . amount of State appropriation . . . received for rents . . amount of sales . . .	114 60 1,000 00 522 18 53 45
			1,690 23
		Gain . . . . .	82 93

## STATEMENT B,

SHOWING LOSS AND GAIN FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

	LOSS.	GAIN.
Expense Department .....	\$2,103 44	
Clothing " .....	664 24	
Subsistence " .....	6,557 16	
Fuel and lights.....	1,965 19	
Transporting convicts.....	406 15	
Discharged " .....	1,011 00	
Carriage Department.....	-	\$13,780 24
Harness " .....	-	2,407 13
Visitors' fees.....	-	337 82
Interest account....	-	81 64
Buildings and repairs .....	-	82 93
	12,707 18	16,689 76
Deduct losses .....	-	12,707 18
Department gains .....	-	3,982 58
Appropriation for all officers' salaries.....	9,700 00	
"    "    library .....	100 00	
"    "    buildings and repairs....	1,000 00	
Amount received from the State.....	10,800 00	



STATEMENT C.

Net assets December 1, 1885. ....	\$101,843 53		
Collected on old bills receivable .....	351 81		
From Department gains 1886 .....	2,804 66		
			\$105,000 00
<b>Assets :</b>			
Stock on hand December 1, 1886 .....	73,331 16		
Amount of bills receivable.....	23,712 37		
Property in hands of agents and con- signees .....	15,678 51		
Due from appropriation for officers' salaries.. .....	48 60		
Cash .....	1,823 76		
		114,594 40	
Current liabilities .....	\$6,802 43		
Balance of sum held as contingent surplus.....	2,476 65		
Balance of smith-shop ap- propriation .....	315 32	9,594 40	105,000 00

G. S. BEAN, *Warden.*

KNOX, ss :—December, 1886.

Personally appeared G. S. Bean and made oath that the fore-  
going account by him subscribed is true and correct according to  
his best knowledge and belief.

Before me,

BENJ. WENTWORTH,  
*Justice of the Peace.*

CONVICTS IN CUSTODY NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

No.	NAME.	Age when Sentenced.	Birthplace.	Crime.	No. of Commitments.	Date of Sentence.	Term.	County.
2164	Ayres, Josse	50	East Machias	Assault to kill	-	Oct. 11, '75	15 years.	Washington.
2490	Anderson, James	28	Indiana	Rape	-	May 22, '80	15 "	Cumberland.
2750	Armond, Henry	21	New Orleans	Breaking and entering	-	Mar. 10, '85	2 "	Aroostook.
2770	Allen, Josiah	35	Vienna	Larceny	2	Sept. 18, "	2 "	Kennebec.
2792	Aekley, Herbert	25	Marion	Breaking, entering and larceny	3	Jan. 20, '86	4 "	Washington.
2794	Austin, Harry	22	Boston	Larceny	-	Feb. 8, "	2 "	Cumberland.
2824	Ash, William	18	Steuben	Assault to ravish	-	Oct. 7, "	2 "	Washington.
2628	Blackman, Chas. H.	38	Woolwich	Compound larceny	-	April 26, '83	10 "	Lincoln.
2633	Brown, Geo., alias Hartford	25	Hartford, Conn.	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	May 19, "	6 "	Cumberland.
2701	Brown, G. W., alias	27	Montreal	Compound larceny	-	Sept. 19, '84	5 "	Androscoggin.
2705	Barrows, Mary E.	42	Kittery	Murder	-	" 30, "	To be hanged.	York.
2706	Blaney, Oscar E.	21	"	"	-	" 30, "	Life	"
2708	Baxter, George, no' Hickey	19	Chicago	Larceny from the person	-	" 30, "	3 years.	"
2727	Baker, John S.	25	East Knox	Murder, second degree	2	Dec. 30, "	Life.	Kennebec.
2728	Burns, Harry	65	Ireland	Manslaughter	-	" 30, "	7 years	"
2734	Bickford, Frank	34	Great Falls, N. H.	Assault and battery	3	Jan. 31, '85	3 "	York.
2752	Burns, Thomas	27	Portsmouth, N. H.	Break'g, enter'g and larc'y (2 counts)	-	Mar. 24, "	5 "	Oxford.
2762	Bryant, Willis	25	Portland	Forgery	2	May 25, "	3 "	Cumberland.
2786	Briggs, Samuel, Jr.	47	Freedom	Assault to kill	-	Oct. 30, "	3 "	Waldo.
2787	Brown, Charles O.	26	Chicago	Larceny	-	Dec. 15, "	1 year.	Knox.
2790	Brawn, Henry	24	Eilsworth	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	" 9, "	2 years.	Kennebec.
2821	Bickford, Orrin F.	37	Great Falls, N.H.	Assault and battery	-	Sept 30, '86	2 "	York.
2828	Barnes, William	24	Munroe	Rape	2	Nov. 3, "	6 "	Waldo.
2833	Brackett, Martin	29	Long Ridge	Burglary and larceny	-	" 11, "	2 "	Aroostook.
1862	Cleveland, Howard A.	32	Orrington	Murder	-	Sept. 9, '69	Life.	Penobscot.
2221	Cole, William	27	Nova Scotia	Rape	-	" 15, '76	"	Piscataquis.
2573	Cunningham, Chester A.	25	Columbia	Murder, second degree	-	May 3, '82	"	Washington.
2618	Chadbourn, Benj.	58	Cambridge	Murder	-	Mar. 1, '83	"	Piscataquis.
2619	Chadbourn, Benj. W.	32	"	"	-	" 1, "	"	"

2634	Cloaree, John	48	France	Assault to kill	-	May 19, '83,	5	years.	Cumberland.
2635	Carey, James A	29	Gray	Larc'y, forg'y and uttering (2 counts)	-	" 19, "	5	"	"
2690	Conroy, Thomas	29	Portland	As't & bat'ry & com. larc'y (2 counts)	-	" 23, '84,	8	"	"
2731	Crague, Joseph	21	Portland	Breaking and entering, &c	-	Jan 16, '85,	3	"	Waldo.
2745	Cochran, William	21	Caribou	Burgl'y & assault'g officer (2 counts)	-	Mar. 10, "	8½	"	Aroostook.
2746	Cochran, Isaac	24	"	Burglary	-	" 10, "	5	"	"
2765	Cole, Henry G.	28	Stoneham, Mass.	Larceny	-	May 25, "	3	"	Cumberland.
2773	Clinton, Joseph E	54	Springfield, Mass.	Assault.	-	Sept. 25, "	2	"	Knox.
2793	Carroll, John A	21	Bath	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	Feb. 8, '86,	1½	"	Cumberland.
2803	Cowan, Fremont, alias Frank Cowan	21	St. Joseph, Q.	" " " "	-	Mar. 8, "	1½	"	Franklin.
2809	Clough, Charles E	37	Sedgwick	Entering and larceny	-	April 21, "	2	"	Hancock.
2645	Dubur, Frank	23	San Francisco, Cal	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	Sept. 24, '83,	4	"	Cumberland.
2700	Dow, Thomas	38	Oldtown	Compound larceny	-	" 19, '84,	5	"	Androscoggin.
2772	Davis, Josiah	24	Searsmont	Larceny	2	" 21, '85,	2	"	Knox.
2781	Dushan, Peter	26	Providence, R. I.	"	-	Oct. 8, "	2	"	York.
2797	Driscoll, Michael	20	New Brunswick	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	Feb. 8, '86,	2	"	Cumberland.
2810	Dunbar George	22	Digby, N. S.	Entering and larceny	-	April 30, "	3	"	Washington.
2814	De Cost, Thomas H	28	Bath	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	May 25, "	4	"	Cumberland.
2758	Eastman, Timothy	22	Boothbay	" " " "	2	April 30, '85,	2	"	Lincoln.
2829	Eaton, William B	39	Brooksville	Polygamy	-	Nov. 6, '86,	3	"	Hancock.
2516	Farr, John G	36	London	Murder	-	Jan. 21, '81,	Life.		Cumberland.
2691	Flynn, John	27	Portland	Common thief	-	May 23, '84,	5	years.	"
2800	Frecman, John	29	New York	Polygamy	-	Feb. 8, '86,	2	"	"
2816	Flynn, James	32	Portland	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	May 25, "	3	"	"
2827	Foss, Wendell S	73	Limington	Manslaughter	-	Nov. 2, "	4	"	Oxford.
1543	Gilman, Ephraim	25	Denmark	Murder	-	Aug. 14, '63	Life.		Penobscot.
2577	Glynn, Mary	46	Ireland	"	-	Sept. 13, '82,	"		York.
2657	Getchell, Edward S.	49	Wells	Assault to rape	-	Oct. 5, '83,	4	years.	Cumberland.
2775	Green, Charles, ne Bartley Conley	24	Boston	Larceny	-	Sept. 23, '85,	2	"	York.
2793	Gerrish, William A	26	Lebanon	Receiving stolen goods	-	Jan. 26, '86,	1½	"	Penobscot.
2802	Garnett, William K.	21	Marion	Larceny	-	Feb. 16, "	3	"	Sagadahoc.
2805	Griffin, Samuel Loring	26	Brunswick	"	-	April 10, "	1	year.	U. S. Court.
2819	Gould, William E	49	Portland	Embezzling	-	Sept. 30, "	10	years.	Hancock.
2272	Heath, Prescott P.	55	Penobscot	Arson	-	May 15, '77,	14	"	Knox.
2435	Haynes, Samuel D	23	Patten	Murder	2	Sept. 23, '79,	Life.		Somerset.
2599	Hurd, Eugene C.	30	Harmony	"	-	Oct. 12, '82,	"		Androscoggin.
2668	Hecker, Ferdinand	50	White Haven, Pa.	Compound larceny (2 counts)	-	" 20, '83,	4	years.	Sagadahoc.
2671	Hopkins, Lewis E	39	Albion	Manslaughter	-	Jan. 11, '84,	7	"	

CONVICTS IN CUSTODY NOVEMBER 30, 1886—Continued.

No.	NAME.	Age when Sentenced	Birthplace.	Crime.	No. of Commitments.	Date of Sentence.	Term.	County.
2680	Hutchinson, Charles	25	Bangor	Compound larceny	-	Feb. 16, '84	6 years.	Penobscot.
2697	Hall, Daniel	27	Herman	Burglary	-	Sept. 5, "	9 "	"
2719	Hicks, Norman W.	30	Addison	Breaking, entering and larceny	2	Oct. 14, "	3½ "	Washington.
2743	Hamlin, Wm. H.	38	Wiscasset	Breaking and entering	4	Feb. 21, '85	3 "	Penobscot.
2748	Hamilton, Wm. D., Jr.	19	Caribou	Burglary	-	Mar. 10, "	4 "	Aroostook.
2751	Harrington, Philip, alias.	31	Gorham, N. H.	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	" 24, "	4 "	Oxford.
2785	Holt, Benjamin	27	Dexter	"	3	Oct. 17, "	2 "	Washington
2791	Hodgdon, James F.	40	Boothbay	Murder, second degree	-	Jan. 5, '86	Life.	Sagadahoc.
2808	Heald, Alden Sanford	41	Arrowsic	Larceny	-	April 12, "	1 year.	"
2865	Jordan, Thomas D.	42	Shirley	Burglary	-	Feb. 28, '82	15 years.	Penobscot.
2644	Jackson, James R.	25	Portland	Breaking, entering and larceny	2	Sept. 24, '83	5 "	Cumberland.
2806	Jones, Alden C.	26	Newcastle	Larceny	-	April 12, '86	1 year.	Sagadahoc.
2825	Jones, George W.	20	Washington	"	-	Nov. 3, "	2½ years.	Lincoln.
1237	Knights, George.	40	Poland	Murder	-	Sept. 22, '57	Life.	Androscoggin.
1708	Keenan, Chas. H.	25	Louisiana	"	-	Mar. 7, '67	"	Cumberland.
2545	Kaler, Thomas	43	Ireland	Rape	-	Sept. 22, '81	10 years.	"
2820	Kennedy, Frank	29	Boston	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	Sept. 28, '86	3 "	Androscoggin.
1914	Lawrence, John F.	32	Newport	Murder	-	" 10, '70	Life.	Penobscot.
2016	Little, Bernard	51	Ireland	Murder, second degree	-	April 16, '72	"	Knox.
2096	Lowell, James M.	31	Rhode Island	Murder	-	May 6, '74	"	Androscoggin.
2707	Lewis, Herman, one of many aliases.	40	Germany	Larceny from the person	-	Sept. 30, '84	3 years.	York.
2733	LeFleur, Fred.	21	Biddeford	Larceny	2	Jan. 31, '85	5 "	"
2737	Lally, William	29	Boston	Larceny from the person	-	" 26, "	3 "	Cumberland.
2741	Little, Eugene H.	31	Bristol	Compound larceny	-	Feb. 4, "	4 "	Androscoggin.
2742	Lynch, Daniel	29	Lowell, Mass.	Assault and battery	-	" 4, "	2 "	"
2755	Lone, Harry	18	Maryland	Larceny	-	Mar. 25, "	2 "	Somerset.
2777	Libby, Thomas J.	45	Scarborough	Murder, second degree	-	Oct. 2, "	Life.	Cumberland.
2779	Lacourse, Joseph	22	Prov. of Quebec	Larceny	-	" 8, "	2½ years.	York.
2782	Langford, Joseph	20	Quincy, Mass.	" (2 counts)	-	" 8, "	2 "	"

2817	Lombard, Joseph	23	St. Morris, Can.	Larceny	-	May 29, '86,	1 year.	York.
2159	Miller, John	63	Brunswick	Murder, second degree	-	Sept. 27, '75,	Life.	Cumberland.
2172	Miller, George	33	Finland	Piracy	-	Oct. 4, "	"	U.S.C't, Mass.
2535	Merrill, Chas. E.	23	Windsor	Murder	-	May 14, '81,	"	Kennebec.
2589	Murray, Wm. F.	30	Lewiston	Compound larceny	4	Oct. 6, '82,	5 years.	Kennebec.
2610	Merrow, Winthrop C.	21	New Gloucester	Break'g, enter'g and larc'y (2 counts)	-	Jan. 23, '83,	5 "	Cumberland.
2614	Miles, Oscar C.	21	Lowell	Robbery	-	Feb. 20, "	5 "	Penobscot.
2648	McGuire, John Wesley	24	Linneus	Arson	-	Sept. 28, "	5 "	Aroostook.
2652	Morrison, John, alias Williams	22	Charlestown, Mass	Com. larc'y & as't & bat'ry (2 counts)	2	" 24, "	4 "	Androscoggin.
2661	McCune, James	26	Biddeford	Assault and robbery	-	Oct. 6, "	5 "	York.
2740	Mack, Fred	18	Michigan	Break'g & ent. with int't to com. lar.	-	Feb. 4, '85,	4 "	Androscoggin.
2763	Milliken, Harry L.	18	Portland	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	May 25, "	3 "	Cumberland.
2774	McGinty, Michael J.	27	Portland	Robbery	-	Sept. 23, "	4 "	"
2815	Moore, Louis, otherwise known as J. C. Blair	42	Scotland	Uttering a forged order	-	May 25, '86,	3 "	"
2822	Morgan, George	36	Michigan	Larceny	-	Oct. 4, "	2 "	York.
2696	Nadeau, Doctie	29	Fort Kent	Passing and uttering counterfeit note	-	Sept. 4, '84,	5 "	U S. Court.
2767	Newcomb, James	44	Carmel	Arson	-	Aug. 22, '85,	Life.	Penobscot.
1458	Preble, Joel C.	29	Whitefield	Murder	-	Oct 7, '61,	"	Androscoggin.
2428	Prescott, Charles E.	23	Oldtown	"	-	June 21, '79,	"	Cumberland.
2438	Pote, James M.	47	Portland	Breaking, entering and larceny	2	Sept. 22, "	9 years.	"
2688	Porter, Charles, alias Wm. H. Gates.	43	Utica, N. Y.	Larceny	2	April 18, '84,	3 "	Kennebec.
2712	Poole, Allan, alias Benj. F. Morse, Fred'k Dundas, Frank Morse, C. E. Le Gallais			(2 counts)				
2713	Pearl, Isaac	28	England	Breaking entering and larceny	2	Sept 27, "	6 "	Cumberland.
2749	Peterson, Andrew P. J.	30	Rochester, N. H.	Larceny	2	" 27, '84,	4 "	"
2798	Parker, George	21	Denmark	"	-	Mar. 10, '85,	2 "	Aroostook.
2830	Perry, Temple, Jr.	32	Boston	Assaulting a police officer	-	Feb. 8, '86,	4 "	Cumberland.
2831	Perry, Lewis	21	Sherman	Burglary and larceny	-	Nov. 11, "	2 "	Aroostook.
2832	Perry, Allen	19	"	"	-	" 11, "	2 "	"
2834	Perry, Abram	24	Medway	"	-	" 11, "	2 "	"
2613	Roach, Edward	38	Sherman	"	-	" 11, "	2 "	"
2623	Richards, Nathan	40	Boston, Mass.	Passing counterfeit note	4	Feb. 8, '83,	5 "	U. S. Court.
2753	Ross, William, alias	69	Wayne	Compound larceny	8	Mar. 20, "	10 "	Knox.
2799	Rolf, Benjamin F.	30	Manchester, Eng.	Break'g, enter'g and larc'y (2 counts)	-	" 24, '85,	5 "	Oxford.
2818	Rockwell, Naman, alias	30	Portland	Cheating by false pretences	-	Feb. 8, '86,	2 "	Cumberland.
2826	Ross, Alfred L.	27	Woodstock, N. B.	Compound larceny	2	Aug. 23, "	4 "	Penobscot.
		35	Island of Corsica.	Assault to kill	-	Nov. 3, "	6 "	Lincoln.

CONVICTS IN CUSTODY NOVEMBER 30, 1886—Concluded.

No.	NAME.	Age when Sentenced.	Birthplace.	Crime.	No. of Commitments.	Date of Sentence.	Term.	County.
2692	Rounds, Samuel.	42	Auburn.	Forgery and uttering.	1	May 29, '84,	3 years.	Cumberland.
2010	Smith, Joseph D.	20	Veazie.	Murder.	1	Feb. 27, '72,	Life.	Penobscot.
2173	Smith, William, ne' Clark	24	Rockland	Piracy	1	Oct. 4, '75,	"	U.S. C'rt, Mass.
2338	Smith, Edward M.	37	Bucksport	Murder.	1	April 16, '78,	"	Hancock.
2353	Savage, Alfred.	38	Vermont.	"	1	June 1, "	"	York.
2552	Smith, Chas. W. G.	29	Rockland	"	1	Oct. 19, '81,	"	Knox.
2586	Smart, Alex., alias Dinacourt.	25	Fort Kent	Felonious assault	1	Sept. 27, '82,	5 years.	Aroostook.
2642	Sturtevant, Fred	22	Dexter	Larceny	2	Sept. 15, '83,	4 "	Piscataquis.
2643	Sullivan, Thomas H.	24	Portland	Breaking, entering and larceny	2	" 24, '83,	6 "	Cumberland.
2660	Seymour, Victor.	24	Canada	Assault and robbery.	1	Oct. 6, "	6 "	York.
2698	Stevens, Charles.	27	Corinna	Assault to rape.	1	Sept. 17, '84,	5 "	Piscataquis.
2710	Smith, Nathaniel D.	49	Mercer	Larceny in dwelling-house (2 counts)	3	" 27, "	6 "	Cumberland.
2715	Smith, Richard E., ne' cPhearson	28	Hudson Bay	Breaking, entering and larceny	2	" 27, "	3 "	"
2732	Shepard, Melvin.	32	North Berwick.	Arson	1	Jan. 29, '85,	5 "	York.
2757	Staples, Danforth P.	35	Sedgwick	Incest.	1	April 28, "	4 "	Hancock.
2776	Sullivan, Leonard, ne' Eddie Kelley	20	Boston	Larceny.	1	Sept. 23, "	2 "	Cumberland.
2813	Stewart, John.	44	Eastport	Being a tramp	1	May 13, '86,	1 year.	Aroostook.
2823	Smith, William	23	Nova Scotia	Burglary.	1	Oct. 4, "	3 years.	Cumberland.
2481	Thorndike, Hannah.	42	Ireland	Murder, second degree	1	Mar. 20, '80,	Life.	Knox.
2653	Toles, William	20	Pieton, N. S.	Comp larceny & as't & bat'ry (2 counts)	1	Sept 24, '83,	4 years.	Androscoggin.
2672	Turner, Lorenzo H.	23	Richmond	Manslaughter	1	Jan. 11, '84,	7 "	Sagadahoc.
2673	Trott, Joseph C.	36	Woolwich	Assault to kill.	3	" 14, "	10 "	"
2739	Tibbetts, William T.	22	Lisbon	" " "	1	" 31, '85,	10 "	Androscoggin.
2811	Turple, Edward A.	37	Halifax, N. S.	Breaking, entering and larceny	1	April 30, '86,	1½ "	Washington.
2716	Wilcox, George H.	23	Portland	" " "	1	Sept. 27, '84,	4 "	Cumberland.
2720	Whitten, Alden	19	Canaan	Burglary	1	Oct 20, "	3½ "	Somerset.
2723	White, Henry E.	22	W. Wadsboro', Vt	Larceny.	1	Dec. 20, "	2 "	Kennebec.
2726	Wallace, Charles Morgan.	50	Philadelphia	Murder, second degree	1	Jan. 6, '85,	Life.	"
2738	Woods, Charles	34	Germany.	Break'g and ent'g with felonious int	1	" 26, "	2 years.	Cumberland.

2754	Watson, Isaac	25	Cherryfield	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	April 3, '85,	2	years.	Cumberland.
2769	Wentworth, Ansel W	21	Hiram	Compound larceny	-	Aug. 25, "	3	"	Sagadahoc.
2771	Wood, Wilber S.	27	Burnham	Manslaughter	-	Sept. 18, "	8	"	Kennebec.
2778	Walker, J. Frank	23	Embden	"	-	" 29, "	5	"	Somerset.
2796	West, John A., ne' Albert Brown	29	Hampden	Breaking, entering and larceny	3	Feb. 8, '86,	5	"	Cumberland.
2804	Walker, Elliot L	36	Harrison	Larceny	-	Mar. 18, "	2	"	"
2812	Williamson, W. J	28	Bloomfield, N. B.	Forgery	-	May 8, "	2	"	Aroostook.
7764	York, Charles E.	20	Portland	"	-	" 25, '85,	3	"	Cumberland.
7882	Young, Irving	21	Cambridge, Mass.	Larceny	-	Dec. 15, "	1	year.	Knox.
8922	York, Alvin	32	Fairfield	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	" 9, "	2	years.	Kennebec.

Convicts Discharged on Expiration of Sentence During Year Ending November 30, 1886.

No.	NAMES.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Sentence.	Possible days com- mutation for good behavior.	Number of Days Earned.	TIME SERVED.			Employment During Sentence.
							Years.	Months.	Days.	
2615..	George Brown.....	February 13, 1883..	December 7, 1885..	3 years	67	67	2	9	24	Waiter.
2617..	Charles E. Hall.....	" 13, " ..	" 7, " ..	3 "	67	67	2	9	24	Carriage Trimming.
2606..	John Griffin.....	January 23, " ..	" 12, " ..	3 "	67	41	2	10	19	Paint shop.
2678..	John B. Martin.....	" 16, 1884..	" 23, " ..	2 "	23	23	1	11	7	Harness shop.
2620..	Alfred Seamore.....	March 5, 1883.....	January 8, 1886..	3 "	67	57	2	10	3	Blacksmith "
2638..	Herbert L. Ackley.....	August 28, " ..	" 9, " ..	2½ "	55	49	2	4	11	Harness "
2735..	Joseph A. Williams ..	January 31, 1885 ..	" 20, " ..	1 year.	11	11	-	11	19	Blacksmith "
2736..	Clara M. Goodwin.....	" 31, " ..	" 21, " ..	1 "	11	10	-	11	20	Lumper.
2650..	Archie Frazier.....	September 28, 1883	February 3, " ..	2½ years.	55	55	2	4	5	Harness shop.
2744..	Charles H. Nealley ..	February 21, 1885 ..	" 10, " ..	1 year.	11	11	-	1	19	Lumper
2626..	Angie Callahan.....	April 10, 1883.....	" 12, " ..	3 years.	67	58	2	10	2	Blacksmith shop.
2625..	Charles Berry.....	" 10, " ..	" 13, " ..	3 "	67	57	2	10	3	Paint "
2685..	Andrew Gibson.....	March 3, 1884.....	" 18, " ..	2 "	23	15	1	11	15	" "
2699..	John A. Barlow ..	September 26, 1884	March 9, " ..	1½ "	17	17	1	5	13	Wood "
2703..	Jeremiah Collins.....	" 20, " ..	" 8, " ..	1½ "	17	13	1	5	17	Waiter.
2687..	Ernest V. Thompson ..	March 25, 1884.....	" 8, " ..	2 "	23	17	1	11	13	Harness shop.
2702..	John Reagan.....	September 20, 1884	" 12, " ..	1½ "	17	8	1	5	22	" "
2622..	Thomas Ryan.....	March 15, 1883.....	" 15, " ..	3 "	67	-	3	-	-	Blacksmith "
2549..	John H. Gallagher.....	September 22, 1881	April 3, " ..	5 "	209	169	4	6	11	" "
2756..	Robert N. Demick.....	April 25, 1885.....	" 19, " ..	1 year	11	6	-	11	25	Harness "
2760..	William J. Boyle.....	May 2, " ..	" 21, " ..	1 "	11	11	-	11	19	Lumper.
2759..	Robert McFadden.....	" 4, " ..	" 23, " ..	1 "	11	11	-	11	19	Paint shop and lumper.
2693..	John A. McDonald.....	June 10, 1884.....	May 17, " ..	2 years.	23	23	1	11	7	Harness shop.
2694..	Stephen Traverse ..	" 10, " ..	" 25, " ..	2 "	23	15	1	11	15	Blacksmith "
2679..	Thomas F. Mahoney ..	January 23, 1884 ..	" 31, " ..	2½ "	55	52	2	4	8	Paint "



2725..	W. W. W. Brown.....	December 20, 1884..	June 10, " ...	1½ "	17	10	1	5	20	Harness	"
2726..	Charles Bolter .....	" 20, " ..	" 11, " ...	1½ "	17	9	1	5	21	"	"
2646..	Lendall G. L. Foote.....	September 24, 1883..	July 17, " ...	3 "	67	67	2	9	23	Paint	"
2649..	John Swanback .....	" 28, " ..	" 21, " ...	3 "	67	67	2	9	23	Lumper.	
2659..	Alfred T. Hanson .....	October 5, 1883....	" 28, " ...	3 "	67	67	2	9	23	Wood	shop.
2686..	J. W. Thompson.....	May 18, 1884. ....	August 7, " ...	2½ "	55	41	2	4	19	Harness	"
2768..	Asel Annis .....	August 22, 1885....	" 11, " ...	1 year.	11	11	-	11	19	Wheelman	"
2669..	Edward Bennett.....	October 20, 1883....	" 17, " ...	3 years.	67	63	2	9	27	Blacksmith	shop.
2665..	Thomas Mellarty .....	" 15, " ...	" 20, " ...	3 "	67	55	2	10	5	Harness	"
2747..	John Cochran, Jr.....	March 10, 1885....	" 23, " ...	1½ "	17	17	1	5	13	"	"
2704..	William F. Boynton .....	September 20, 1884..	" 30, " ...	2 "	23	20	1	11	10	Lumper.	
2709..	Charles E. Coffin.....	" 30, " ..	Sept. 7, " ...	2 "	25	23	1	11	7	Waiter.	
2717..	William H. Ward .....	" 27, " ...	" 7, " ...	2 "	23	20	1	11	10	Barber.	
2664..	John Harrington.....	October 15, 1883....	" 13, " ...	3 "	67	32	2	10	28	Trimming and harness	shop.
2711..	James Conley .....	September 27, 1884..	" 13, " ...	2 "	23	14	1	11	16	Paint	shop.
2612..	Frank Davis .....	January 19, 1883....	" 14, " ...	4 "	129	125	3	7	25	Blacksmith	"
2718..	Charles M. Fredricks .....	October 7, 1884....	" 14, " ...	2 "	23	23	1	11	7	Harness	"
2714..	John Friel.....	September 27, 1884..	" 27, " ...	2 "	23	-	-	-	-	Paint	"
2780..	Oliver Guertin .....	October 8, 1885....	" 29, " ...	1 year.	11	9	-	11	21	Waiter.	
2658..	Fred A. Wiggin.....	" 5, 1883....	" 30, " ...	3 years.	67	5	2	11	25	Harness	shop.
2571..	Charles Davis .....	April 21, 1882....	October 6, " ...	5 "	209	195	4	5	15	Shoemaker.	
2686..	James Stevens .....	October 15, 1883....	" 8, " ...	3 "	67	7	2	11	23	Harness	shop.
2575..	John Archibald .....	May 29, 1882....	" 30, " ...	5 "	209	209	4	5	1	Paint	"
2722..	William V. Gillman .....	November 12, 1884..	Nov. 12, " ...	2 "	23	-	2	-	-	Harness	"
2766..	David Morris .....	May 29, 1885....	" 12, " ...	1½ "	17	17	1	5	13	Blacksmith	"
2675..	William Cookson.....	January 21, 1884....	" 15, " ...	3 "	67	67	2	9	23	Harness	"
2676..	Charles Brown.....	" 21, " ...	" 22, " ...	3 "	67	60	2	10	-	Blacksmith	"
2440..	Alfred Dube .....	September 19, 1879..	" 22, " ...	3 "	67	-	3	-	-	"	"

Convicts Pardoned During Year Ending November 30, 1886.

No.	NAME.	Sentence.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Discharge.	Time Served.	By Whom Pardoned.
2591	Thomas Conley....	4 years.	Compound larceny....	October 6, 1882..	December 28, 1885	3 years, 2 months, 22 days.	Gov. Robie.
2730	James A. Morse ...	2 "	Perjury.....	January 12, 1885	January 28, 1886	1 year, 0 " 14 "	"
2807	Sanford Rackliff...1	year.	Larceny .....	April 12, 1886...	September 3, "	4 " 21 "	"

Conveyed to Insane Hospital During the Year.

No.	NAME.	Sentence.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Transfer.	Authority.
2761	Weston Johnson....	3½ years.	Larceny .....	May 25, 1885....	June 29, 1886.....	By order of Governor and Council.

Deceased During the Year.

No.	NAME.	Sentence.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Decease.	Cause.
2784	Henry L. Gould....	3 years.	Obt. mon under false pret'es	October 17, 1885	August 12, 1886...	Rheumatism of the heart.
2801	Samuel Guess, Jr..	3 "	Compound larceny .....	February 16, 1886	" 19, " ...	Dropsy.

Escaped from Prison.

No.	NAME.	Sentence.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Date of Escape.
2783	David Blanchard .	4 years.	Being a common thief.....	October 10, 1885	June 17, 1886 .....

## RECAPITULATION.

Number of convicts in custody December 1, 1885 .....	181
committed since .....	48
removed on <i>habeas corpus</i> in 1884 and returned to serve sentence.....	1
	<hr/>
	230
Discharged during the year by expiration of sentence ....	53
Pardoned .....	3
Removed to Insane Hospital .....	1
Deceased.....	2
Escaped .....	1
	<hr/>
60	
Present number.....	170

Table showing Crimes for which Sentences are  
being Served.

Arson.....	4
Assault.....	1
Assault and battery .....	4
Assault and battery and compound larceny .....	3
Assault and robbery.....	1
Assault to kill.....	6
Assault to rape .....	3
Assaulting officer.....	1
Being a tramp .....	1
Breaking and entering... ..	5
Breaking, entering and larceny.....	28
Burglary .....	6
Burglary and larceny.....	5
Burglary and assaulting officer .....	1
Cheating by false pretences.....	1
Common thief .....	1
Compound larceny .....	10
Embezzling .....	1
Entering and larceny .....	2
Felonious assault.....	1
Forgery.....	3
Incest.....	1
Larceny.....	28
Larceny from person .....	3
Larceny, forgery and uttering.....	1
Murder .....	21
Murder, second degree .....	8
Manslaughter .....	6
Passing counterfeit money.....	2
Piracy .....	2
Poligamy.....	2
Rape .....	4
Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Robbery .....	2
Uttering forged order.....	1

Table Showing Length of Sentences.

1 year.....	7
1½ years.....	3
2 ".....	34
2½ ".....	2
3 ".....	22
3½ ".....	2
4 ".....	19
5 ".....	22
6 ".....	8
7 ".....	3
8 ".....	2
8½ ".....	1
9 ".....	2
10 ".....	6
14 ".....	1
15 ".....	3
Life.....	32
To be hanged.....	1
	170

Average definite sentence, 4 years, 2 months, 8 days.

Average detention, less possible good time, 3 years, 9 months 21 days.

Table Showing Ages When Sentenced.

18 years	4	38 years	5
19 "	4	39 "	2
20 "	7	40 "	4
21 "	12	41 "	1
22 "	8	42 "	5
23 "	10	43 "	2
24 "	11	44 "	2
25 "	10	45 "	1
26 "	6	46 "	1
27 "	10	47 "	2
28 "	8	48 "	1
29 "	11	49 "	3
30 "	6	50 "	3
31 "	3	51 "	1
32 "	7	54 "	1
33 "	1	55 "	1
34 "	2	58 "	1
35 "	3	63 "	1
36 "	3	65 "	1
37 "	4	69 "	1
		73 "	1

---

 170

Average age, 30 years, 4 months.

## Table Showing Number of Convicts from Each County.

Androscoggin.....	14
Aroostook.....	14
Cumberland.....	45
Franklin.....	1
Hancock.....	5
Kennebec.....	10
Knox.....	9
Lincoln.....	4
Oxford.....	5
Penobscot.....	12
Piscataquis.....	5
Sagadahoc.....	8
Somerset.....	4
Waldo.....	3
Washington.....	8
York.....	18
United States Court.....	5

---

 170

## Table Showing Nativity of Convicts.

Maine .....	106
New Hampshire.....	6
Vermont.....	2
Massachusetts .....	12
Connecticut .....	1
Rhode Island .....	2
Indiana .....	1
Louisiana .....	2
Illinois .....	2
California ..	1
Maryland .....	1
Michigan.....	2
New York.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	2
Nova Scotia .....	5
New Brunswick.....	3
Canada.....	5
Denmark .....	1
England.....	3
Ireland .....	5
France .....	2
Finland .....	1
Germany .....	2
Scotland .....	1



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

---

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MAINE STATE PRISON, }  
THOMASTON, December 1st, 1886. }

*To the Inspectors and Warden :*

GENTLEMEN :—The annual report of the Medical Department of the Maine State Prison for the period just closed is respectfully submitted.

The general health of the Institution has improved within the past few years by the more rigid enforcement of sanitary rules and the correction of evils arising from defective sewerage ; but the latter is not wholly corrected, for there still remains the stagnant water in the Prison quarry. There should be measures taken to get rid of this cess-pool.

The use of better quality of flour, freshly-raised vegetables in large quantities in their season, and other good quality of foods, have been ample and served in a wholesome and palatable shape. These, together with warm raiment, have added much to the hygienic well-being of the inmates. Every precaution has been taken to observe cleanliness in all the departments of the Prison, and strict rules of hygiene enforced. In fact, every precaution has been made to prevent and guard against disease.

In order that the Institution may be placed under more improved measures of sanitary regulation, there should be a large supply of pure water furnished. The importance of this supply of water it is useless for me to discuss, as I have recommended the same in my former reports. We hope to

see the Oyster River water, supplied by the Camden and Rockland Water Company, brought hither, and urge upon you to do all in your power to further this much-needed feature of sanitary importance to a public institution of this kind.

There have been two deaths the past year. One from consumption; the other suddenly from organic disease of the heart.

One insane convict was sent to the Insane Hospital, Augusta, June 29th, last. He was insane at the time of his arrival at the Prison.

William Ash, who lost his leg some ten years since, and after amputation there has ever remained a protrusion of the bones of the left leg beyond the soft parts some inch or more, it was deemed best to re-amputate the leg and give him a proper cushion on which to rest the end of an artificial limb. With the co-operation of Dr. J. M. Wakefield, of Warren, this was done November 26th ult.

Again thanking you, gentlemen, and all the officers, for many and continued courtesies, I close this report of 1886.

H. C. LEVENSALER, M. D.,

*Physician and Surgeon, Maine State Prison.*

## CHAPLAINS' REPORT.

---

*To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :*

GENTLEMEN :—The usual Gospel Service each Lord's day morning has been continued throughout the year, conducted, as heretofore, by the pastors of the churches in Thomaston. The service has consisted of singing by ladies of the town, with an organ accompaniment, reading from the Sacred Scriptures, prayer and a sermon. Whenever a fifth Sunday has occurred in the month, the Catholic Priest from Rockland has officiated. Christian women, also, from the several churches, visit every Sunday morning and conduct a service with the prisoners of their sex. The new chapel, being so commodious and attractive, continues to invite quite a number of outside visitors. Our own church and parish duties prevent us doing very much in the way of visiting and personal conversatoin with the men. The Teacher, however, Mr. D. J. Starrett, continues to do a great deal of such needed work ; he uniting to some extent in himself with the duties of teacher, those of spiritual advisor.

Our chief work as pastors has been to proclaim the doctrines of grace generally known as Evangelical. We have endeavored thus to present the Gospel as a message of good news, full of peace and comfort to the "prisoners of hope," full of a present salvation to all who will believe. Sin has been regarded in its nature as a state of estrangement from God and consequent hostility to Him rather than in its outward and miscellaneous manifestation of vice and crime.

The attempt has been to make it manifest from the Scriptures that whether sin shall exhibit itself thus in outbreking forms for which the law of the land can seize and punish, or continue to exist and operate in the more quiet and cultured ways of refined selfishness; it always lives in the unrenewed heart, springing out of a single root, and the varieties in its outward appearance are due to secondary causes, such as the accidents of temperament and taste, education and training, courage, health and strength, etc. In this way, while nothing has been said to lessen sin's enormity, to make it less or other than "exceeding sinful;" to excuse or extenuate in any degree its guiltiness, something has at least been attempted to awaken the hopefulnes of the convicts by showing that before God and in reference to salvation there is "no difference" among men, however much they may differ among themselves, and that God in His Word as clearly clothes all men alike in respect of sin and guilt as the law sees fit to clothe them as prisoners. The liberty, too, which they need, it has been insisted upon, is not simply nor chiefly being beyond prison walls, but is to be found only in deliverance from the bondage and corruption of sin and self. And we have reason to believe that these truths of Revelation have in some instances at least been felt. The attention during the services has been uniformly excellent, and, in the case of many, most noticeably fixed and interested.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. NEWCOMBE,  
C. B. BESSE,  
J. W. STROUT.

## TEACHER'S REPORT.

---

*To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :*

My report for the year ending November 30th, 1886, must of necessity be much the same as those of former years. Of the nearly half a hundred who have come to us during the year just closed to pay the penalty for crimes committed, we have found the average number about the same who need instruction in all the primary branches of education. It is a work that is gratifying to me, and is entered upon with zeal and much energy by those who need it.

Only those who are engaged in this work of prison reform have an idea of the ignorance to be found among the criminal classes. Among those received the past year, more than one-half needed instruction, and have entered upon a course of study in A B C's, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, as they stood in need.

One boy, who came to us last March, has learned his A B C's, and can now write a nice letter in a neat, legible hand, and is making fine progress in arithmetic. A sea captain has learned his A B C's here and is now able to write letters to his wife and children, and ought to be better able to steer his vessel, as well as himself, over the seas, and bring each into a safe harbor at the last. He has received letters from former owners stating that they have a vessel for him as soon as his sentence expires.

A knowledge of many similar cases gives encouragement in the work; and while it is true that some return to us again, we believe that many take higher views of life, and become good, law-abiding citizens. Of those who do return we think the cause can be found, not so much in the man himself, as in the temptations held out to him by

those who "putteth the bottle to their neighbor's lips," and thus lead him into sin. It is a fact, and should not be overlooked, that many young men are here to-day, who would never have known the realities of prison life, if their motto had been "Total Abstinence." When public opinion is ready to put the blame where it belongs, and punish the *real* criminal as it does his victims, our prison and jails will be occupied with but few inmates.

But after all, true reformation must come from the teachings of God's Word, and a firm belief in it, controlling and influencing their lives and ours, will lead to a better life here, as well as to that beyond. They all have the privilege, each Sabbath, to listen to faithful preaching, and the manner in which they speak of it as I go from cell to cell on the Sabbath and during the week, shows clearly that many take a great interest in it, and we trust will not forget it in after years.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. still make their weekly visits to the women confined here, and their labors are not without good results.

My thanks are due to the publishers of the Zion's Advocate and Bethel Flag, Portland, the Gospel Banner, Augusta, also to various Temperance Papers who furnish copies for our use, as well as to some kind friend who sends us two copies of Jerry McCaully's paper; our only regret being that we cannot have more.

To all interested in prison work, let me say that books, magazines and religious papers, however old, are always acceptable, and serve to while away many an hour, and it may be, present thoughts that will bear fruit for good in their future lives.

The Library is not so large but what new books are needed, and we trust as large an appropriation will be made for this purpose as our needs require.

To the Warden and Officers of the Prison, I return thanks for kind favors.      Respectfully yours,

DAVID J. STARRETT.

*Teacher, M. S. P.*

## Report of the Executive Council Committee.

---

IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, }  
December 28, 1886. }

Being continued the second year by the Governor in the capacity of special committee of the Council to visit the State Prison, I herewith present my report :

My visits to the Prison during the past year in nearly every case have been made in connection with the Governor and members of the Council where hearings have been granted those prisoners who have expressed a desire for pardon. I also have endeavored to attend to my duties as special committee by observing carefully the general management of the Prison, which is as well conducted and as near perfect as the place will allow.

The officers of the Prison, from Warden down, attend to their duties efficiently and faithfully. The result is good discipline, thorough work, rather than a large amount, and a healthy condition of the prisoners.

The amount expended on the buildings for repairs during the past year is about six hundred dollars more than was appropriated for that purpose and they are now in fair condition.

A new harness shop is very much needed, and I respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made by the Legislature for that purpose.

The water supply at the Prison is hardly sufficient should a fire occur. It is hoped that some arrangement will be made whereby a sufficient quantity of water may be obtained.

Warden Bean manages the affairs of the Prison with business capacity, and for the interest of the State. I have ever found on the part of the Warden and Inspectors a desire for a thorough examination of all accounts, books and Prison property.

Respectfully submitted.

G. R. FERNALD.



## JAILS.

---

The jails of the several counties have been improved in their condition during the past year, with one or two exceptions. In some of the jails the care and discipline of the prisoners has been easy and loose. Escapes have been quite frequent from a lack of care. The prisoners have not been allowed to herd together on the corridors as much as formerly. Even and just treatment has not been meted out to prisoners in all cases. It does not follow that because a convict prisoner has money or friends that they should be provided with luxurious apartments and furnishings. Not long since, in one of the large jails of the State, we saw a woman under a sentence of ten or twelve months for keeping a house of ill fame, enjoying a double cell with carpets and portiers, and extra furniture and two poodle dogs. We do not know that the laws contemplate any such performance. Other instances have been brought to our notice, all of which we consider reprehensible.

As heretofore the counties without jails seem to have less crime than counties that have jails. This seems a strange state of affairs.

## ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY JAIL.

This is one of the four work jails in the State. The number of prisoners for the past year has been 348. The industries of the shop the same as heretofore.

## ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY JAIL,

AT AUBURN.

COUNTY OFFICERS :—Oscar D. Bailey, Roswell C. Boothby, J. Wesley Maxwell, *County Commissioners*; Hillman Smith, *Sheriff*; Hillman Smith, *Jailer*; Addison R. Smith, *Turnkey*; B. F. Sturgis, *Physician*; Addison R. Smith, *Overseer of Workshop*.

Number in jail November 30, 1885 .....	33
“ “ “ “ 1886 .....	44
“ “ “ “ “ for this county .....	43
“ “ “ “ “ other counties .....	1
“ “ “ “ “ the United States, .....	0
“ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, .....	348
“ “ this county .....	347
“ “ other counties .....	1
“ “ the United States .....	0
“ “ drunkenness .....	236
“ “ selling liquors .....	15
“ “ non-payment of fines .....	5
“ “ safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence .....	0
“ of males .....	337
“ females .....	11
“ poor debtors .....	16
“ tramps .....	17
“ foreign birth .....	13
“ escaped .....	3
“ retaken .....	2
“ under 15 years of age .....	6
“ between 15 and 21 years of age .....	143
“ sentenced for drunkenness .....	236
“ “ selling liquors .....	15
“ 4 “ 1 month or less .....	226

Number sentenced for 2 months or less, over 1 month..	38
“ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months,	19
“ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	10
“ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	1
“ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “	1
“ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year....	1
“ “ to State Prison.....	1
“ “ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
Price of board per week .....	\$1.75
Amount expended for repairs during the year.....	0
Do prisoners labor.....	yes
Are prisoners leased? if so, to whom....	yes, to C. C. Corey
What kind of work done.....	inner soles and heels
Average number in workshop .....	26
Do prisoners receive religious instruction .....	yes
Do prisoners wear regulation suits .....	no
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age,	no

HILLMAN SMITH, *Jailer.*

## AROOSTOOK COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is one of the oldest in the State. It has been well taken care of the past year. This county, the largest and most flourishing county in the State, will soon need an addition to this jail, or a new one. We throw out this notice that the subject may be duly considered by the people of the county, and arrangements made at the proper time for the accomplishment of the purpose.

## AROOSTOOK COUNTY JAIL,

AT HOULTON.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—John Burnham, Joseph D. Emery, Martin V. B. Hall, *County Commissioners*; Frank W. Burns, *Sheriff*; A. G. Putnam, *Jailer*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	125
“ of males, “ “ “ .....	113
“ females, “ “ “ .....	12
“ foreign births.....	don't know
“ under 15 years of age.....	2
“ between 15 and 21 years of age. ....	10
“ poor debtors.....	29
“ tramps .....	1
“ committed for drunkenness.....	36
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness.....	26
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors.....	19
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors....	13
“ “ for 1 month or less .....	49
“ “ 2 months “ over 1 month .....	5
“ “ 3 “ “ 2 months.....	4
“ “ 6 “ “ 3 “ .....	0
“ “ 9 “ “ 6 “ .....	0
“ “ 1 year, “ 9 “ .....	0
“ “ 2 years, “ 1 year, .....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	7
“ pardoned by Governor and Council .....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge.....	14
“ committed for non-payment of fine.....	6
“ “ by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence .....	11

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

53

No. committed for safe keeping.....	6
“ escaped from jail .....	0
“ retaken.....	0

A. G. PUTNAM, *Jailer.*

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is the largest in the State, and from the character of its inmates the most difficult to keep in order. Its condition during the past year has been fair. There has not been the utmost harmony between the County Commissioners and the Sheriff. In fact, a great deal of friction has been developed, relating principally to the workshop and its management. This difficulty culminated in November and the Commissioners notified the Inspectors and asked for a hearing on the points of difference. The Inspectors met at the jail, November 11th, and both parties were fully heard.

The Commissioners claim under the law relating to workshops—see section 13, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes—that they had the sole power of appointing the overseer, or superintendent in the workshop. This law reads as follows :

“ They (the Commissioners) may at the expense of their several counties, provide suitable materials and implements sufficient to keep at work all persons committed as aforesaid, to either of such jails, and may from time to time establish needful rules for employing, reforming and governing the persons so committed, for preserving such materials and implements and for keeping and settling all accounts of the cost of procuring the same, and of all labor performed by each of the persons so committed, and may make all necessary contracts in behalf of their several counties.”

On the other hand the Sheriff claimed that he had sole power of appointing deputies or assistants in the workshop as well as the jail, by virtue of section 24 of chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, which is as follows :

“ The Sheriff has the custody and charge of the jail in his county, and of all the prisoners therein, and shall keep it himself, or by his deputy, as jailer, master or keeper for whom he is responsible. The jailer, master or keeper shall appoint all subordinate assistants and employes for whom he is responsible, and the pay of whom, including the jailer shall be fixed by the County Commissioners, and paid by their several counties.”



Suitable provision had been made in this county; but owing to the controversy, the Commissioners having the power ordered the engineer not to start his power, and the men were idle. We were informed that the contractors were ready to provide work for the prisoners whenever the Commissioners and the Sheriff could agree.

Without undertaking to decide fully all legal questions involved the Inspectors are of the opinion that the care, custody, control and discipline of the prisoners is vested solely in the Sheriff and his deputies, whether in the jail, or the workshop, which is a part of the jail; but the pay of all deputies or appointees is to be fixed by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners have all needful authority to appoint a person to represent the interests of the county in the workshop if they deem it desirable, but this agent can not divest the Sheriff of his responsibilities.

The Inspectors suggested to the Commissioners that the Sheriff be allowed to appoint his own deputy or officer, to have the discipline and care of the prisoners in the workshop, and that the Commissioners appoint another to represent the county in its interests.

We were informed by the Commissioners, November 12th, that for various reasons no more work would be done in the shops at present, and probably not until after New Year.

Both the Commissioners and Sheriff, so we were informed, desired that the prisoners should be removed to other jails. The Inspectors, if they had the power, which they very much doubt, under the circumstances, would not feel justified in removing sixty or seventy prisoners to other jails, at an expense of probably one thousand dollars to the county, when the county had made ample provision for working the prisoners. This we declined to do.

We believe that it is the duty of all County Commissioners in counties where there are workshops, to make "all needful rules for employing, reforming and the government" of persons in the jail and workshop. These rules and regulations

should be printed and placed in the hands of all parties concerned, and the Commissioners should see that they are obeyed and enforced.

---

NOTE—Since writing the above, we are informed that work will commence in the shop December 1st, the Commissioners accepting the suggestions of the Inspectors.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY JAIL,

## AT PORTLAND.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—David P. Chaplin, Wm. L. Prince, Henry Nutter, *County Commissioners*; Benjamin True, *Sheriff*; Benjamin True, *Jailer*; Norman True, *Turnkey*; T. A. Foster, *Physician*; Thomas Pennell, *Overseer of Workshop*.

Number in jail November 30, 1885.....	114
“ “ “ “ 1886.....	109
“ “ “ “ “ for this county ..	109
“ “ “ “ “ other counties...	0
“ “ “ “ “ the United States,	7
“ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886..	1400
“ “ this county .....	1397
“ “ other counties .....	3
“ “ the United States.....	55
“ “ drunkenness .....	409
“ “ selling liquors .....	98
“ “ non-payment of fines .....	65
“ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence—committed, 509; not returned,	266
“ of males .....	1317
“ females.....	83
“ poor debtors .....	22
“ tramps .....	1
“ foreign birth.....should judge nine-tenths of all	
“ escaped.....	0
“ retaken .....	1
“ under 15 years of age.....	7
“ between 15 and 21 years of age, Cannot tell, should say	75
“ sentenced for drunkenness.....	399
“ “ selling liquors .....	86

Number sentenced for 1 month or less.....	449
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month..	101
“ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months..	107
“ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	41
“ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	3
“ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “	2
“ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year....	1
“ “ to State Prison .....	12
“ “ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council .....	1

Price of board per week.....\$1.75; those in shop, \$2.00

Amount expended for repairs during the year ....cannot tell

Do prisoners labor .....

Are prisoners leased? if so, to whom?

W. B. Drew and A. Whitney

What kind of work done.....inner soles and heeling

Average number in workshop .....

Do prisoners receive religious instruction .....

Do prisoners wear regulation suits.....

Are prisoners classified according to crime and age ....

BENJAMIN TRUE, *Jailer.*

## FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL.

This old jail, which has been sufficient for the needs of the county, was burned October 22, 1886. It contained at the time but one prisoner, whose time would expire in a few days. It is now a thing of the past, and we suppose steps will be soon taken toward the building of a new jail.

There seems to be no provision in law for the detention of prisoners in a county where a jail may be burned. A law should be passed giving some Court or the Inspectors of Jails authority to order all such prisoners to some other jail.

We would advise the County Commissioners to examine the new Hancock County Jail, before completing their plans for re-building, and adopt such improvements as may seem to them advisable.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL,

AT FARMINGTON.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Isaiah Chick, Samuel K. Wellman, Franklin W. Patterson, *County Commissioners*; Ephraim F. Conant, *Sheriff*; H. D. Jewell, *Jailer*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	21
“ of males.....	20
“ females.....	0
“ foreign births.....	1
“ under 15 years of age.....	1
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	5
“ poor debtors.....	6
“ tramps.....	no record kept
“ committed for drunkenness.....	1
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness.....	1
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors.....	0
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors....	0
“ “ for 1 month or less.....	1
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	0
“ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.....	0
“ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “.....	0
“ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “.....	0
“ “ 1 year, “ “ 9 “.....	0
“ “ 2 years, “ “ 1 year,.....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	1 for two years
“ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge.....	1
“ committed for non-payment of fine.....	0
“ “ by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence.....	0
“ committed for safe keeping.....	1 female

No. escaped from jail.....	0
“ retaken.....	0
Two prisoners for breaking fish law—1 paid fines; and discharged, i.	

H. D. JEWELL, *Jailer.*

The circumstances or particulars of burning of the jail were these: The jail building had a wooden roof, and, being surrounded as it was by wooden buildings, the heat became so intense we were obliged to abandon it in order to save our own lives. I had one prisoner at the time of the fire; he had twenty days to serve, and for good conduct and good behavior at the fire, we gave him the remainder of his sentence. A new fire proof jail will be constructed another year. Prisoners will be committed to Auburn Jail, Androscoggin County, until a new jail is constructed.

Since the fire I have had in charge two prisoners for breaking the fish law; they paid fines and were discharged.

Two prisoners have been sent to the Insane Hospital at Augusta during the year.

H. D. JEWELL, *Jailer.*

### HANCOCK COUNTY JAIL.

The new jail in this county was completed for occupancy January 15th, 1886. It is a model of its kind for a small county. The cost was about 18,000 dollars. We recommend it to the notice of other counties which contemplate building jails. This jail will suffice for the needs of the county for many years.



## HANCOCK COUNTY JAIL,

AT ELLSWORTH.

COUNTY OFFICERS :—John W. Somes, James W. Blaisdell, Newell B. Coolidge, *County Commissioners*; Dorpheus L. Fields, *Sheriff*; Dorpheus L. Fields, *Jailer*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	53
“ of males.....	51
“ females.....	2
“ foreign births.....	5
“ under 15 years of age.....	1
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	2
“ poor debtors.....	5
“ tramps.....	0
“ committed for drunkenness.....	21
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness.....	21
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors.....	3
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors....	1
“ “ for 1 month or less.....	20
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	20
“ “ 3 “ “ 2 months.....	2
“ “ 6 “ “ 3 “.....	0
“ “ 9 “ “ 6 “.....	0
“ “ 1 year “ 9 “.....	1
“ “ 2 years “ 1 year.....	1
“ “ to State Prison.....	2
“ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge.....	1
“ committed for non-payment of fine.....	5
“ committed by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sen- tence.....	3

No. committed for safe keeping .....	3
“ escaped from jail .....	0
“ retaken .....	0

D. L. FIELDS, *Jailer.*

## KENNEBEC COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is one of the finest structures of its kind in the State, beautifully located, an honor to the county. The officers in charge open the doors to all prisoners that are brought, and it is filled to overflowing. At our last visit we found *one hundred and thirty* prisoners, all idle, an interesting collection of human beings. There seems to be an unnatural cause which produces this, and while we do not feel justified in dictating to the officers of this county, who have this matter in charge, what they shall do, we do feel to say to them that something must be done or an addition to the jail will soon be required to make room for this floating human pestilence, which seems to settle annually upon Kennebec County for maintenance.

We believe they should work and be subjected to rigid discipline during their sentence, and instead of obtaining board during the winter at the expense of the county it should be made a stern reality of discipline and labor. This we recommend as a remedy to reduce the jail population to a reasonable number.

## KENNEBEC COUNTY JAIL,

AT AUGUSTA.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—A. G. Andrews, C. M. Weston, J. M. Carpenter, *County Commissioners*; C. R. McFadden, *Sheriff*; C. R. McFadden, *Jailer*; D. R. McFadden, *Turnkey*; J. O. Webster, *Physician*; no one Overseer of workshop.

Number in jail November 30, 1885.....	87
“ “ “ “ 1886. ....	96
“ “ “ “ “ for this county.....	88
“ “ “ “ “ other counties... ..	4
“ “ “ “ “ the United States, ..	4
“ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886..	622
“ “ this county.....	614
“ “ other counties.....	4
“ “ the United States. ....	4
“ “ drunkenness .....	503
“ “ selling liquors.....	44
“ “ non-payment of fines.....	10
“ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence.....	21
“ of males .....	608
“ females.....	4
“ poor debtors .....	10
“ tramps .....	65
“ foreign birth.....	unknown
“ escaped .....	2
“ retaken .....	0
“ under 15 years of age.....	1
“ between 15 and 21 years of age .....	unknown
“ sentenced for drunkenness.....	503
“ “ selling liquors .....	44
“ “ 1 month or less .....	564

Number sentenced for 2 months or less, over 1 month..	15
“ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months,	26
“ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	9
“ “ 4 “ .....	7
“ “ 7 “ .....	1
“ “ 2 years or less, over 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	0
“ “ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	2
Price of board per week.....	\$1.75
Amount expended for repairs during the year .....	unknown
Do prisoners labor.....	do not
Do prisoners receive religious instruction.....	they do
Do prisoners wear regulation suits .....	do not
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age.....	are not

C. R. McFADDEN, *Jailer.*

## KNOX COUNTY.

We understand that the Commissioners of this county have established a place of detention at Rockland in connection with or under the Court House there. It is claimed to be a legal jail and prisoners are sentenced thereto for short sentences. The Inspectors will make a personal inspection of this Institution as soon as advisable.

LINCOLN COUNTY JAIL,  
AT WISCASSET.

*Prisoners Committed from Knox County.*

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Charles B. Vinal, Augustus M. Jameson, Atwood N. Sprague, *County Commissioners*; Wilder S. Irish, *Sheriff*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	33
“ of males .....	22
“ females .....	11
“ foreign births .....	0
“ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	1
“ poor debtors.....	0
“ tramps.....	0
“ committed for drunkenness .....	0
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness.....	18
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors.....	2
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors....	1
“ “ for 1 month or less.....	0
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month .....	3
“ “ 3 “ “ 2 months.....	18
“ “ 6 “ “ 3 “ .....	0
“ “ 9 “ “ 6 “ .....	0
“ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “ .....	0
“ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year .....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	0
“ pardoned by Governor and Council .....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge .....	0
“ committed for non-payment of fine.....	2
“ “ by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence. ....	0

No. committed for safe keeping .....	0
“ escaped from jail*.....	1
“ retaken .....	0

SETH PATTERSON, *Jailer.*

---

NOTE—One in Cumberland County Jail six months.

\* Joseph H. Peters.



## LINCOLN COUNTY JAIL.

This is one of the old-fashioned jails, and has been kept the last year in very fair condition considering its construction. The class of prisoners in this county are, for some reason, usually a bad lot, and require constant and unceasing care and watchfulness. Although escapes have occurred, the prisoners have been promptly retaken.

## LINCOLN COUNTY JAIL,

AT WISCASSET.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Alfred Patterson, Jr., Joseph Nickerson, James H. Noyes, *County Commissioners*; John E. Kelley, *Sheriff*; Seth Patterson, *Jailer*; Sidney B. Cushman, *Physician*.

Number in jail November 30, 1885.....	25
“ “ “ “ 1886.....	21
“ “ “ “ “ for this county.....	3
“ “ “ “ “ other counties... ..	18
“ “ “ “ “ the United States, ..	0
“ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886..	115
“ “ this county.....	52
“ “ other counties.....	63
“ “ United States.....	0
“ “ drunkenness.....	64
“ “ selling liquors.....	4
“ “ non-payment of fines.....	7
“ “ safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence.....	1
“ of males.....	101
“ females.....	14
“ poor debtors.....	2
“ tramps.....	15
“ foreign birth.....	0
“ escaped.....	4
“ retaken.....	3
“ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	6
“ sentenced for drunkenness.....	63
“ “ selling liquors.....	2
“ “ 1 month or less.....	54

Number sentenced for 2 months or less, over 1 month..	7
“ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months..	18
“ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	0
“ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	0
“ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “	0
“ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	2
“ pardoned by Governor and Council .....	0
Price of board per week.....	\$2.00
Amount expended for repairs during the year,	
On house,	\$35.45
Do prisoners labor.....	
Are prisoners leased? if so, to whom.....	no
What kind of work done .....	
Average number in workshop .....	
Do prisoners receive religious instruction .....	no
Do prisoners wear regulation suits .....	no
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age.....yes, so far as the jail accommodations will permit	

SETH PATTERSON, *Jailer.*

---

NOTE—Alfred L. Ross, George Washington Jones, now in State Prison.

## OXFORD COUNTY JAIL.

This jail is sufficient for the needs of the county, especially when the number of prisoners is few. One of the most remarkable escapes we have ever known, took place at this jail. "A prisoner was safely locked in his cell, while the jailer was absent a few hours, and upon his return he found the prisoner had escaped, while the doors to cell and jail and gate were all securely locked." No satisfactory explanation of this escape has been given thus far. If this escape occurred, as related by the Jailer to the Inspectors, this escape is more wonderful than the opening of the jail in the days of Paul and Silas.

## OXFORD COUNTY JAIL,

AT PARIS.

COUNTY OFFICERS :—George F. Hammond, Waldo Petten-  
gill, Frank Y. Bradley, *County Commissioners*; Jordan Stacy,  
*Sheriff*; Austin P. Stearns, *Jailer*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	15
“ of males.....	14
“ females.....	1
“ foreign births.....	4
“ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	1
“ poor debtors.....	1
“ tramps.....	2
“ committed for drunkenness.....	0
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness.....	0
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors.....	3
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors....	3
“ “ for 1 month or less.....	0
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	1
“ “ 3 “ “ 2 months.....	1
“ “ 6 “ “ 3 “.....	1
“ “ 9 “ “ 6 “.....	1
“ “ 1 year “ 9 “.....	0
“ “ 2 years “ 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	1
“ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge.....	0
“ committed for non-payment of fine.....	2
“ committed by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence.....	0
“ committed for safe keeping.....	3

No. escaped from jail* .....	1
“ retaken .....	0

AUSTIN P. STEARNS, *Jailer.*

---

NOTE.—He (Charles Davis) either was helped out by unlocking the door, or slipped out by me when I went in, I am unable to tell which, but have strong suspicion that he was helped out by a friend when I was gone, as he was gone when I got home one day. I think it almost an impossibility to slip out by me under the circumstances.

## PENOBSCOT COUNTY JAIL.

This jail continues to be a credit to the county, and justifies the good opinion which the Inspectors have heretofore expressed. The workshop is leased, and various industries have been carried on ; the manufacture of brooms ; of shingles and kindling wood ; and also a grist-mill at one time was in operation. Whether the law contemplated such a variety and kind of industries as above named, we are not advised. It has been charged that prisoners have had more liberty outside of the jail than the law would justify. Whether true or not we advise that all prisoners be held according to law, and if sentenced to labor to be so employed.

## PENOBSCOT COUNTY JAIL,

AT BANGOR.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—W. L. Scribner, T. J. Peaks, H. W. Briggs, *County Commissioners*; Chas. D. Chapman, *Sheriff*; C. D. Chapman, *Jailer*; Geo. F. Hathaway, *Turnkey*; Galen M. Woodcock, *Physician*; Edwin Emery, *Overseer of Workshop*.

Number in jail, November 30, 1885.....	38
“ “ “ “ 1886.....	33
“ “ “ “ “ for this county . . . .	28
“ “ “ “ “ other counties . . .	5
“ “ “ “ “ the United States,	0
“ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886..	444
“ “ this county . . . . .	415
“ “ other counties . . . . .	19
“ “ the United States . . . . .	10
“ “ drunkenness . . . . .	302
“ “ selling liquors . . . . .	18
“ “ non-payment of fines . . . . .	82
“ “ safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no re- turn made of trial or sentence,	19
“ of males . . . . .	407
“ females . . . . .	37
“ poor debtors . . . . .	19
“ tramps . . . . .	1
“ foreign birth . . . . .	no record
“ escaped . . . . .	2
“ retaken . . . . .	0
“ under 15 years of age . . . . .	1
“ between 15 and 21 years of age . . . . .	no record
“ sentenced for drunkenness . . . . .	302
“ “ selling liquors . . . . .	18
“ “ 1 month or less . . . . .	238



Number sentenced for 2 months or less, over 1 month..	38
“ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months,	37
“ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	5
“ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	0
“ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “	0
“ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year	11
“ “ to State Prison .....	3
“ pardoned by Governor and Council .....	0
Price of board per week .....	\$1.75
Amount expended for repairs during the year,	

Estimated, \$75.00

Are prisoners leased? if so, to whom...yes, Edwin Patterson

What kind of work done..making brooms and kindling wood

Average number in workshop..... 25

Do prisoners receive religious instruction..... yes

Do prisoners wear regulation suits .....

Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age, yes

John Donovan escaped from jail yard while at work under County Commissioners, June 3d, 1886; John Fahey escaped from workshop, November 26.

CHARLES D. CHAPMAN, *Jailer.*

## PISCATAQUIS COUNTY

Has no jail. We understand it has some kind of a lockup or place of detention under the Court House. Of its character or condition the Inspectors are not informed. This thriving and enterprising county should have its own jail. Their prisoners who are confined under sentence, are held in Penobscot County Jail.

## PENOBSCOT COUNTY JAIL,

AT BANGOR.

*Prisoners Committed from Piscataquis County.*

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Jesse Barker, Caleb J. Ford, Augustus W. Gilman, *County Commissioners*; Otis Martin, *Sheriff*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	10
“ of males .....	10
“ females .....	0
“ foreign birth.....	0
“ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	1
“ poor debtors.....	1
“ tramps.....	0
“ committed for drunkenness.....	2
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness.....	2
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors.....	0
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors....	0
“ “ for 1 month or less.....	3
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month .....	0
“ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.....	0
“ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “ .....	0
“ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “ .....	0
“ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “ .....	0
“ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	0
“ pardoned by Governor and Council .....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge .....	0
“ committed for non-payment of fine.....	0
“ “ by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence .....	0
“ “ for safe keeping .....	0
“ escaped from jail.....	0
“ retaken.....	0

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY.**

This county has no jail, but is dependent upon other county jails—part of their prisoners being confined at Lincoln County Jail and part at Kennebec County Jail. See report of said counties.

## LINCOLN COUNTY JAIL,

AT WISCASSET.

*Prisoners Committed from Sagadahoc County.*

COUNTY OFFICERS:—B. F. Marble, Otis F. Thompson, Stephen W. Carr, *County Commissioners*; John W. Ballou, *Sheriff*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	29
“ of males .....	28
“ females .....	1
“ foreign births .....	0
“ under 15 years of age .....	0
“ between 15 and 21 years of age .....	2
“ poor debtors .....	1
“ tramps .....	0
“ committed for drunkenness .....	} 18
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness .....	
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors .....	2
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors . . .	1
“ “ for 1 month or less .....	15
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month .....	3
“ “ 3 “ “ 2 months .....	0
“ “ 6 “ “ 3 “ .....	0
“ “ 9 “ “ 6 “ .....	0
“ “ 1 year “ 9 “ .....	0
“ “ 2 years “ 1 year .....	0
“ “ to State Prison .....	0
“ pardoned by Governor and Council .....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge .....	0
“ committed for non-payment of fine .....	0
“ committed by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence,	0

No. committed for safe keeping .....	0
“ escaped from jail* .....	1
“ retaken .....	1

SETH PATTERSON, *Jailer.*

---

\*Edward E. Reed, now in custody awaiting trial.

## SOMERSET COUNTY JAIL.

This jail seems, in some degree, to run itself. Prisoners seem to have facilities for escape which should not be allowed. A removal of the jail elsewhere might improve its condition, just where, it is not in our province to suggest. It would naturally seem, however, that the jail should be in the shire town.

## SOMERSET COUNTY JAIL,

AT NORRIDGEWOCK.

COUNTY OFFICERS :—Amasa J. Moore, Phineas P. Hilton, Hiram Moore, *County Commissioners*; Zenas Vaughn, *Sheriff*; John H. Mitchell, *Jailer*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	28
“ of males.....	27
“ females.....	1
“ foreign births.....	2
“ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	1
“ poor debtors.....	7
“ tramps.....	1
“ committed for drunkenness.....	6
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness.....	6
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors.....	4
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors....	4
“ “ for 1 month or less.....	12
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	3
“ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.....	2
“ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “.....	0
“ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “.....	0
“ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “.....	0
“ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....1, Auburn Jail	
“ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge.....	0
“ committed for non-payment.....	0
“ “ by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence.....	0



INSPECTORS' REPORT.

87

No. committed for safe keeping .....	0
“ escaped from jail.....	0
“ retaken .....	0

JOHN H. MITCHELL, *Jailer.*

## WALDO COUNTY JAIL.

This jail continues to be the poorest jail in the State in most respects. With the building at his command, such as it is, we do not feel called upon to blame the Sheriff, who would, without doubt, in a respectable jail, show much better results. The law provides that the jailer shall live in the house "provided for him." The evident meaning of the law is that a house *shall* be provided for him, but through a "penny wise or pound foolish" policy, the county does not own a house for the jailer. The jailer's house was burnt in 1885 and no steps have been taken to comply with the obvious intention of the law. The Sheriff cannot do his duty by a jail unless he resides on the ground, near by. The cost to the county to put the jail in decent condition would not be large, and the Inspectors hope it may be done before another year.

## WALDO COUNTY JAIL,

AT BELFAST.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Hiram P. Farrar, Gooding Grant, Ithamer B. Thompson, *County Commissioners*; Ansel Wadsworth, *Sheriff*; Ansel Wadsworth, *Jailer*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	217
“ of males . . . . .	213
“ females . . . . .	4
“ foreign births . . . . . about	170
“ under 15 years of age . . . . .	0
“ between 15 and 21 years of age . . . . .	0
“ poor debtors . . . . .	3
“ tramps . . . . .	78
“ committed for drunkenness . . . . .	110
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness . . . . .	110
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors . . . . .	1
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors . . . . .	1
“ “ for 1 month or less . . . . .	134
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month . . . . .	66
“ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months . . . . .	7
“ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “ . . . . .	1
“ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “ . . . . .	0
“ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “ . . . . .	1
“ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year . . . . .	0
“ “ to State Prison . . . . .	1
“ pardoned by Governor and Council . . . . .	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge . . . . .	0
“ committed for non-payment of fine . . . . .	0
“ committed by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence,	0

No. committed for safe keeping .....	0
“ escaped from jail .....	0
“ retaken .....	0

ANSEL WADSWORTH, *Jailer.*

## WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL.

This jail has been kept and cared for in its usual way. In connection with the Court House new steam-heating apparatus has been added, which, as a matter of economy, was for the interest of the county. The drainage of the jail has been very much improved under the supervision of the very efficient Commissioners of the county.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL,

## AT MACHIAS.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Jethro B. Nutt, Wm. F. Johnson, Robert F. Campbell, *County Commissioners*; Henry A. Balcom, *Sheriff*; E. Vose, *Jailer*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	11
“ of males .....	11
“ females .....	0
“ foreign births .....	0
“ under 15 years of age.....	1
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	1
“ poor debtors.....	1
“ tramps .....	0
“ committed for drunkenness .....	42
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness.....	42
“ committed in default of payment of fine, for selling intoxicating liquors .....	3
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors....	0
“ “ for 1 month or less.....	41
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month .....	6
“ “ 3 “ “ 2 months .....	5
“ “ 6 “ “ 3 “ .....	1
“ “ 9 “ “ 6 “ .....	1
“ “ 1 year “ 9 “ .....	0
“ “ 2 years “ 1 year .....	0
“ “ to State Prison .....	4
“ pardoned by Governor and Council .....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge .....	0
“ committed for non-payment of fine .....	12
“ “ by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence.....	3

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

93

No. committed for safe keeping.....	0
“ escaped from jail.....	0
“ retaken.....	0

E. VOSE, *Jailer.*

## YORK COUNTY JAIL.

The Inspectors have visited this jail as often as was deemed advisable. We have always found it in good order—and some improvements have been made in its internal arrangements which have been commendatory. Liberty has been granted to prisoners, in some instances, which in other counties would be most disastrous in its results.



## YORK COUNTY JAIL,

AT ALFRED.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—William H. Deering, Benjamin F. Pease, Richard L. Goodwin, *County Commissioners*; Isaac N. Deering, *Sheriff*; R. M. Stevens, *Jailer*.

No. for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886, from said county,	221
“ of males.....	213
“ females.....	8
“ foreign births.....	94
“ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	7
“ poor debtors.....	3
“ tramps.....	30
“ committed for drunkenness.....	0
“ sentenced to jail for drunkenness.....	127
“ committed for selling intoxicating liquors.....	0
“ sentenced to jail for selling intoxicating liquors....	6
“ “ for 1 month or less.....	160
“ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	9
“ “ 3 “ “ 2 months.....	10
“ “ 6 “ “ 3 “.....	1
“ “ 9 “ “ 6 “.....	0
“ “ 1 year “ 9 “.....	1
“ “ 2 years “ 1 year..	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	5
“ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
“ whose sentence was remitted or condoned by police or municipal judge.....	2
“ committed for non-payment of fine.....	15
“ committed by constables or police officers, and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence,	0

No. committed for safe keeping .....	1
“ escaped from jail.....	0
“ retaken.....	0

R. M. STEVENS, *Jailer.*

SCHEDULE A—Table for Jails for the Year Ending November 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Number in Jail Nov. 30, 1885.	Number in Jail Nov. 30, 1886.	Number for the year ending Nov. 30, 1886.	Number of Males.	Number of Females.	Number under 15 years of Age.	Number between 15 and 21 years of Age.	Number of Foreign Birth.	Number Escaped.	Number Retaken.	Number of Poor Debtors.	Number of Tramps.	Number Committed for Drunkenness	Number Sentenced for Drunkenness	Number Committed for selling Liquor	Number sentenced for selling Liquors.	Number Committed by Police Officers, and by them taken out, no return being made.	Number Committed for non-payment of Fines.	Number of United States Prisoners	Number for other Counties.
Androscoggin	33	44	348	337	11	6	143	13	3	2	16	17	236	236	15	15	-	5	1	
Aroostook	15	5	125	113	12	2	10	-	-	-	29	1	36	26	19	13	11	6		
Cumberland	114	109	1400	1317	83	7	about 75	9-10	-	1	22	1	409	399	98	86	26	65	3	55
Franklin	-	5	none	21	20	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hancock	-	-	3	53	51	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	21	21	3	1	3	5		
Kennebec	87	96	622	608	4	1	-	-	2	-	10	65	503	503	44	44	21	10	4	4
* Knox	-	-	37	26	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	1	-	2		
Lincoln	25	21	115	101	14	-	6	-	4	3	2	15	64	63	4	2	-	7		18
Oxford	4	-	15	14	1	-	1	4	1	-	1	2	none	none	3	3	-	2		
Penobscot	38	33	444	407	37	1	-	-	2	-	19	1	302	302	18	18	-	82	10	19
* Piscataquis	-	-	10	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* Sagadahoc	-	-	30	29	1	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	18	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Somerset	2	-	28	27	1	-	1	2	-	-	7	1	6	6	4	4	-	-	-	-
Waldo	20	-	217	213	4	-	-	170	-	-	3	78	110	110	1	1	-	-	-	-
Washington	15	11	about 54	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	42	42	33	-	3	12		
York	14	14	221	213	8	-	7	-	-	-	3	30	-	127	-	6	-	15		
United States	-	-	3681	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	121	211	1748	-	216	-	-	-	-	-

\* These counties have no jails. Piscataquis has had 10 in Penobscot County Jail. Knox County has had 33 prisoners in Lincoln County Jail, one in Cumberland County Jail and three in Kennebec Jail. Sagadahoc has had one in Kennebec Jail and 29 in Lincoln County Jail. Knox County and also Piscataquis County have Court House prisons, or jails, or lockups, where prisoners are sentenced for short sentences.

SCHEDULE B—Table for Jails for the Year Ending Nov. 30, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Number Sentenced for 1 Month or less.	Number for 2 Months or less, over 1 Month	Number for 3 Months or less, over 2 Months	Number for 6 Months or less, over 3 Months.	Number for 9 Months or less, over 6 Months	Number for 1 Year or less, over 9 Months	Number for 2 Years or less, over 1 Year.	Number Sentenced to State Prison.	Number Pardoned by Governor and Council out of Jail	Number whose Sentence was Remitted by Police or Municipal Judge.	Price of Board per week.	Do Prisoners Labor?	Do Prisoners receive Religious Instruction?	Amount of Repairs on Jail.
Androscoggin .....	226	38	19	10	1	1	1	1	none	-	\$1.75	yes	yes.	
Aroostook .....	49	5	4	-	-	-	-	7	-	14				
Cumberland .....	449	101	107	41	3	2	1	12	1	-	1.75 & 2.00	yes.	yes.	
Franklin .....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1				
Hancock .....	20	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-				
Kennebec .....	564	15	26	9	7	1	-	2	-	-	1.75	no.	yes.	
Knox .....	-	3	18	5	-	-	-	2	-	2				
Lincoln .....	54	-	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		no.	no.	
Oxford .....	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-				About
Penobscot .....	238	38	37	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	1.75	yes	yes.	\$75
Piscataquis* .....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Sagadahoc .....	15	3	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-				
Somerset .....	12	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Waldo .....	134	66	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-				
Washington .....	41	6	5	1	1	-	-	4	-	-				
York .....	160	9	10	1	-	1	-	4	-	-				
United States.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-				
								48						

\* In Bangor Jail.

## APPENDIX.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

---

By comparing the following table with the population of the several States it will be found that no State in the Union has a smaller proportion of its population in penal institutions than the State of Maine.

*Prison Population of the United States, shown by States.*

STATES.	Total Population.	Prisoners at Work.			Idle.	Methods of Employment.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Under Con-tract.	Under Lease.	Piece-Price Plan.	On Public Account.	In Prison Duties.
UNITED STATES...	57,331	48,838	3,001	52,739	4592	14,939	9291	2980	16,679	8850
Alabama.....	899	867	32	899	-	-	863	-	-	36
Arkansas.....	597	582	15	597	-	-	597	-	-	-
California.....	1,621	1,547	14	1,561	60	-	-	769	407	385
Colorado.....	455	431	3	434	21	-	-	-	287	147
Connecticut.....	930	643	207	850	80	200	-	60	348	242
Delaware.....	89	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	197	197	-	197	-	-	197	-	-	-
Georgia.....	1,659	1,620	39	1,659	-	-	1659	-	-	-
Illinois.....	3,321	2,730	89	2,819	502	1,873	-	110	340	496
Indiana.....	1,737	1,714	-	1,714	23	1,172	-	-	436	106
Iowa.....	1,011	892	13	905	106	318	-	-	350	237
Kansas.....	1,376	1,342	16	1,358	18	245	-	-	932	181
Kentucky.....	1,384	1,300	84	1,384	-	-	1142	-	169	73
Louisiana.....	864	820	44	864	-	-	864	-	-	-
Maine.....	183	174	3	177	6	-	-	-	168	9
Maryland.....	1,214	491	31	522	692	439	-	-	-	83
Massachusetts.....	3,819	2,749	649	3,398	421	649	-	898	876	975
Michigan.....	2,628	2,377	250	2,627	1	900	-	-	1,195	532
Minnesota.....	549	515	10	525	24	330	-	-	130	65
Mississippi.....	812	780	32	812	-	-	741	-	-	71
Missouri.....	2,000	1,604	133	1,737	263	869	-	-	543	325
Nebraska.....	376	363	13	376	-	-	278	-	56	42
Nevada.....	132	126	2	128	4	-	-	-	105	23
New Hampshire.....	224	204	16	220	4	99	-	-	93	28
New Jersey.....	1,579	1,325	60	1,385	194	-	-	625	511	249
New York.....	9,032	7,474	670	8,144	888	4,350	-	-	2,255	1539
North Carolina.....	1,085	1,020	65	1,085	-	-	1085	-	-	-
Ohio.....	3,224	2,665	430	3,095	129	1,199	-	463	992	441
Oregon.....	291	282	1	283	8	170	-	-	50	63
Pennsylvania.....	5,533	4,099	649	4,748	785	402	-	45	2,698	1603
Rhode Island.....	744	661	79	740	4	122	-	10	465	143
South Carolina.....	945	901	44	945	-	-	526	-	398	21
Tennessee.....	1,339	1,293	46	1,339	-	-	1339	-	-	-
Texas.....	2,539	2,359	33	2,392	147	109	-	-	2,128	155
Vermont.....	170	150	20	170	-	70	-	-	84	16
Virginia.....	1,024	956	68	1,024	-	808	-	-	-	216
West Virginia.....	275	269	6	275	-	215	-	-	-	60
Wisconsin.....	1,052	989	33	1,022	30	340	-	-	456	226
The Territories.....	422	327	2	329	93	60	-	-	207	62

TABLE—Occupation of 51,034 Convicts Before Incarceration—As Reported by Themselves.

## AGRICULTURAL.

Cheese maker.....	1	Farmers .....	2,767
Cowboys .....	27		
Dairymen .....	8	Total.....	2 851
Drovers .....	48		

## BUSINESS—PROFESSIONAL AND OFFICIAL.

Agents .....	162	Lightning rod man.....	1
Acrobats.....	1	Liverymen .....	7
Actors .....	29	Manufacturers .....	3
Aeronaut.....	1	Merchants .....	51
Architects.....	12	Music dealers.....	2
Artists .....	14	Musicians .....	69
Auctioneers.....	3	Oilmen .....	4
Barbers .....	591	Peddlers .....	222
Bankers .....	6	Physicians .....	59
Bottlers.....	6	Policemen .....	8
Chemists.....	68	Postmasters.....	2
Chiropodists .....	4	Preachers .....	12
Civil engineers.....	20	Professor .....	1
Clairvoyant.....	1	Publishers .....	2
Collectors.....	3	Reporters .....	5
Dentists.....	12	Restauranteurs.....	6
Deputy sheriffs.....	2	Saloon-keepers.....	81
Distiller .....	1	Salesmen .....	120
Editors .....	7	Showmen .....	13
Elevator men.....	3	Speculators .....	3
Fishermen.....	8	Stenographers.....	3
Florists .....	158	Stockmen .....	13
Grocers .....	133	Students .....	34
Horsemen.....	582	Surveyors .....	2
Hotel men.....	28	Teachers .....	76
House movers.....	2	Traders .....	15
Iceinen .....	5	Undertakers .....	4
Interpreters.....	2	Veterinarians.....	19
Junk dealers .....	13		
Lawyers .....	41	Total.....	2,755

## CLERICAL AND PERSONAL SERVICE.

Bill posters.....	2	Nurses .....	74
Bootblacks.....	110	Operators .....	85
Bartenders.....	195	Porters .....	138
Book-keepers.....	220	Servants .....	3,385
Cashboy .....	1	Shopgirls.....	4
Chimney sweeps .....	2	Stewards .....	24
Clerks.....	633	Storekeepers.....	3
Cooks .....	1,101	Waiters .....	696
Housekeepers.....	435	Waitresses.....	25
Janitors .....	26	Watchmen.....	9
Lamplighters.....	2	Weighers .....	2
Mail carriers.....	3		
Messengers.....	46	Total.....	7,280
Newsboys.....	59		

## CRIMINAL.

Gamblers.....	3	Thieves.....	27
Prostitutes.....	427	Traups.....	73
Horse thief.....	1		
Sandbagger.....	1	Total.....	532

## SKILLED PRODUCTIVE.

Apprentices.....	7	Photographers.....	25
Bakers.....	409	Piano men.....	7
Bookbinders.....	57	Pickers.....	3
Brewers.....	59	Plasterers.....	187
Broom makers.....	52	Polishers.....	58
Brush makers.....	45	Pop makers.....	4
Builders.....	16	Potters.....	26
Butchers.....	505	Pressmen.....	19
Burlap maker.....	1	Printers.....	391
Carriage trimmers.....	7	Quarrymen.....	16
Caulkers.....	30	Riggers.....	9
Carvers.....	16	Roofers.....	62
Cloth workers.....	949	Rope makers.....	9
Comb makers.....	2	Roughers.....	4
Confectioners.....	53	Rubber workers.....	2
Dyers.....	35	Saddle-tree makers.....	10
Engravers.....	28	Sail makers.....	25
Factory hands.....	107	Salt makers.....	2
Furriers.....	3	Sewing machinists.....	13
Gas fitters.....	205	Shoemakers.....	937
Gilders.....	10	Skin dressers.....	28
Glass blowers.....	172	Slaters.....	6
Glove cutter.....	1	Smelters.....	3
Grinders.....	2	Soap makers.....	13
Hatters.....	57	Steam fitters.....	89
Jewelers.....	46	Stocking pressers.....	6
Knitters.....	10	Stone workers.....	35
Laundlers.....	672	Stove makers.....	25
Leather workers.....	260	Sugar boiler.....	1
Loom fixers.....	2	Telegraph repairers.....	8
Masons.....	640	Tobacconists.....	354
Mattress makers.....	4	Turners.....	43
Millers.....	55	Umbrella makers.....	12
Milliners.....	8	Upholsterers.....	85
Millwrights.....	8	Varnishers.....	36
Miners.....	303	Watch makers.....	47
Moulders.....	657	Weavers.....	259
Metal workers.....	2,136	Wheel wrights.....	14
Packers.....	166	Whip makers.....	4
Painters.....	1,200	Wig maker.....	1
Paper hangers.....	50	Wire workers.....	24
Paper makers.....	17	Woolen mill hands.....	22
Paper reelers.....	2	Wood workers.....	1,789
Pattern makers.....	13		
Paviors.....	13	Total.....	13,803



## UNSKILLED.

Ditchers.....	2	Saw mill hands.....	19
Hod carriers.....	6	Teamsters.....	1,363
Laborers.....	14,855	Whitewashers.....	41
Lumbermen.....	32		
Oystermen.....	52	Total.....	16,370

## TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

Baggagemen.....	5	Stevedores.....	11
Boatmen.....	292	Stokers.....	36
Railroad men.....	1,453		
Steamboatmen.....	8	Total.....	2,877
Sailors.....	1,072		

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Hunters.....	6	Salvationist.....	1
Manipulator.....	1	Soldiers.....	62
Penitentiary guard.....	1	Vaqueros.....	44
Phrenologist.....	1	No occupation.....	4,448
Piecer.....	1		
Roller skater.....	1	Total.....	4,566

## RECAPITULATION.

Agricultural occupations.....	2,851
Business, professional and official occupation.....	2,755
Clerical and personal service.....	7,280
Criminal occupations.....	532
Skilled productive occupations.....	13,803
Unskilled.....	16,370
Transportation service.....	2,877
Miscellaneous and no occupation.....	4,566
	<u>51,034</u>
Number employed at skilled occupations before commitment.....	13,803
Number not employed at skilled occupations before commitment.....	37,231
	<u>51,034</u>

## CONVICT LABOR.

---

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 20, 1879.

*My Dear Sir*—Replying to your circular letter relative to State's Prison Contract Labor, I beg to say :

It is presumed that prisoners are to labor at some productive employment.

The idea of confining criminals in idleness, or employing them at penal labor—properly so called—is doubtless as repugnant to the public sense as it is, or would be, a most pernicious public policy.

I am of the opinion that their employment at mechanical labor rather than agricultural is essential. It is most likely to produce the proper income ; it is most conducive to their safe custody ; it is most favorable for acquiring exact acquaintance with the prisoner himself, his constitutional tendencies or other causes within himself, of his criminal act or course, and it constitutes the best means of cultivating a strong character, and for testing it from time to time during the period of his imprisonment.

It is manifestly for the welfare of society, and therefore for the true interest of manufacturers and workingmen, that every individual, whether citizen or prisoner, shall contribute to his own subsistence. If this is not so, then pauperism should be promoted and crimes condoned.

If, then, the Government arrests and confines in prisons those who are preying upon the public for a living, instead of properly earning it for themselves, and by any means compels such to earn their own living, it is certainly the true policy,

and the true policy for society should not be objected to by any good citizen.

It is shown by carefully compiled statistics that eighty per cent of prisoners are from the classes denominated laborers, including servants and those without occupation.

It is fair to say that the class from which the eighty per cent comes, is of all classes, least able to bear the competition of added population, so that the withdrawal of prisoners from the class must contribute to the benefit of those who remain. If by their employment at mechanical work while in prison they become proficient at trades, and on release become artisans instead of common laborers, their ability to earn a better income is certainly favorable to their reformation not only, but the competition of their labor is removed from the class "laborers" and is now opposed to a class "artisans"—better able to bear it. Is this not also true public policy? If not, then the common people should be kept down, the mechanical arts be crippled, and civil progress prevented. To convert a common laborer into a skilled mechanic, whether it be done in prison or outside, is always a benefit to all concerned, and I am much mistaken in the nobility of American artisans if they will seriously object to it.

If prisoners are to labor, and at mechanical work, I do not see how it can make much difference to manufacturers whether they be employed under the contract system or directly for the State. The objection of manufacturers I understand to be, that they must needs compete in the market with goods, the product of this cheap labor; but they must meet this competition under either system. Any objection of manufacturers to the building up, by private citizens or by the Government, of rival manufacturing establishments that employ citizens, either before or after their conviction of crimes, is a demand for protection.

Now if the manufacturers want protection, and the Legislature is asked to enact a protective tariff act for a class of the population, as against another class (the consumers), and against the organized State Government, the request involves

so much of principle in political economy, and so much by way of precedent, that any decisive action may well be deferred. There is from the standpoint of the State, however, a difference in desirability as between the *contract* and the *public account* system of employing prisoners. My own experience with both systems and present judgment is very pronounced for the "public account" system, when the circumstances will warrant it. Given ability, with integrity in the government of a prison; given sufficient capital, with competent and suitable experts, the advantages in favor of the "public account" system are, (1) a larger income to the State from the labor of the prisoners; (2) a better if not a closer discipline may be maintained, and that with less of punishment; (3) the improved character of the men (reformation) is much more likely to be had.

If it is replied that the experiments tried in several States, viz: to employ the prisoners without contractors, has not been successful, because of fault or failure in the administration, I would answer, why not provide better management? If the "public account" system requires for success a better administration of the prisons—which may be had—its adoption would then supply what is also much needed for the higher and more important ends of imprisonment, namely, such a disciplinary *regime* as shall more surely protect society from further crimes by prisoners once committed, through their proper cultivation and reformation—that a larger income can be secured in this way is self-evident, if only the State manages the manufactory as well as the contractor would do, for then the State would have the contractor's profit over and above a sum equal to the contract *per diem* price for labor. But experience shows further that, under an improved discipline, the State can conduct a manufacturing business in prison with less of general expense properly charged to it, than the contractor can, in this way also increasing the income.

There are many good men who, as contractors, employ prisoners, but there is no question that the main object of contractors is to make money out of the labor of the men,

and this they should do. It is for the interest both of the State and the contractor that his business should be successful, so it comes to be that under the stimulus of the contractor's acquisitiveness; of his political and personal influence outside of the prison, and perhaps the timidity of the warden, the intellectual and moral atmosphere become mercenary and the disciplinary means, or mode, prompt, sharp, and hard; the prisoners being either bribed or driven to perform their tasks, feeling all the time that it is "to put money into the contractor's till." Any kindness or consideration shown by contractor or warden is apt to be construed by these suspicious minds as having for its basis or object "more money out of my labor." I do not hesitate to say that such a frame of mind is inconsistent and a bar to real reformation.

I do not assert that reformations are not wrought in prisons where the contract system exists—the motives of men and the mysterious influences affecting the mind are past finding out; reformed men sometimes come out of the most unpropitious surroundings; and men well modelled by nature and favorably situated sometimes fall into crime. I only maintain that the contract system, as a system, is an obstacle to the reformation of criminals, and therefore opposed to the best interests of the State.

It is coming to be known that the maintenance of discipline in prisons, without severe punishments, and the reformation of criminals involves the indefinite sentence, with its grades and system of rewards, so administered as to secure the interested attention of the prisoner to the matter of his own improvement, his earnest co-operation in wise efforts for the same, and the habitual play in his mind of such motives as move good citizens to exertion, to self-restraint and right living. Now, the presence of the contractor and his agents, with their not necessarily improper but pressing demands must so impede the free administration and salutary operation of grades and rewards—the disciplinary means under this system—as to destroy the best known and most successful plans for accomplishing the true purpose for which prisons

are provided and prisoners incarcerated, namely, the protection of society, through their reformation.

I am of opinion, then, that prisoners of a State, employed at mechanical work on public account, will make their labor most remunerative to the State and best contribute to their reformation. If it is also incumbent to so apply the labor as to cause the least possible injury to the manufacturers and artisans of the State, there are three requisites. (1) A good acquaintance with the industries of the country, and the selection of such, for the employment of the prisoners, as find a foreign market, or whose competition at home will prove least harmful. Of course the particular industries to be thus selected must depend largely upon the geographical position and products of the particular State. (2) Whatever is manufactured should be of good quality—up to the standard of other manufacturers—and every effort must be made to obtain fair prices. It is as well for the interest of the State as of the classes named that the market should not be spoiled by reckless sales. The manager of the prison labor of a State can usually, by a friendly conference with others, conserve the public pecuniary interests and satisfy manufacturers in this particular. (3) Prisoners who are taught trades during their imprisonment may, if held under the indefinite sentence plan (as at this reformatory), be so distributed and placed, and their wages so controlled by the management, that the artisans of the State shall not suffer thereby.

I am satisfied that when the industries of our prisons, to be conducted by the State, are controlled by men of ability and integrity, with a comprehensive knowledge of and friendly interest in the prosperity of manufacturers and artisans, as well as the poor and less fortunate of the citizens, such conference and co-operation will be had as shall effectually remove the bugbear of convict labor, now so occupying the public attention.

Very respectfully yours,

Z. R. BROCKWAY,

*General Superintendent New York State Reformatory.*

## AN ABSTRACT

OF THE

# History of Maine State Prison.\*

---

1822-1886.

---

Under a resolve of the Legislature, passed February second, 1822, the Hon. Daniel Rose and the Hon. Benjamin Greene were appointed a committee "for the purpose of collecting information and investigating the subject of the punishment of convicts and the establishment of a State prison or penitentiary." They reported to the Legislature January 23d, 1823, \* \* \* "that State prisons should be so constructed that even their aspect might be terrific, and appear like what in fact they should be, dark and comfortless abodes of guilt and wretchedness; \* \* \* no mode of punishment ever has been or ever can be adopted so good as close confinement in a solitary cell, in which, cut off from all hope of relief during the time for which he shall have been sentenced, \* \* \* \* the convict shall be furnished with a hammock in which he may sleep, a block on which he may sit, and with such coarse though wholesome food as may be best suited to a person in a situation designed for grief and penitence, and shall be favored with so much light from the firmament as may enable him to read the New Testament, which shall be given him as his sole companion and guide to better life; \* \* \* a plan for a prison is herewith submitted, by an inspection of which it will appear that the committee propose to have each con-

---

\*By J. W. Porter.

vict confined in a separate cell, and entirely secluded from all intercourse with any mortal, \* \* \* and the committee further propose that there should be erected and built at Thomaston, in the county of Lincoln, a State prison or penitentiary of stone according to a plan exhibited." The report was accepted, and by an act approved February 8th, 1823, a State prison was authorized to be erected at Thomaston "in conformity with the principles of the plan returned to this Legislature by the committee."

A new committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Daniel Rose, of Boothbay, then President of the Senate, Hon. Benjamin Ames, of Bath, and Hon. Thos. Bond, of Hallowell, "to procure a suitable site for a State prison." The committee met February 18th, 1823, and carefully examined the town of Thomaston, and decided May 7th, by one of those remarkable coincidences supposed to happen only in modern times, to purchase of Ex-Governor William King, what was then known as "Limestone Hill," at a cost of \$3,000; the site consisted of ten acres of land, including a quarry of limestone, and extended from the county road to Georges River, and is said to have been a part of the Gen. Knox estate.

The chief argument in favor of this location was that the manufacture of lime could be carried on by the convicts with profit to the State.

Dr. Daniel Rose was appointed to superintend the building of the prison, and immediately proceeded to contract for its erection. On the 20th of May a contract was made with William Wood & Co. of Quincy, Mass., to do all of the stone work of the prison and house. Other contracts were made for other portions of the work. The house was 40 feet long and 30 feet wide within the walls, the hospital was in the rear of the house and adjoining it. The prison consisted of two wings adjoining the hospital and of the same width of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  feet, the east wing was  $80\frac{1}{4}$  feet long and contained 28 cells, the west wing was  $63\frac{1}{2}$  feet long containing 22 cells, making in the whole 50 cells. The length of the whole building, including the hospital, was  $186\frac{3}{4}$  feet. The floor of the prison was granite stone, laid on three foundation walls running the whole length of the building. The walls were of split stone three feet thick. The exterior walls of the prison and hospital were of stone two feet thick, six courses of which made the height of the cells. The walls were 12 feet high. The cells were 9 feet long,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide and 10 feet high, covered with stone. They had an aperture in the external wall of 8 by 2



inches, for the admission of air, and an aperture on the top of 22 by 24 inches, for the admission of light and air and for the admission of prisoners. Messrs. Wood & Co. finished their contract October 15th, when it was inspected and accepted by Governor Parris and a committee of the Council. A fence enclosing the prison yard was commenced, to be built of cedar posts, about 10 feet in height above ground.

Early in 1824 the other contractors completed their work. Dr. Daniel Rose,\* of Boothbay, was appointed warden, and Edwin Smith of Warren, Isaac G. Reed, of Waldoborough, and John Spear, of Thomaston, were appointed Inspectors, by an act approved February 25th, 1824.

The Inspectors held their first meeting June 7th, at the prison, and reported that they had "carefully examined the prison, prison yard, and out-buildings, and from their appearance and the representation of the warden, the prison will be ready for the reception of convicts on or about the 20th of the present month." The Inspectors report that 20 prisoners arrived from Cumberland and Oxford counties July 3d; July 14th, 14 convicts arrived from Kennebec and Lincoln counties. [Eaton's History of Thomaston says: July 14th, 14 convicts arrived by water from Charlestown.] July 25th, 10 convicts arrived from Washington and Hancock counties. Number 1 was John Johnson, whose real name in after years was found to be Richard Pelham.

The warden's engagement in the affairs of the prison, &c., prevented his being able to make up his accounts, so that the Inspectors could not at this time examine them according to law.

January 8th, 1825, the Inspectors report that the prison has as fully answered the purpose of its institution as its advocates would

---

\*Dr. Rose was a gentleman of integrity and ability, and the appointment was generally regarded as a most excellent one. He was born in Connecticut October 25th, 1770, graduated at Yale College, 1791. In the war of 1812 he served in the engineer department of the United States army. For several years previous to 1820 he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and under the act of separation was appointed one of the commissioners to divide the public lands. He represented the town of Boothbay in the convention which formed the constitution in 1820. He was a member of the Senate for three years after, having been president of that branch when he was appointed to build the prison. In 1828 he was appointed Land Agent, resigning the office of warden. He died at Thomaston, October 25th, 1833, aged sixty-three.

have expected. The workshop in the yard, and also the fence around the prison yard completed, with an elevated walk for the guards. December 25, the Inspectors recommended the appointment of a clerk, to act as commissary also, and say they would fail in justice to their own feelings if they withheld the expression of satisfaction with the general management of the concerns of the institution.

The state of the prison in 1826 was very much crowded. The Inspectors believe that the application of the principal part of labor of convicts in the quarry would overstock the market with lime. They therefore think it would be proper to employ some portions of labor in hammering granite, and recommend to the Legislature the expediency of adding to the inexhaustible quarry of lime-rock an inexhaustible bed of granite. Another important and embarrassing matter is the confinement of female prisoners in a prison where no arrangements have been exclusively made for their confinement, employment and government. It is a subject they approach with diffidence and touch with reluctance; they will venture, however, to declare their opinion, not lightly or immaturity formed, that the females should be excluded, not only from the observation of the male prisoners, but from personal intercourse and communication with male officers of the prison. This subject should not be permitted to escape the attentive consideration of the Government.\*

It is impossible to tell the expense of this year, as the debts owing to the prison were all reckoned good, and a large part of the credit was stock on hand. There seems to have been trouble with the contractors for the products of the prison. The Inspectors recommended an enlargement of the prison and prison yard, the erection of shops for stone hewers and procuring a quarry of granite.

In 1827 the prison wharf was built with a suitable crane for hoisting granite, and a shop for stone cutting, and also a stone dining hall, which was used also for a chapel. More trouble with contractors for not paying.

A contract was made with Joseph Berry in 1828 to erect a wing to contain 20 new cells, to be added to the eastern wing of the prison, for \$4,625, Berry to furnish all materials. October 14th the warden reported the additional 20 cells completed, but the Inspectors refused to accept the job, as they thought them unsafe and insecure. One of the Inspectors suffered himself to be locked into one of the cells,

---

\*After a lapse of 60 years the same condition of things still exists, and and nothing has been accomplished in a proper direction.

and the ladder by which he descended into it withdrawn ; in twenty seconds he came out by drawing the bolt which held the lock. The gondola which the warden was authorized to build to transport granite up the St. George's River, was completed and thought to be a valuable addition to the landing, transporting and unloading granite. A granite quarry was purchased at Long Cove, St. George.

Mr. Rose, the warden, having been appointed Land Agent, Hon. Joel Miller\* of St. George was appointed warden June 28th. Mr. Berry added sundry improvements to the new cells, which he had built to the satisfaction of the Inspectors. December 17th the Inspectors say that the results from causes wholly out of their control do not fully accord with the pleasing anticipations entertained by them at the commencement of the year.

March 3d, 1829, the Legislature elected a committee of three to make a thorough and complete investigation of all accounts and doings of the late warden of the prison as warden, superintendent, agent, or contractor, to be laid before the next Legislature. The purchases of granite up to this date were the Biskey lot at St. George, 33 acres, \$180 ; School House ledge, the right to take stone on 70 acres adjoining the Biskey lot, \$100 ; Long Cove at St. George, right to take stone from 30 acres, \$200 ; cost of wharf, \$112.14 ; two islands near the mouth of the St. George's River, the right to take stone, \$25. The Inspectors believe the above will supply all that will be required at the prison. Mats of braided oakum were provided to cover apertures in top of cells to keep out cold. Other industries have been added from time to time, cabinet making, painting, chair making, and joinering ; the blacksmiths and tailors have done more work than has been required for the use of the institution. Picking oakum has afforded work for invalids, but the institution must rely on its limestone and granite quarries. The literary, moral and religious instruction is deplorably defective, it consists only of one short religious sermon on the Sabbath, and the reading of a portion of the Bible twice in a day at meals by one of the convicts in presence of the others, and the unenforced use of a Bible or Testament in each cell.

Governor Hunton, in his message, February 10th, 1830, says :  
 "I would particularly recommend the examination of the causes

---

\* Mr. Miller held the offices of Senator and Judge of Probate, and died in Thomaston September 10, 1849, aged 65.

which have rendered our State Prison so expensive as compared with other States ; and in this examination, an inquiry into the advantages originally anticipated in the location of the prison appears to me of great importance. If the location is such that the prison cannot by the best management be rendered other than a perpetual and heavy expense to the State, the sooner the Legislature knows it the better."

April 10th, under the direction of Inspectors, on the next Sunday the warden will have established a Sunday School for the convicts, and books will soon be purchased by the warden or chaplain, agreeably to the resolve of the Legislature.

The warden was authorized to enlarge the wharf or prison yard by adding two hundred and nineteen feet in length and twenty-one feet in width. The wharf at State's quarry at Long Cove was damaged by high tides and repaired.

March 7th, 1831, a law passed this year says : " One Inspector to visit prison once a week, and no Inspector to reside more than six miles from the prison." September 28th, the rains this year washed large quantities of earth from the hill north of the granite yard upon the yard and upon and against the granite workshop ; a wall was built to prevent future washings. Mr. Ira Norris, the first agent for the prison in New York, absconded owing the prison from \$8000 to \$10,000. Mr. Bryant, another agent for sale, was also in trouble and about removing elsewhere.

January 27th, 1832, the warden was ordered by Governor and Council to enlarge the upper yard by removing the fence in a southerly direction, to enclose a larger quantity of limestone, but the Inspectors advised to extend in an easterly direction, as the limestone was better. June 11th, the Inspectors are gratified to learn that there is increasing attention given to the Sunday School by the instructors and convicts. In October, suits were commenced against Foster Bryant, agent at New York, for \$3400. June 26th, an insurrection of the convicts took place by a conspiracy of prisoners in the stone shop ; at 6.20 the prisoners were ordered to go to their cells, which they refused to do ; the warden and five others armed with rifles " sallied forth," and upon their refusing again, fired at and wounded the leader, Robert Jones ; the prisoners then obeyed and the leaders, eight in number, were whipped and sentenced to wear a chain.

The amount received from Norris in 1883 was \$1698.93. The prison yard fence and stone shop rebuilt at an expense of \$1300.

A ready sale was made for nearly all the granite wrought at the prison in 1834, at the city of New Orleans. A part of the granite shipped to New York was unsold. The Sabbath School was in successful operation. No part of the demands against Ira Norris or from Foster Bryant was recovered this year.

March 23, 1835, a resolve was passed providing that a commission be appointed to report a system of prison discipline, etc. Under this resolve, Governor Dunlap appointed William D. Williamson, J. R. Abbot and Nathaniel Clark. They made a report (which was presented to the Senate January 22d, 1836) in which they recommend that a new prison be built on the Auburn plan, in the vicinity of the State House, naming Hinckley's plain in Hallowell, as one of the most eligible sites that could be selected. The labors of this commission did not produce any results. The warden in his report says that the cells are so constructed that no warmth could by any means be communicated to the convicts. The labor in granite shop was not sufficient to pay the expenditures. The committee of the Legislature on the prison say that the settlements of the warden should be predicated on real and not on nominal transactions; they should be the results of actual receipts and expenditures.

John O'Brien was appointed warden June 23d, 1836.\* The whole number of deaths in the prison since 1824 has been fourteen. The old demands owing the prison, amounting to \$12,239.07, were put into Mr. O'Brien's hands, and at the end of the year he had collected \$350. Very little more was expected to be realized.

Governor Robert P. Dunlap, in his message, 1837, says the prison "seems to have been constructed with a view to inflict the greatest punishment in the shortest time and at the least expense." March 31st, a fire broke out in the prison, which resulted in the total loss of the wheelwright, painter's and joiner's shops, with all their contents. The loss was estimated at \$3000, exclusive of buildings. The fire was said to have been incendiary. The Legislature having adjourned, the Governor authorized the warden to erect a suitable building for a workshop; this building, 100 feet long, 34 feet wide and two stories high, was completed in November. The granite business having been totally abandoned, it became necessary to pros-

---

\* Mr. O'Brien was born in Warren, 1791, died in Thomaston, September 23d, 1850. Held the office of Executive Councillor.

ecute some other branch of business for the benefit of the prison. A lime-kiln was built and the manufacture of lime commenced, which would no doubt become profitable. Whole amount expended for buildings and repairs, \$6087.12. The old accounts turned over to the warden in 1836 on which was due from Ira Norris, \$3477, and from Foster Bryant, \$3399, had not as yet been paid, although in litigation in New York for four or five years at expense to the State. Bibles were furnished the prisoners by the State. The Inspectors call attention to the ill designed and inconvenient construction of the prison. The mere appearance of these stone jugs, into and from which the prisoners must descend and ascend by the help of a ladder, is a sufficient cause of objection to them. The cells are so constructed as not to be capable of being warmed or kept clean. Whole amount expended for the year on buildings and repairs, \$6087.12.

In his report for 1838, the warden thinks the Legislature may look with confidence that the prison will support itself hereafter from its own resources. A new watch-house was built on the wall, and stable and out-buildings completed. Whole amount expended on buildings and repairs \$1701.98. The old demands are hardly worth mention as to value. A loss of not less than \$40,000 to the State will be the result of the working of granite in the prison.

Benjamin Carr\* of Palermo was appointed warden and entered upon his duties April 26th, 1839. A house was built this year for the only female convict. The demand has been quite limited for lime. When the present warden took charge there was a perpetual lime kiln in operation in the prison which produced 22 casks a day. On examination it was found to be a losing business to the State, and it was discontinued. Limerock continues to be quarried and sold outside. The warden has the vanity to believe that at the end of another year we shall be able to show a small dividend to the State. Buildings and repairs at a cost of \$346.67.

In 1840 the amount expended for buildings and repairs, \$925.07.

John O'Brien re-appointed warden in 1841. May 15th, the shoe shop was burned. The Thomaston Recorder of May 17th says, "On Sunday morning a fire broke out at the State Prison, two buildings within the yard were destroyed, one was occupied as a shoe shop, wood-house and cook-room, the other for storage of carriages,

---

\*Mr. Carr was born at Whitefield, May 1, 1802, and died at Thomaston January 11, 1854. He also held the offices of Representative and Executive Councillor.

&c. In the shoe shop a large lot of leather was burned. In the storehouse several carriages and 700 bushels of corn were burned. The loss was about \$4000; the fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary as the two buildings were remote from each other and the fire broke out in each at the same time." Another account places the loss at \$9000. The shoe shop was rebuilt at an expense of \$1840.

Benjamin Carr was re-appointed warden in 1842. In his annual report, he says: "The workshops are good and convenient, and the prisoners comfortable while at work, but when called from their daily labor they are jammed down into a sort of dungeon or cell constructed of granite rock, 9 or 10 feet deep, 9x5 wide, let down from the top through a kind of trap door, where they remain until called for to perform their daily labor the next day, having no means by which to warm themselves while in these cells, except their bed clothes, which are often damp."

The Inspectors, John Merrill, George A. Starr and Benjamin F. Buxton, in their annual report, say: "Language can hardly convey an adequate idea of these cells; we found in a recent examination the walls and bedding of these cells wet from the melting frost with which for weeks their walls had been covered; bad ventilation, with the only entrance through a hole 24x20, and a ladder the only convenience for descending into them—in these cold, damp cells are the convicts confined during the long winter months without fire, sleeping in damp straw beds, &c. \* \* The cause of humanity calls aloud for reform." And in these and other vigorous and emphatic words these officers ask, or rather demand, a new prison.

The Legislature of 1843, after a careful examination of the prison and its needs, authorized the building of a new prison on the Auburn plan, which was commenced early in the spring. It was built over the eastern wing of the old cells, and adjoining the warden's house, and of suitable size to contain 108 cells. The length of the building was 112 feet, 47 feet wide, and 25 feet high to the beams of the roof. The walls were three feet thick, made of limestone and granite. There were in it 13 windows of 9x13 glass, 63 lights to a window. The cells were in the middle of the building, three tiers high, 36 cells in each story, two abreast; the cells were 7 feet long, 7 feet high, and four feet wide. Each cell had a ventilator carried up separately in the wall. The area between the cells and the outer walls of the prison was 11 feet; the building was "entirely fire-

proof, both inside and outside." The whole amount expended this year, \$5439.93; included in this account was 2284 days' work of convicts, \$1142.

The new prison was completed in 1844 at a further cost of \$13,177.44, which included the labor of the convicts, and also about \$300 laid out for building an engine house, and a part of the prison wall. Benjamin Carr, the warden, says in his annual report, that "we now have as good a prison as is in the Union." Eaton's History of Thomaston, page 336, Vol. 1, says: "this was planned and executed chiefly by agency of Dr. B. F. Buxton of Warren, one of the Inspectors," and by common consent much credit was due to Dr. Buxton for his untiring and persistent energy in procuring and completing this work.

The Inspectors in their report, May 11th, 1845, say: "The wardens of the prison have at various times made contracts with individuals for labor to be performed by the convicts, with the expectation of receiving the pay for it when accomplished; but instead of receiving the pay for it, this amount is accounted for, year after year, either as stock on hand or amount due from individuals, then put into the hands of an attorney for collection with costs to the State, then abandoned as worthless."

1847. The food of the prisoners is good and furnished in sufficient quantity; they have rye and corn meal bread or corn meal pudding and molasses for breakfast and supper, and beef and potatoes or bread, pork and beans or fish, pork and potatoes for dinner, and hot coffee for dinner.

1848. Instead of being anxious that the prison should yield an income, it should be a source of gratification that there are so few convicts in the prison and so small an amount of crime in the State. The old accounts due the prison amount to \$14,498.89, made up of balance of 349 unsettled accounts on the prison books, which have been accumulating since 1839; it can never be expected that the whole amount will be collected.

1849. The financial standing as good as in former years; the debts due the prison cannot be considered as all good. The warden thinks it decidedly for the interest of the State to continue the barter trade. He also says that during the nine years he has been warden no appropriation has been called for except to help make improvements in the buildings. The Inspectors recommend "that the law should be changed so that murderers should not be allowed to asso-



ciate with those confined for a short term ; the principal study of a convict sentenced for life is to make his escape."

In 1850 the Inspectors made a careful examination of the debts due the prison and found one-half worthless.

William Bennett of Ellsworth was appointed warden January 16th, 1851 ; assumed the duties April 1st. A fire broke out December 22d. No mention of the fire is made in the Inspectors' report, and of the extent or loss nothing can be learned from the warden's report. Eaton's History of Thomaston says : "A large part of the prison was destroyed." A dispatch from Thomaston to the Bangor Daily Whig, says : "The State Prison was discovered to be on fire yesterday, 22d, about 4½ o'clock ; it originated in or near the guard room. The main prison, warden's dwelling-house (inside the yard) and guard-room entirely destroyed ; by great exertion all the shops and western wing were saved ; the prisoners were taken out of the cells and confined in the wheelwright shop." The Inspectors recommend erection of stone wall around prison yard.

In 1852 the old demands due the prison were reported to be entirely worthless. The warden in his report says that "Maine has now as good a prison as the world affords." The guard-room was rebuilt and also a suitable building for an office and an entrance to the prison, and a part of the wall built. A "large and elegant house was built for the warden" this year.

In 1853 a new guard-house was built. The fire engine was reported to be worthless.

In 1854 the stone wall was completed. A new fire engine was purchased. The blacksmith shop was rebuilt and enlarged and other repairs made, all at a cost of \$4668.

In 1855 Thomas W. Hix of Rockland was appointed warden, assuming his duties April 1st. A guard-house was built and a second story added to the wheelwright shop.

In 1856 Col. William Bennett was re-appointed warden. A new engine house was built at a cost of \$1000.

Mr. Thomas W. Hix was re-appointed warden 1857, and assumed the duties of the office February 11. Contracts were made for labor of 35 prisoners with Adams & Allen for two years, and also with Hon. Thomas O'Brien for labor of 35 to 50 convicts for three years.

A Resolve of the Legislature passed March 27, 1858, authorized the Governor to appoint some suitable person to "report on the the system of disbursements, labor and discipline at the State

Prison." Governor Morrill appointed James G. Blaine, Esq., of Augusta, to examine into and make report upon the matter.

February 1st, 1859, Mr. Blaine made his report to the Governor, in which the subjects named were fully and exhaustively treated, and to which reference is made. Mr. Thomas W. Hix, the warden, took exceptions to some of Mr. Blaine's statements, and in his annual report proceeds to point out what he called errors and omissions. The contracts with Allen & O'Brien were annulled by the Inspectors July 1st, for which the State afterward paid \$7505.39 for breach of contract.

January 1st, 1860, a contract with Sumner & Maxcy for the labor of the prisoners for three years. A legislative committee visited the prison and in their report they say that "Thomaston is one of the pleasantest villages in the State, and for that and other reasons a very desirable location for the prison." Thomaston seems to stand all right again.

Richard Tinker,\* Esq., of Ellsworth was appointed warden, 1861, assuming his duties February 1st. Contracts with Sumner & Maxcy were broken by their failure. Repairs were made at an expense of \$551.69.

In the annual report of the warden, 1862, he says that the prison was built on the Auburn Plan, but owing to the early day of its construction was poorly ventilated, the air always impure, frequently very bad, and at times insufferable. New ventilation was made at a cost of \$300. A committee of the Executive Council, Hon. Charles Holden, chairman, visited the Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Prisons, and also the Maine Prison twice. Their report says: "In our prison we were carried back in its operative simplicities a quarter of a century. Every thing was done by hand, in all the other prisons steam was used." The working machinery of the prison must be brought up to the times. This done, we have no doubt contractors could be found who would give a fair price per day for the labor of the prisoners.

May 14th, 1863, the warden, Richard Tinker, Esq., was murdered by Francis C. Spencer, a convict, who was tried for the murder and sentenced to be hung June 24th, 1864. Deputy warden B. B. Thomas had charge of the prison until June 20th, when Warren W. Rice, the newly appointed warden, assumed the duties of the office. The car-

---

\* Mr. Tinker was Sheriff and Senator in Hancock County.

riage shop was enlarged by adding forty-three and one-half feet in length, at a cost of \$1100.

A new blacksmith shop was built in 1864, sixty feet long by thirty-five feet wide, at a cost of \$1700. Francis C. Spencer was hung in the prison yard June 24th.

A new shoe shop was erected in 1865, two stories high, sixty-four feet long by thirty-three feet wide, with a good cellar, at an expense of \$2999.47. The upper story is used for the manufacture of boots and shoes, a part of the lower story for a chapel and the balance for a store-room.

The Legislature of 1866 appropriated \$3500 for building a stable, with carriage and slaughter-house annexed, piggery, wood-house and two cisterns and other necessary repairs, all of which was expended.

At the session of the Legislature in 1867, 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 workshop and other necessary repairs and improvements. Three houses were bought at an expense of \$4000; an addition to the carriage shop was built forty-eight feet long by thirty-three feet wide, two stories high above the basement. The old wing of the prison, comprising what had been used for a hospital, guard room, cook room and punishment cell, were all removed and a new wing begun one hundred and ten feet long, forty-seven feet wide, three stories high, and a belfry of granite and brick. In it is the cook room, guard-room, deputy warden's office, sleeping room for guards, and also to contain a hospital and physician's office, dark solitary cells, and cell room for seventy-two convicts, which, added to the one hundred and eight cells in the old wing, made one hundred and eighty in all. Amount expended, \$25,769.66.

The new wing of the prison was completed in 1868 at a further cost of \$11,118.03. A new wood shop was built, and the blacksmith shop extended 20 feet in length.

Clifton Harris, negro, was hung in the prison yard March 12th, 1869. Considerable repairs and an alteration in the old wing of the prison were made. Two buildings, each 49 feet long and 35 feet wide and three stories high, were erected for workshops and for storage purposes, and other necessary repairs, all at a cost of \$9458.25.

The fence on the street and in front of the prison completed in 1870, grounds graded, two large reservoirs, and a building three

stories high above basement, for wash house, workshop and store rooms, were built, and repairs made, which all cost \$6986.12.

In 1871 more buildings were purchased for dwellings for the use of the officers, the Blood estate and the building and lot nearly opposite the prison, known as the Carr estate; the last building was reconstructed into a carriage repository and four tenements; fences were built and repairs made; all included, cost \$8184.87.

The Robinson lot bought for \$1200 in 1872. The enlargement of prison wall commenced; the entire length of the western side, which, with repairs, cost \$5988.10.

On the 22d of April, 1873, in the afternoon, a fire was discovered in the attic of the carriage shop, and before it could be extinguished, nearly one-fourth of the roof had been burned and a considerable amount of carriage work and stock destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$2000. December 4th, while the Inspectors were at the prison taking account of stock, a fire broke out at eleven o'clock at night on the lower floor of the wheelwright shop, and in spite of the exertions of the prison officers and the firemen of Thomaston and Rockland the entire building, 190 feet long, 33 feet wide and two stories high, was consumed. The first floor was used for a wheelwright shop, the second for a paint shop and the balance for storage purposes. The origin of the fire was unknown. The total loss was about \$23,000. This year more of the new wall was built, also two new guard-houses; the engine house enlarged and a steam fire engine purchased. The old hand engine, a good one, was kindly presented to the town of Thomaston.

January 22, 1874, a committee of the legislature was appointed to investigate the affairs of the prison since 1864. The committee had many hearings, and took much testimony, and made a report, which was printed. "The King of France, with 20,000 men marched up the hill, and then, marched down again." The Legislature appropriated \$17,000 to rebuild the workshop, which was constructed of brick upon a stone foundation. It was 181 feet long, 38 feet wide, two stories high in front and four or more in the rear. The amount expended according to reports was \$23,831.64.

In 1875 the blacksmith shop was lengthened 19 feet, a new guard-house built, also a stable, which with other repairs cost \$8481.22. John T. Gordon and Lewis H. Wagner were hung June 25th.

In 1876 the old wing of the prison was lined with brick and the harness shop extended 35 feet in length, at an expense of \$2796.95.

In 1877 the extension of the west wing was commenced, 60 feet in length with 62 cells, six large cells for vicious prisoners, and a school-room. This building was of granite and cost \$18,000. The blacksmith shop was also added to at a cost of \$1000.

In 1878 the new wing was completed, also an addition to the harness shop, 74 feet long, a laundry built and other repairs at an expense of \$4802.

Hon. George Tolman was appointed warden in 1879, vice W. W. Rice, whose term of office had expired. Mr. Tolman assumed the duties April 19.

James E. Morse of Whitefield was appointed warden in 1880, vice George Tolman, removed. Mr. Morse assumed the duties April 10, and continued till his death, November 30. Mr. J. W. Porter of Bangor was appointed warden, but declined to accept the office. Gustavus S. Bean of Bangor was appointed warden and assumed the duties of the office December 1st, 1880.

In 1885 a new blacksmith shop was erected at a cost of about \$5000. Carmine Santore and Raffaele Capone were hanged April 17th, and Daniel Wilkinson, November 20, 1885.

The history of the prison is the history of all such institutions. The founders of the State builded according to their light. Wisdom comes only by experience, and this is as true in public as well as in private affairs. The location of the prison was not the best. Its first industries ended in pecuniary disaster. Figures have been useful servants in its reports. Large amounts of worthless debts have found a place in its assets as worth their face, while the other property at the prison has not been always valued on a strict business basis. The prison has not been at any time probably self-supporting, and this should not be expected, as other questions than finance have a place in its government and direction.

## Wardens of the Prison. 1824-1886

Daniel Rose of Boothbay .....	1824
Joel Miller of St. George .....	1828
John O'Brien of Thomaston.....	1836
Benjamin Carr of Palermo .....	1839
John O'Brien of Thomaston .....	1841
Benjamin Carr of Thomaston.....	1842
William Bennett of Ellsworth .....	1850
Thomas W. Hix of Rockland.....	1855
William Bennett, re-appointed.....	1856
Thomas W. Hix, re-appointed.....	1857
Richard Tinker of Ellsworth.....	1861
Warren W. Rice of Hamden .....	1863
George Tolman of Deer Isle.....	1879
James E. Morse of Whitefield .....	1880
Gustavus S. Bean of Bangor.....	1880

## Inspectors of the Prison. 1824-1886.

Edwin Smith .....	1824	Charles Holmes ..	1852
Isaac G. Reed .....	1824	Geo. Thorndike .....	1853
John Spear .....	1824	Jonathan Spear .....	1853
John O'Brien.....	1831	Thomas W. Hix.....	1854
Henry Ingraham.....	1835	Charles F. Starrett .....	1854
Abner Knowles.....	1835	Samuel C. Fessenden.....	1855
Hezekiah Prince, Jr.....	1836	Alberta W. Clark.....	1856
Joshua Patterson .....	1837	Seth O'Brien.....	1856
Geo. A. Starr.....	1839	Roger Hanley .....	1857
John Merrill .....	1839	Charles G. Smith.....	1858
John Holmes.....	1839	J. S. Small .....	1859
Charles Harrington.....	1839	H. G. Russ.....	1859
Geo. S. Wiggin .....	1839	William Wilson .....	1862
Iddo Kimball .....	1841	Rufus Prince.....	1868
Elisha Snow .....	1841	A. J. Billings .....	1872
Wm. R. Keith .....	1841	Edward Cushing.....	1878
Benj. F. Buxton.....	1842	Geo W. Martin.....	1879
Stephen Barrows .....	1846	Joseph W. Porter.....	1880
Herman Stevens.....	1850	Dearborn G. Bean .....	1880
Peter Fuller.....	1850	Henry S. Osgood.....	1880
Richard Tinker.....	1852		

TABLE A.

*Whole Amount of Money paid out of State Treasury on Account of State Prison, up to November 30, 1882.*

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1823	\$26,360 00	1843	\$8,438 59	1862	\$10,550 00
1824	6,787 33	1844	10,790 37	1863	18,900 00
1825	4,527 00	1845	4,681 00	1864	20,387 50
1826	2,605 00	1846	-	1865	10,300 09
1827	10,685 25	1847	4,550 50	1866	5,500 00
1828	8,885 12	1848	4,924 00	1867	27,500 00
1829	10,056 88	1849	6,977 00	1868	27,500 00
1830	8,249 38	1850	8,531 25	1869	32,500 00
1831	11,647 66	1851	6,452 00	1870	35,200 00
1832	4,616 25	1852	22,283 75	1871	12,600 00
1833	11,593 00	1853	7,296 00	1872	19,100 00
1834	4,535 12	1854	7,433 33	1873	12,100 00
1835	7,661 14	1855	8,475 00	1874	21,100 00
1836	5,349 43	1856	10,915 88	1875	16,100 00
1837	12,303 62	1857	15,375 00	1876	4,580 90
1838	10,637 00	1858	16,675 00	1877	34,979 00
1839	9,578 80	-	*321,740 20	1878	24,593 05
1840	7,337 91	1859	6,775 00	1879	20,416 53
1841	6,639 52	1860	5,200 00	†1880	32,800 00
1842	7,886 12	1861	3,950 00	†1881	52,000 00
				1882	8,800 00
					\$785,172 18

\* The amount up to this date is taken from Mr. Blaine's report, and is probably correct.

† The amounts for the years 1880 and 1881 were for the payment of old debts.

TABLE B.

*Amount of Money Expended for Buildings and Repairs at the State Prison, up to November 30, 1882.*

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1823	} \$28,000 00	1844	\$7,587 40	1864	\$1,966 59
1824					
1825	-	1845	684 61	1865	3,742 78
1826	-	1846	-	1866	3,660 93
1827	5,832 27	1847	222 18	1867	29,769 66
1828	-	1848	337 53	1868	11,118 03
1829	-	1849	416 56	1869	9,458 25
1830	-	1850	-	1870	6,986 12
1831	-	1851	7,891 93	1871	8,184 87
1832	-	1852	2,684 51	1872	5,988 10
1833	1,300 00	1853	763 80	1873	8,657 70
1834	777 92	1854	4,432 52	1874	23,831 64
1835	730 79	1855	3,582 66	1875	2,700 65
1836	-	1856	2,370 21	1876	2,796 08
1837	6,087 12	1857	1,319 87	1877	19,483 05
1838	1,701 98	1858	1,090 16	1878	4,802 97
1839	350 19	1859	526 10	1879	378 00
1840	925 07	1860	488 44	*1880	354 00
1841	1,840 54	1861	551 69	1881	1,000 00
1842	176 43	1862	894 79	1882	1,000 00
1843	3,692 26	1863	1,420 39		

# INDEX.

	PAGE.
Abstract of the History of Maine State Prison.....	109
A female prison.....	13
Appendix .....	99
Average yearly products.....	16
Convicts in custody, Nov. 30, 1886.....	24
discharged on expiration of sentence .....	30
pardoned, conveyed to Insane Hospital, deceased, and es- caped, during the year .....	32
Crime and criminals.....	11
Discharged convicts.....	13
Governor and Executive Councillors.....	4
Inspectors of Prison and Jails.....	4
Officers of Prison.....	5
Prisons .....	11
Recapitulation.....	33
Report of Chaplains.....	41
Executive Council Committee.....	45
Inspectors—on Prison .....	7
“        “ jails .....	47
Physician .....	39
Teacher .....	43
Warden .....	14
Statements relating to Prison.....	19 to 23, inclusive
Statistics “        “ .....	34 to 38, inclusive
“        jails .....	97, 98
Yearly products .....	16



STATE OF MAINE.

---

IN COUNCIL. }  
December 15, 1886. }

The report of the Inspectors of Prison and Jails was received, accepted, and two thousand copies ordered printed with the appendix.

ORAMANDAL SMITH,

*Secretary of State.*