

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers ^{of the} Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1891.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1892.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

Inspectors, Warden & Subordinate Officers

OF THE

STATE PRISON.



1890

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1891.



STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS OF PRISON AND JAILS, }
THOMASTON, December 1, 1890. }

To the Honorable Governor and Executive Council:

In compliance with the provisions of the statutes, we respectfully submit the following report relative to the condition of the **State Prison and Jails** of the several counties for the year ending November 30, 1890.

M. F. WENTWORTH, }
WILLIAM H. DRESSER, } *Inspectors*
H. W. CLARY, } *of*
} *Prison and Jails.*

GOVERNOR:
EDWIN C. BURLEIGH,
AUGUSTA.

Executive Councillors:

TOBIAS LORD, STANDISH.
A. L. LAMBERT, HOULTON.
JAMES F. BRACKETT, LIMINGTON.
STEPHEN W. CARR, BOWDOINHAM.
D. W. ALLEN, FAIRFIELD.
W. T. COBB, ROCKLAND.
ORAMANDAL SMITH, LITCHFIELD,
Secretary of State.

Inspectors of Prison and Jails.

MARK F. WENTWORTH, KITTERY.
WILLIAM H. DRESSER, STANDISH.
HENRY W. CLARY, JEFFERSON.

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON.

WARDEN :

SAMUEL H. ALLEN.

DEPUTY WARDEN :

IRA B. NORTHEY.

OVERSEERS :

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT :

Paint Shop—John H. Feehan.

Blacksmith Shop—Sumner E. Cushing.

Trimming Shop—Moses M. Ordway.

Wood and Furniture Shop—Almon B. Davis.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT—James W. Williams.

BROOM DEPARTMENT—B. A. Bragdon.

GUARDS :

Artemas W. Allen,

Joseph N. Parks,

Oscar Blunt,

John T. Rider,

Rufus E. Burrows,

Leonidas T. Wilson,

Edward C. Bucklin.

NIGHT WATCH :

Jefferson Faulkner,

Harvey S. Comery,

Allen M. Creamer.

Salesman—William Adams.

Commissary—Thomas F. Phinney.

Wagon Master—Charles A. Peirce.

Yard Master—Edward A. Willis.

Gate Keeper—Nelson S. Fales.

Physician—John E. Walker, M. D.

Teacher—David J. Starrett.

CHAPLAINS :

Rev. C. A. Plumer,

Rev. W. A. Newcomb,

Rev. J. W. Strout,

Rev. R. W. Phelan.



STATE PRISON.

On entering our official duties about two years since, we made a careful examination of the prison, of its management, discipline of inmates and sanitary condition. We found the former satisfactory, reflecting credit on the officials, and overseers in charge of the manufacturing departments; subsequent examinations show that the same good management still exists.

The sanitary condition, shown by the Physician's reports, the hospital and mortuary records, and the general good health of the convicts, is remarkable when we consider the *antique system of sewerage*, if it can be called a "system," the want of modern facilities for ventilation, the method of heating in use, viz: coal stoves, by which it is impossible to secure an equal distribution of heat in the wings and cells. Many of the inmates enter the prison physically unsound from excesses and abuses of early life and their present condition is conclusive evidence that the plain, substantial, wholesome food and clothing is conducive to a better physical condition than would be found in the same class outside the walls. The advantages of a well selected library for their use in leisure hours, the occasional assistance of a teacher for those inclined to improve in book knowledge, supplemented with an excellent religious service on the Sabbath by the several clergymen in charge all have a tendency to improve the mental and moral condition of those confined here.

The act of March 17, 1887, regulating the labor of convicts in the State Prison continues to operate against the financial interest of the State and prison, and we would renew our

STATE PRISON.

recommendation that it be repealed and the convicts assigned to such work as in the opinion of the Warden and Inspectors will be most conducive to the interests of the institution.

The manner of heating the prison should be changed. At present more than fifty stoves are in use. The liability to fire in the workshops is very great owing to the amount of highly combustible material necessarily used in proximity to these stoves. An accidental fire might cost the State far more than the expense of a change. The labor of those employed in caring for these stoves could be better used in some industry. We would therefore recommend that the prison be heated by steam, using the cellar under the smithery as a place for locating the boilers, storing coal, &c. We would also recommend that a portion of the blacksmith shop be taken and fitted for a wash-house and laundry. The present wash-house is entirely unfit for the purpose and something must be done in the line of improvement in this particular.

The old "trim-shop" will make an excellent storehouse, but will require a new roof and to be strengthened by iron rods before it can be so utilized. In its present condition the rain finds its way through it and nothing of a perishable nature can be stored there.

The stable should be enlarged and repaired, and suitable sheds built for storing the freight wagons used in the business of the prison. At present these vehicles are wholly exposed to the weather and receive much injury therefrom. No farmer or business man would allow his private property to deteriorate by exposure in this manner. We would recommend that such an amount as may be deemed sufficient be appropriated for this purpose.

Nearly all the wooden buildings require repairs more or less extensive.

The house and land west of the stable can be purchased for a moderate sum which would greatly improve the prison grounds.

The salary of the Warden and Clerk are not commensurate with their duties and responsibilities and should be increased.

It is almost impossible to employ and retain a clerk of the requisite ability, for the small salary now allowed by the State.

We believe the financial affairs of the prison, under the present Wardens have been carefully and judiciously managed and the best interests of the State subserved. At this time, (Nov. 30, 1890,) the outstanding liabilities are small; during the past year all purchases have been made for cash at the most favorable cash prices. At the present time there is a substantial credit to the prison in the bank account of \$7,565.32, and cash on hand \$254.97 a total of \$7,820.29.

The record in the Secretary of State's office shows that since 1886, no appropriation has been made for improvements, repairs, or carrying on the business affairs of the prison and none save those fixed by law for the payment of salaries of officers, &c., while for eighteen years prior to that date the total sum of \$297,197.21 was appropriated, as follows:

1870.....	\$32,500 00
1871.....	10,000 00
1872.....	15,000 00
1873.....	8,000 00
1874.....	17,000 00
1875.....	12,000 00
1876.....	13,500 00
1877.....	26,239 16
1878.....	15,293 05
1879.....	12,000 00
1880.....	26,000 00
1881.....	44,200 00
1882.....	1,000 00
1883.....	23,650 00
1883 to pay old debts.....	23,115 00
1884.....	10,000 00
1885.....	6,600 00
1886.....	1,100 00
Total.....	<u>\$297,197 21</u>

An annual average appropriation, exclusive of officers' salaries, of \$16,510.90 for the years above named. As before stated, no such appropriations have been made since 1886, consequently the present Warden has been obliged to practice the most rigid economy in the matter of improvements and incidental repairs about the prison. Still many improvements and incidental repairs have been made, adding to the comfort and convenience of the prison and improving its sanitary condition. Believing as we do that the large draft on the State Treasury during the years above named, resulted largely from injudicious management of the financial affairs of the prison, *particularly from the manner in which the prison manufactures were sold by agents and consignees*, who oftentimes seemed more anxious to make large sales for the sake of a large percentage, giving extended credit and often taking notes of doubtful value therefor, *than to insure the best interest of the State in making disposals of its property*. While such paper served to make a good *showing* in the annual reports as assets, much of it never *materialized* as cash. We have advised the Warden to dispense with agents, consignees and middle men as far as it was possible and profitable for him to do so, and to sell direct to purchasers for cash or on short credit, on good paper, thus bringing the prison business to an approximate cash basis.

We found much of the manufactured stock, particularly carriages, old and out of style, listed at prices far above what it would bring in the market. Inasmuch as these fictitious prices were not only misleading as to the financial condition of the prison, but were also a bar to sale, we materially reduced the prices on the prison stock book and advised the Warden to dispose of such stock as rapidly as possible. Since the reduction the Warden has been more successful in disposing of this old stock and replenishing with new goods.

The *real assets* of the prison have not suffered by the course pursued.

We respectfully submit the following estimates of the cost of improvements and repairs recommended to be made :

Repairing stable and constructing sheds.....	\$3,000 00
“ Trimming shop.....	1,000 00
Steam Heating Apparatus.....	5,000 00
Sewerage.....	5,000 00
Painting.....	3,000 00
Incidentals.	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$20,000 00

The prison officials have performed their respective duties in a faithful manner.

STOCK ACCOUNT—Continued.

CARRIAGE DEPT.			
Tools, &c., blacksmith shop	\$1,179 02		
“ wood	1,177 26		
“ trim	119 07		
“ paint	209 78		
Stock in blacksmith	2,917 03		
“ wood	2,660 35		
“ finished work	407 50		
“ attic, wood	1,108 31		
“ lumber	620 34		
“ trim shop	1,819 38		
“ paint	605 77		
New carriages and sleighs.....	11,234 14		
			\$24,057 95
FURNITURE DEPT.			
Tools, &c.....	638 29		
Finished work	933 69		
Stock	417 05		
			1,989 03
BROOM DEPT.			
Tools, &c.....	1,012 89		
Stock	2,582 67		
Stock manufactured.....	2,401 34		
			5,996 90
Grand Total Stock..			\$60,898 12

RECAPITULATION.

Equipment.....	\$10,226 96		
Building and repairs	38 83		
Fuel and lights	681 30		
Subsistence.....	533 33		
Clothing.....	3,540 59		
Harness department	13,833 23		
Carriage	24,057 95		
Furniture	1,989 03		
Broom	5,996 90		
			\$60,898 12
Total.....			\$60,898 12
ASSETS.			
Stock per inventory	60,898 12		
Bills receivable, old notes.....	7,726 78		
“ “ new	57 80		
“ “ old accounts.....	836 37		
“ “ new	8,874 94		
In hands of consignees.....	376 00		
Cash in bank.....	7,565 32		
“ on hand.....	254 97		
			86,530 30
LIABILITIES.			
Amount due convicts.....	1,880 00		
“ “ on new accounts.....	351 59		
			2,231 59
Net assets.....			\$84,358 71

STOCK ACCOUNT—Concluded.

REMARKS.

The amount of old notes, \$7,396.20, as shown by report of 1889, has been increased to \$7,726.78, and the old accounts of 1889, \$1,117.60, decreased to \$836.37. This result has been attained by the Warden's taking notes with interest and security added, in place of some of these old accounts.

THOMASTON, December 1, 1890.

The foregoing is a correct copy of the summary and recapitulation of the account of stock in the State Prison Nov. 30, 1890.

M. F. WENTWORTH,	}	<i>Inspectors</i>
WILLIAM H. DRESSER,		
H. W. CLARY,		
		<i>of</i>
		<i>Prison and Jails.</i>

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the Governor and Council:

GENTLEMEN: In my report for the year ending November 30, 1889, which I transmitted to you, but which was not placed before the legislature, I presented several topics for consideration, and made suggestions that I deemed for the benefit of the State. It would seem to be unnecessary to go into details upon these topics; and I would ask attention of the present legislature and the State authorities to what was then considered. Another year's experience has confirmed me in what I then said.

The industries carried on in the various shops have been carefully watched, and I am still convinced that by concentrating our labor upon fewer branches, the State would be better served.

For the past two years I have practically abandoned the custom of selling our goods on extended credits, or of consigning them to various parties. The serious losses of the past, lead me to sell directly to the customer, and very largely for cash or short credit. As a consequence I have on hand at present from my two years' sales but one note of less than sixty dollars; the accounts opened during the same time will show but very little loss.

There has been no direct appropriations for the prison since 1886, save the usual statute provision for salaries. We have been able by great economy to work along, but we have not been able to do much towards keeping buildings in repair, or to provide for the numerous incidentals that must arise in so large a property. Compared with other State institutions we receive a very small amount; but the time is near at hand when the State must, in order to protect its own property, expend a few thousand dollars,

and in order to keep up with modern ways, and our real needs, a fair amount should be annually appropriated. The inspectors will doubtless suggest some repairs and improvements that should have immediate attention. I would urge the repeal of the law whereby only twenty per cent. of the male convicts can be employed upon any one industry.

With the sale of so considerable a portion of our manufactures to parties outside the State, I can see no benefit to any one from the present limitation.

Adjoining the State property upon the southwest is a very good modern built house with nice outbuildings, all with slated roof; and a valuable lot of land running parallel with the prison line. I would recommend buying this house and lot. It can be purchased for three thousand dollars. We can obtain two tenements for our officers at a rental which will bring a profitable return upon the investment, and will enable us greatly to add to the value of the State's property. The large stable and connected sheds on our present lot crowd hard upon this house and they can be removed directly to the rear and there will be then an unbroken front of good appearance for our entire property. I would renew my former suggestion that means be provided for a suitable place to bath the men and for a laundry.

During the year I have provided a more liberal diet, but as will be seen by the tables, at no more cost per man.

Realizing the various good influences of reading I have enlarged the list of magazines and pictorial papers so that now we have in use every evening and on the Sabbath, a sufficient quantity to keep the minds of our men employed when not at work. The greatest danger comes to a man when he is idle; our desire is to furnish constant activity of body and mind during the hours not used for sleep. It is interesting to compare present views of prison management with those held when our building was erected. The prisoners were then fed on a very mean and unchanging diet; the cells were underground, cold, wet and wholly bad; reading was impossible, and the whole life was much like that of torture. To-day there is an enlightened view of penology which in its

just aspect is calculated to punish and still to help a man. It has been found that men can be reformed and saved. Not all, but a large proportion, and this modern method is not dependent upon expensive buildings and luxuries. The extreme sentiment of some very worthy people is as hurtful to a prisoner as was the old method of sixty years ago in its barbarism. It is not in the hotel-like prison that we are sure of finding the best results. The idea of punishment should not be lost sight of in all our discipline, but punishment can be kindly, equable, and acknowledged, even when privileges are bestowed. In our prison, though the buildings are not modern, and though we lack many of the comforts and conveniences of the larger institutions, still I feel that good results are being attained in many cases. It has been my constant endeavor to encourage the men towards a better life. I have introduced as far as practicable with our buildings and surroundings, such help towards making the prison less a prison and more of a reformatory. The men as a whole appreciate such treatment; of course there must be in so great a number some violent natures who will yield to no gentle impressions. But there has been, I think, a better feeling than usual among the convicts, more desire to be manly, more resolutions formed for the future in the world; more study and reading of the better class of books. The men upon the whole look brighter, less sullen; more as if something had come into their lives that might be helpful to them. And if the building was so arranged as to admit of a complete division or grade of the men in work, food and privilege, subject to their behavior, I am sure that good results would follow.

The subordinate officers have been faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

My relations with the various State officials have been of the pleasantest character, and I have received constant aid from them, for which I would tender my sincere thanks.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL H. ALLEN, *Warden.*

THOMASTON, December, 1890.

**STATEMENT—Showing Transactions of the Several
Departments from Nov. 30, 1889, to Nov. 30, 1890.**

HARNESS DEPARTMENT.			
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For stock on hand . . .	\$18,973 25
		stock purchased since	10,053 32
			\$29,026 57
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By stock on hand.	
		tools and fixtures ..	923 21
		manufactured stock	10,024 42
		Harnesses, &c ..	2,885 60
			13,833 23
		Sales	15,602 48
			29,435 71
		Gain	409 14
CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.			
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For stock on hand . . .	25,518 97
		stock purchased since	14,846 83
			40,365 80
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By stock on hand.	
		tools and fixtures..	2,685 13
		manufactured stock	10,138 68
		Carriages, sleighs, &c., &c.	11,234 14
			24,057 95
		Sales	19,752 45
			43,810 40
		Gain	3,444 60
BROOM DEPARTMENT.			
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For stock on hand.	3,690 54
		stock purchased since	21,109 45
			24,799 99

STATEMENT—Continued.

Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By stock on hand		
		tools and fixtures ..	\$1,012 89	
		unmanufactured		
		stock	2,582 67	
		brooms and		
		brushes	2,401 34	
			5,996 90	
		Sales	21,547 38	
				\$27,544 28
		Gain		2,744 29
		EXPENSE DEPARTMENT.		
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For stock on hand	9,592 51	
		stock purchased		
		since	1,288 09	
				10,880 60
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By stock transferred		
		to equipment ac-		
		count		10,226 96
		Loss		653 64
		EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT.		
Nov. 30, 1890	Dr.	For permanent mate-		
		rial transferred from		
		Expense Depart-		
		ment		10,226 96
		CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.		
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For stock on hand	2,703 26	
		stock purchased		
		since	2,207 57	
				4,910 83
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By stock on hand		
		tools and fixtures.	99 80	
		new stock	987 48	
		clothing and beds		
		in use	2,453 31	
			3,540 59	
		Sales	402 88	
				3,943 47
		Loss		967 36

STATEMENT—Continued.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For stock on hand	\$513 10
		stock purchased since	7,616 47
			\$8,129 57
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By stock on hand	533 33
		sales	921 37
			1,454 70
		Loss.	6,674 87
FUEL AND LIGHTS.			
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For stock on hand	189 61
		stock purchased since	3,099 18
			3,288 79
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By stock on hand	681 30
		sales	119 50
			800 80
		Loss.	2,487 99
TRANSPORTING CONVICTS.			
Nov. 30, 1890	Dr.	For cash paid for transportation of convicts from jails to Prison..	445 32
		Loss	445 32
DISCHARGED CONVICTS.			
Nov. 30, 1890	Dr.	For cash and clothing furnished convicts when discharged..	551 09
		Loss.	551 09
BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.			
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For stock on hand	38 83
		stock purchased since	1,025 84
			1,064 67
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By stock on hand	19 10
		By receipts from rents	600 29
			619 39
		Loss.	445 28

STATEMENT—Concluded.

PRISON LIBRARY.			
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For balance.. visitors' fees and received from State	\$284 10
			\$284 10
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By amount expended for magazines and papers Loss	357 67 73 57
INTEREST ACCOUNT.			
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By amount received...	101 85
	Dr.	amount paid Loss	143 43 41 58
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.			
Nov. 30, 1889	Dr.	For stock on hand stock purchased since	2,738 54 277 08
			3,015 62
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By stock on hand tools and fixtures. unmanufactured stock manufactured stock	638 29 417 05 933 69
			1,989 03
		Sales	1,485 38
			3,474 41
		Gain	458 79
VISITORS' FEES.			
Nov. 30, 1890	Cr.	By amount received...	283 30
	Dr.	For amount credited prison library	191 85
		Amount remain- ing to be cred- ited	91 45

Statement Showing Gains, Losses and Cost.

	GAINS.	LOSSES.
Prison library.....	-	\$ 73 57
Discharged convicts.....	-	551 09
Transporting convicts.....	-	445 32
Interest account.....	-	41 58
Expense account.....	-	653 64
Profit and loss.....	-	150 00
Officers' salaries.....	-	647 42
Subsistence department.....	-	6,674 87
Fuel and lights.....	-	2,487 99
Clothing department.....	-	967 36
Buildings and repairs.....	-	445 28
Equipment account.....	-	476 70
Carriage department.....	\$3,444 60	-
Harness department.....	409 14	-
Broom department.....	2,744 29	-
Furniture department.....	458 79	-
Discount on old notes and accounts.....	38 45	-
Visitors' fees ..	91 45	-
	\$7,186 72	-
Net department loss.....	6,428 10	-
	\$13,614 82	\$13,614 82

Total amount received from State during the year, including all salaries..... \$10,150 00
 Add above department loss..... 6,428 10
 Total net expense..... \$16,578 10
 Cost of food per day for each man..... 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents.

Balance Sheet—December 1, 1890.

DR.		
Net assets December 1, 1889.....	\$90,786 81	
Amount due convicts.....	1,880 00	
Current liabilities	351 59	
		\$93,018 40
CR.		
Stock on hand December 1, 1890.	60,898 12	
Goods in hands of consignees.....	376 00	
Cash in bank	7,565 32	
Cash on hand ..	254 97	
Old accounts receivable.....	836 37	
Old notes receivable	7,726 78	
Notes receivable.....	57 80	
Accounts receivable	8,874 94	
Net department losses	6,428 10	
		\$93,018 40

SAMUEL H. ALLEN,

Warden of State Prison.

KNOX, ss—December 15, 1890.

Personally appeared Samuel H. Allen and made oath that the foregoing statement, by him signed, is true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

F. H. JORDAN, *Notary Public.*

CONVICTS IN CUSTODY, NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

No.	Age when committed.	Birthplace.	Crime.	No of commitments.	Date of sentence	Term.	County.
1237	40	Poland	Murder	-	September 24, 1857	Life	Androscoggin.
1458	29	Whitefield	"	-	October 22, 1861	"	Androscoggin.
1543	25	Denmark	"	-	August 27, 1863	"	Oxford.
1862	32	Orrington	"	-	September 20, 1869	"	Penobscot
2010	20	Veazie	"	-	March 5, 1872	"	Penobscot.
2016	51	Ireland	"	-	April 6, 1872	"	Knox.
2096	31	Westerly, R. I.	"	-	May 23, 1874	"	Androscoggin.
2159	63	Brunswick	Murder, second degree.	-	October 6, 1875	"	Cumberland
2172	33	Finland	Piracy	-	January 5, 1876	"	United States Court.
2173	24	Rockland	"	-	January 5, 1876	"	United States Court.
2221	27	Nova Scotia	Rape	-	September 27, 1876	"	Piscataquis.
2338	37	Bucksport	Murder, first degree	-	April 19, 1878	"	Hancock.
2353	38	Vermont	Murder	-	June 7, 1878	"	York.
2435	23	Patten	"	-	September 23, 1879	"	Knox.
2481	22	Ireland	Murder, second degree.	-	March 20, 1880	"	Knox.
2490	28	Indiana	Rape	-	May 25, 1880	15 years	Cumberland.
2516	36	England	Murder	-	January 27, 1881	Life	Cumberland.
2535	23	Winslow	"	-	May 19, 1881	"	Kennebec.
2552	29	Rockland	"	-	October 13, 1881	"	Knox.
2577	46	Ireland	Murder, first degree	-	September 25, 1882	"	Penobscot.
2618	58	Cambridge	"	-	March 12, 1883	"	Piscataquis.
2619	32	"	"	-	March 12, 1883	"	Piscataquis.
2690	29	Portland	Assault, battery, compound larceny.	-	May 28, 1884	8 years	Cumberland.
2697	27	Hermon	Burglary	-	September 5, 1884	9 "	Penobscot.
2705	42	Kittery	Murder, first degree	-	October 2, 1884	Life	York.
2706	21	"	"	-	October 2, 1884	"	York.
2727	25	East Knox	Murder, second degree.	-	January 1, 1885	"	Kennebec.
2729	50	Philadelphia	"	-	January 14, 1885	"	Kennebec.
2739	22	Lisbon	Assault with intent to kill	-	February 11, 1885	10 years.	Androscoggin

2767	44	Carmel	Arson	-	August 24, 1885	Life	Penobscot.
2771	27	Burnham	Manslaughter	-	September 19, 1885	8 years	Kennebec.
2777	45	Scarboro'	Murder, second degree	-	October 6, 1885	Life	Cumberland.
2791	40	Boothbay	"	-	January 7, 1886	"	Sagadahoc.
2819	49	Portland	Embezzling	-	September 30, 1886	10 years	United States Court.
2826	35	Corsica	Assault with intent to kill	-	November 4, 1886	6 "	Lincoln.
2828	24	Monroe	Rape	2	November 8, 1886	6 "	Waldo.
2845	16	Harmony	Arson	-	January 19, 1887	7 "	Somerset.
2847	23	Wesley	"	-	January 29, 1887	12 "	Washington.
2849	25	Cornish	Murder, second degree	-	February 16, 1887	5 "	Androscoggin.
2850	44	Farmington	"	-	February 16, 1887	5 "	Androscoggin.
2853	58	Mt. Vernon	Burning a building	-	March 12, 1887	20 "	Piscataquis.
2854	17	Harmony	"	-	March 12, 1887	5 "	Piscataquis.
2862	17	Bucksport	Obstructing a railroad	-	May 12, 1887	10 "	Hancock.
2863	42	Amherst	Murder, second degree	-	May 16, 1887	Life	Washington.
2864	22	Wesley	Arson	-	May 16, 1887	12 years	Washington.
2867	18	Portland	Compound larceny	-	May 27, 1887	4 "	Cumberland.
2869	20	France	"	-	September 2, 1887	6 "	Penobscot.
2874	17	Portland	"	-	October 5, 1887	4 "	Cumberland.
2882	25	New Hampshire	Setting fires	-	October 20, 1887	8 "	Piscataquis.
2885	58	Swanville	Murder, second degree	-	November 3, 1887	Life	Waldo.
2888	15	East Corinth	Arson	-	January 13, 1888	10 years	Kennebec.
2889	47	Mt Desert	Larceny	5	January 20 1888	4 "	Washington.
2893	22	Portland	Assault, to rape	-	February 2, 1889	15 "	Cumberland.
2894	19	Massachusetts	Larceny	-	February 2, 1889	5 "	Cumberland.
2895	37	Germany	Breaking, entering and larceny	2	February 2, 1889	4 "	Cumberland.
2901	44	New Brunswick	Assault, to kill	-	April 2, 1888	10 years	Piscataquis.
2905	28	Portland	Breaking, entering and larceny	2	May 30, 1888	4 "	Cumberland.
2906	39	Newfoundland	Larceny	-	May 30, 1888	3 "	Cumberland.
2907	47	New Hampshire	Forgery	-	May 30, 1888	3 "	Cumberland.
2908	32	"	Burglary	-	September 11, 1888	10 "	Penobscot.
2909	28	Ireland	"	-	September 11, 1888	8 "	Penobscot.
2913	23	Canaan	Breaking, entering and larceny	2	September 28, 1888	3 "	Kennebec.
2915	27	Rockland	Murder, first degree	-	October 3, 1888	Life	Cumberland.
2916	27	Portland	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	October 3, 1888	25 years	Cumberland.
2917	47	England	"	-	October 3, 1888	5 "	Cumberland.
2923	71	Ireland	Manslaughter	-	October 17, 1888	5 "	Androscoggin.
2924	45	Boston	Forgery	-	October 26, 1888	4 "	Waldo.
2925	19	Belfast	Murder, first degree	-	November 13, 1888	Life	Lincoln.

CONVICTS IN CUSTODY—Continued.

No.	Age when committed.	Birthplace.	Crime.	No. of commitments.	Date of sentence.	Term	County.
2926	19	Warren	Mailing obscene matter	-	December 6, 1888	6 years	United States Court.
2928	33	Portland	Rape	2	December 28, 1888	7 "	Sagadahoc.
2932	16	Augusta	Manslaughter	-	January 8, 1889	2½ "	Kennebec.
2933	25	Marion	Robbery and assault, to kill	2	January 8, 1889	Life	Kennebec.
2934	24	South Boston	" " "	2	January 8, 1889	"	Kennebec.
2936	38	Portland	Larceny	-	January 26, 1889	3 years	Cumberland.
2937	19	"	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	January 26, 1889	3 "	Cumberland.
2938	17	Brunswick	" " "	-	January 26, 1889	3 "	Cumberland.
2939	51	Ireland	Rape	-	January 26, 1889	15 "	Cumberland.
2942	23	Portsmouth	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	February 9, 1889	5 "	Androscoggin.
2948	23	New Jersey	Burglary	-	February 28, 1889	5½ "	Penobscot.
2949	29	Parkman	Robbery, armed with dangerous weapons	-	March 19, 1889	Life	Franklin.
2950	25	Vermont	Arson	-	April 25, 1889	7 years	Waldo.
2951	21	New Brunswick	Manslaughter	-	May 4, 1889	2 "	Hancock.
2953	29	Brunswick	Larceny	-	May 14, 1889	5 "	Androscoggin.
2954	28	Pennsylvania	Assault	-	June 5, 1889	2 "	Cumberland.
2955	55	England	Robbery	-	June 5, 1889	4 "	Cumberland.
2956	20	Lewiston	Common thief	-	June 5, 1889	4 "	Cumberland.
2957	38	Deer Isle	Larceny	-	June 5, 1889	3 "	Cumberland.
2958	28	Cape Elizabeth	Forgery	3	June 5, 1889	4 "	Cumberland.
2959	67	Ireland	Forging pension claims	-	June 12, 1889	3 "	United States Court.
2960	29	Rochester, N. H.	Breaking and entering	-	June 17, 1889	3 "	York.
2961	31	Lewiston	" " "	-	June 18, 1889	3 "	York.
2962	25	Worcester	" " "	-	June 18, 1889	3 "	York.
2963	26	California	Compound larceny	-	September 10, 1889	3 "	Penobscot.
2964	20	Massachusetts	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	September 23, 1889	4 "	Cumberland.
2965	22	Ireland	Assault and battery	-	September 23, 1889	4 "	Cumberland.
2966	30	Italy	" " "	-	September 23, 1889	4 "	Cumberland.
2967	22	Massachusetts	Larceny	-	September 23, 1889	4 "	Cumberland.

2968	35	"	Breaking and entering at night	3	September 23, 1889	5	"	Cumberland.
2969	40	Portland	Common thief	2	September 23, 1889	6	"	Cumberland
2972	58	Avon	Uttering forged paper	-	October 8, 1889	2	"	Oxford.
2973	15	Canada	Burglary	-	October 8, 1889	2	"	Somerset.
2974	15	"	"	-	October 8, 1889	2	"	Somerset.
2975	29	Portland	Compound burglary and larceny	-	October 8, 1889	12	"	York.
2976	32	New Hampshire	"	-	October 8, 1889	12	"	York
2977	28	Paris, Me	Setting fire, intent to burn	-	October 29, 1889	4	"	Oxford
2978	25	Bridgton	Forgery	-	October 29, 1889	2½	"	Oxford.
2979	30	Edmunds	"	-	November 6, 1889	2	"	Washington
2980	26	New Brunswick	Larceny	-	November 15, 1889	1½	"	Aroostook.
2981	24	Chesterville	Breaking and entering at night	-	December 17, 1889	3	"	Kennebec
2982	19	Benton	"	-	December 17, 1889	3	"	Kennebec.
2983	28	Mt Vernon	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	December 23, 1889	2	"	Knox.
2984	30	Avon	"	-	December 23, 1889	6	"	Knox.
2985	21	North Haven	"	-	December 23, 1889	3	"	Knox.
2986	20	Nova Scotia	Larceny	-	December 23, 1889	2	"	Knox.
2987	19	Portland	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	December 24, 1889	4	"	Cumberland.
2988	24	Boston	"	-	December 31, 1889	1¼	"	Kennebec.
29-9	36	Hallowell	Rape	-	December 31, 1889	10	"	Kennebec
2990	20	Skowhegan	Compound larceny	-	December 27, 1889	3	"	Sagadahoc
2991	44	Woolwich	"	-	December 31, 1889	10	"	Lincoln.
2992	19	Medford	Burglary	-	January 25, 1890	2½	"	Washington.
2993	23	New Brunswick	Assault and battery	-	January 28, 1890	3	"	Cumberland.
2994	18	Portland	Larceny	-	January 28, 1890	2	"	Cumberland.
2995	19	"	Common thief	-	January 28, 1890	5	"	Cumberland
2996	24	Naples	Entering and larceny	-	January 28, 1890	3	"	Cumberland.
2997	37	Connecticut	Cheating by false pretences	-	January 28, 1890	2½	"	Cumberland.
2998	26	Italy	Assault with intent to kill	-	January 28, 1890	4	"	Cumberland.
3999	23	Ireland	Larceny from person	-	January 31, 1890	2	"	York.
3000	21	New Brunswick	Compound larceny	-	January 31, 1890	2	"	York.
3001	24	Bath	Assault and battery	-	January 31, 1890	3	"	York.
3002	29	Lewiston	Larceny	-	February 20, 1890	2	"	Androscoggin
5003	22	Quebec	Breaking entering and larceny	-	February 20 1890	3	"	Androscoggin.
3004	28	"	Murder, first degree	-	February 20, 1890	Life	"	Androscoggin.
3005	23	Poland	Breaking, entering, night time	-	February 25, 1890	1 year	"	Oxford.
3006	19	Andover	Breaking, entering and larceny	-	February 25, 1890	2 years	"	Oxford
3007	21	Raymond	"	-	February 25, 1890	1 year	"	Oxford.
3008	16	Dallas	Obstructing railroad	-	March 13, 1890	10 years	"	Franklin.

CONVICTS IN CUSTODY—Concluded.

No	Age when committed	Birthplace.	Crime.	No. of commitments.	Date of sentence.	Term	County.
3009	60	Mt. Vernon	Murder, second degree.	-	April 2, 1890.	Life	Penobscot.
3010	59	Louisiana	"	-	April 2, 1890.	"	Penobscot.
3011	23	No Anson	Murder, first degree	-	April 4, 1890.	"	Kennebec.
3012	37	Machias	Breaking and entering.	-	May 12, 1890.	1½ years	Washington.
3013	23	St Stephens	"	-	May 12, 1890.	1½ "	Washington.
3014	18	Lewiston	Aiding prisoner to escape	-	May 13, 1890.	2 "	Androscoggin.
3015	18	Ellsworth	Larceny	-	May 22, 1890.	2 "	Hancock.
3016	21	Dedham	"	-	May 22, 1890.	2 "	Hancock.
3017	24	Prince Edward Island	"	-	May 22, 1890.	2 "	Hancock.
3018	23	Portland	Breaking, entering and larceny.	-	May 26, 1890.	2 "	Cumberland.
3019	37	Halifax	Entering and larceny.	-	May 26, 1890.	2 "	Cumberland.
3020	31	Newport	Breaking, entering and larceny.	-	May 26, 1890.	3 "	Cumberland.
3021	28	Salem	"	-	May 26, 1890.	2 "	Cumberland.
3022	26	Portland	Receiving stolen goods.	-	May 26, 1890.	2½ "	Cumberland.
3023	27	Cape Elizabeth	Entering and larceny	-	May 26, 1890.	2 "	Cumberland.
3024	32	Canada	Manslaughter	-	June 18, 1890.	4 "	York.
3025	17	Nova Scotia.	Larceny	-	August 27, 1890.	3 "	Penobscot.
3026	25	New Brunswick	"	-	August 27, 1890.	2 "	Penobscot.
3027	19	Manchester, N. H.	Opening mail boxes	-	September 5, 1890.	1 year	United States Court.
3028	30	Unknown	Polygamy	-	September 23, 1890.	2 years	Cumberland.
3029	24	Vermont	Breaking, entering and larceny.	-	September 23, 1890.	2 "	Cumberland.
3030	30	Woodstock	"	-	September 23, 1890.	3 "	Cumberland.
3031	41	England	"	-	September 23, 1890.	3 "	Cumberland.
3032	21	New York	"	-	September 24, 1890.	2 "	Knox.
3033	21	England	Larceny	-	September 24, 1890.	2 "	Knox.
3034	18	Vinalhaven	Breaking, entering and larceny.	-	September 24, 1890.	2 "	Knox.
3035	20	"	"	-	September 24, 1890.	2 "	Knox.
3036	23	Canada	Rape	-	September 26, 1890.	12 "	Androscoggin.
3037	36	Scotland	Breaking, entering and larceny.	-	September 26, 1890.	3 "	Androscoggin.

3038	40	Vinalhaven	" "	-	September 26, 1890	2	"	Knox.
3039	25	Monroe	Robbing post offices	-	October 7, 1890	5	"	United States Court.
3040	27	Chelsea	Robbing the mail	-	October 7, 1890	1	year	United States Court.
3041	24	Cornville	Larceny	-	October 17, 1890	1	"	Somerset.
3042	71	Kingfield	Murder, first degree	-	October 17, 1890	Life	. . . . .	Somerset.
3043	58	Fryeburg	Burning building	-	October 24, 1890	1	year	Oxford.
3044	19	Massachusetts	Larceny	-	November 1, 1890	2	years	Hancock.
3045	23	Unknown	"	-	November 8, 1890	1	year	Aroostook.

**Convicts Discharged by Expiration of Sentence, from
November 30, 1889, to November 30, 1890.**

Number.	Date of Discharge.	Number.	Date of Discharge.
2712	December 2, 1889.	2873	May 9, 1890.
2814	December 18, 1889.	2875	May 13, 1890.
2857	December 23, 1889.	2947	May 22, 1890.
2671	December 28, 1889.	2914	May 27, 1890.
2910	January 1, 1890.	2883	June 13, 1890.
2858	January 3, 1890.	2919	June 14, 1890.
2920	January 20, 1890.	2970	July 7, 1890.
2921	January 20, 1890.	2846	August 11, 1890.
2930	January 31, 1890.	2931	August 29, 1890.
2922	February 3, 1890.	2896	August 29, 1890.
2952	February 22, 1890.	2940	September 17, 1890.
2818	February 22, 1890.	2941	October 2, 1890.
2796	March 3, 1890.	2943	October 7, 1890.
2903	March 17, 1890.	2945	October 17, 1890.
2855	March 28, 1890.	2877	October 20, 1890.
2944	May 5, 1890.	2946	October 31, 1890.
2827	May 7, 1890.		

LIST OF PARDONS BY GOVERNOR BURLEIGH.

Number.	Date of Pardon.
2971, Cumberland county.....	November 24, 1890.
2838, Knox county (conditional).....	November 24, 1890.

SENTENCES COMMUTED.

Number.	
2850, Androscoggin county: from Life to five years, with no allowance for deduction for good behavior.	
3002, Androscoggin county, from three years to two years.	

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS COMMITTED IN THE YEAR 1889-90.

Maine	37
Massachusetts	3
Connecticut	1
New Hampshire	1
Vermont	1
New York	2
Louisiana.....	1
Ireland.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	3
New Brunswick	4
Italy	1
Canada.....	4
Prince Edward Island	1
England	2
Scotland	1
Unknown	2

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER RECEIVED FROM EACH COUNTY
IN MAINE DURING YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

Androscoggin.....	7
Aroostook.	1
Cumberland.	16
Franklin	1
Hancock	4
Kennebec	5
Knox	9
Lincoln.	1
Oxford.	4
Penobscot	4
Sagadahoc	1
Somerset	2
Washington	3
York	4
	<hr/>
	62
United States Court	3
	<hr/>
	65

TABLE OF CRIMES FOR WHICH COMMITMENTS WERE MADE
FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1889, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

Breaking and entering in night time	7
Breaking and entering and larceny	17
Larceny	12
Rape	2
Compound larceny	3
Burglary	1
Assault and battery	2
Common thief	1
Entering and larceny	3
Cheating by false pretences	1
Assault with intent to kill	1
Larceny from person	1
Murder of first degree	3
Obstructing railroad	1
Murder of second degree	2
Aiding prisoner to escape	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Manslaughter	1
Opening mail boxes	1
Polygamy	1
Robbing post-office	1
Robbing the mail	1
Burning building for insurance	1
Total	65

DEATHS OF CONVICTS FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1889 TO NOVEMBER,
30, 1890.

2728	March 7, 1890
2428	April 26, 1890
2935	June 26, 1890
2904	July 26, 1890
2890	September 1, 1890
2623	October 19, 1890

AVERAGE AGES OF PRISONERS.

Committed in 1885.....	27 years, 11½ months
1886.. .. .	30 " 5 "
1887.. .. .	26 " 4½ "
1888.. .. .	29 " 5 "
1889.. .. .	29 " 10 "
1890.. .. .	27 " 4 "

	1885.	1886	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Av. sentence, excluding life men.	3 y., 124 d	2 y., 253 d.	3 y., 345 d.	4 y., 322 d	3 y., 280 d.	2 y., 231 d.
Life men sentenced	4	1	4	2	3	5
Convicts who had a mechanical trade sent'nc'd in these years,	11	11	10	6	11	14
Whole No. sentenced each year.....	64	47	52	40	54	65

AVERAGE SENTENCES.

1885	3 years, 124 days.
1886	2 " 253 "
1887	3 " 345 "
1888	4 " 322 "
1889	3 " 280 "
1890	2 " 231 "

Number committed during 1889-90 who had been previously committed, either to prisons, jails or reform schools, 38.

TABLE SHOWING EDUCATION OF PRISONERS RECEIVED
FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1889, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

Can neither read nor write	7
Can read and write.....	53
Can read but cannot write.	5

TABLE SHOWING RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES OF PRISONERS
NOVEMBER 30, 1890.

Methodist.....	48
Roman Catholic.....	52
Free Baptist.....	11
Baptist.....	20
Congregationalist.....	14
Episcopalian.....	6
Universalist.....	1
Church of Disciples.....	1
Adventist.....	1
Presbyterian.....	1
Lutheran.....	1
No preference.....	18
	<hr/>
	174

RECAPITULATION.

Number of convicts in custody December 1, 1889.....	150
committed since.....	65
	<hr/>
	215
Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	33
Pardoned.....	1
Pardoned (conditionally).....	1
Died.....	6
Present number.....	174
	<hr/>
	215
Whole number committed since establishment of prison.....	3045

LIST OF PRINCIPAL RATIONS SERVED DURING YEAR 1889-90.

Beef, lbs.....	24,309
Pork, ".....	7 227
Potatoes, lbs.....	26,289
Fish, ".....	13,505
Soup bones, lbs.....	275
Beans, ".....	6,587
Peas, ".....	3,763.
Flour, bbls.....	284
Tea, lbs.....	361
Coffee, lbs....	1,079
Molasses, gals.....	1,525
Sugar, lbs.....	360
Salt, ".....	1,760
Rock salt, bbls.....	10
Soda, lbs.	185
Milk, qts.....	12,395
Corn meal, bush.....	74½
Oat meal, lbs.....	561
Tobacco, ".....	1,383
Beets, ".....	935
Clams, qts.....	511
Lard, lbs.....	1,636
Rice, ".....	711
Turnips, lbs.....	2,689
Pepper, ".....	90
Vinegar, gals.....	100
Soap, lbs.....	1,320
Onions, lbs.....	550
Cabbage, lbs.....	2,530
Hard bread, lbs.....	642
Green corn, ears.....	4,949
Lemons ..	1 box.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

THOMASTON, December 1, 1890.

To the Honorable Governor and Council:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is submitted the annual report of the medical department. During December, 1889, and January, 1890, the prevailing epidemic, "la grippe," attacked some hundred and ten of the convicts, all of whom recovered fully save one who died of heart failure, the result of the disease. The good sanitary regulations of the prison, for which it has so justly been praised, have been observed during the past year, resulting in its continued clean and healthy condition. Only by strict supervision can an institution of this sort be kept in a good sanitary condition. The food has been wholesome, fresh and sufficient. The clothing is warm and clean. During the year there have occurred the following deaths, viz:

No. 2728. Sentenced December 30, 1884, from Kennebec county, for manslaughter. Died of heart failure March 7, 1890. Aged 70 years.

No. 2428. Sentenced June 2, 1879, from Cumberland county, for murder. Died of consumption April 26, 1890. Aged 34 years.

No. 2935. Sentenced January 29, 1889, from Cumberland county, for larceny. Fifth commitment. Died from cerebral paralysis June 26, 1890. Aged 46 years.

No. 2904. Sentenced May 24, 1888, from Cumberland county, for breaking and entering. Third commitment. Died from blood poisoning July 26, 1890. Aged 31 years.

No. 2890. Sentenced January 9, 1888, from Washington county, for breaking and entering. Died of consumption September 1, 1890. Aged 23 years.

No. 2623. Sentenced March 20, 1883, from Knox county, for compound larceny. Eighth commitment. Died from exhaustion October 19th, 1890. This man served on eight sentences; forty-one years, five months, four days. Aged 74 years.

In conclusion, permit me to thank the Warden, Deputy Warden and subordinate officers, for the many courtesies I have received from them while in performance of my official duties.

Very respectfully yours,

J. E. WALKER, *Physician.*

CHAPLAINS' REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—I have conducted the services as usual, on every third Sunday throughout the year. The attendance being compulsory has of course been good and regular. I have often wondered, however, how it would be as to the attendance were it optional with the men instead of compulsory. The probability, however, is that in such a case, it would be with the prisoners as it is with other people. The numbers would be greatly lessened on dull and stormy mornings and even on bright days but trifling excuses would keep many away. I have been told by some of the *Guard*, in reply to my expression of satisfaction in the fixed and apparently interested attention of the men during the sermon: Yes, but if they could do as they pleased large numbers of them would prefer to remain in their cells in preference to going to the chapel at all.

So it is with them as it was with those to whom the Gospel was first proclaimed by its divine Founder, as it is with people now elsewhere. Many have not "the hearing ear." The Gospel needs to be "mixed with faith" in those who hear. Still doubtless the proportion of those who hear with sympathy who have "ears to hear" is as large in a congregation of convicts as it would be in a like number of the most moral and upright and amiable people in the world. There are those here and I am persuaded not a small proportion, who would attend the religious services each Lord's Day morning from choice and because they have a relish for the things of God. In the matter of general and fixed attention, however, I am pleased to say that the men surpass any congregation I ever had elsewhere. The singing and playing as it has been conducted during the year by the prisoners themselves, has, I am sure, increased the interest.

The Christian women from the different churches have continued their Sunday morning services with the prisoners of their own sex. Altogether I feel sure that the religious services have been throughout the year a means of spiritual profit to some and of general interest to all.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. NEWCOMBE.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—As the Chaplains' report this year is in three parts, I confine mine to the Sunday morning service. I have noticed that a deep thoughtfulness characterizes it on the part of the listeners as well as the preachers. It has been a pleasure to conduct it. It seems to me that the larger part of the attendants enter into its life, and so feel its influence more and more. My observation is, that they not only enjoy this service as a change, but also for its tender and soothing influence, its suggestiveness, both to mind and heart, and its tendency to arouse the manhood in each one. So much has it become a joy to them, that I venture a suggestion which, it seems to me, would add greatly to the pleasure and profit of the hour. I do not know how far it might prove practicable, under existing conditions, but it could be tried. I mean the introduction of a short, simple service, in which the convict could have a part. As provisional and indicative, I subjoin the following :

1. Organ prelude and Doxology.
2. Lord's Prayer. (All uniting.)
3. Gloria Patri. (In which all should join who can sing.)
4. Responsive Reading. (Short selections from the Psalms, etc.)
5. Anthem, or Hymn. (By Choir.)
6. Scripture Lesson.
7. Prayer.
8. Hymn. (All joining.)
9. Sermon.

10. All sing : "Searcher of hearts ! from mine erase, etc."

11. Benediction.

This, if practicable, I am quite certain, would be a help, and a means of quickening the devotional tendency in the man.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. STROUT.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison :

GENTLEMEN :—It again becomes my duty as a servant of the State and an associate Chaplain of the prison to report my work.

I have preached to the convicts in the Sabbath morning service eighteen times during the year, and have held a service of prayer with all of the men assembled at the burial of the deceased. I have also continued my visits to the sick in the hospital for a service of Scripture reading and prayer each Sabbath in which I have conducted the chapel services, and as frequently on week days as other duties have allowed. I have also continued to visit the men in their cells on the Sabbath, after the preaching service, as often as has been practicable, and have used the holidays, when the men are not at work, to visit them.

To say that the men listen thoughtfully to the preaching is only to report that which is apparent to every visitor. How much of this attention is due to the presence of the officers and the rules of the prison, and how much to an honest desire to learn the truth of the Lord Jesus, the way of life and salvation can only be known to the "Searcher of the hearts of men." The pleasure manifested by the many when I visit them in their cells, the facts that I find numbers of them on the Sabbath reading their Bibles, that they speak of the text used in the chapel service, that they have the text marked in their Bibles, and that they speak of the truths presented in the sermons affords encouragement to believe that the seed sown will bring forth a fruitful harvest of better lives.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMASTON, Dec. 29, 1890.

C. A. PLUMER.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Maine State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—Last year I made quite a lengthy report of such matters as were closely connected with my work here, and to which I wish to call the attention, not only of yourselves, but of all who are interested in prison reform.

The great problem to be solved is, are men sent here merely for punishment, or with the punishment, is there to be an effort made to reform them. In regard to this question there is much difference of opinion. Some contend that when a man has committed a crime, which the law declares punishable by imprisonment, then should he receive the full measure of that imprisonment without mercy, and deprived of all acts of kindness that others may be disposed to show him.

How would such person enjoy living under the Mosaic law, when “An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,” was the only mercy shown?

But I am happy to say, there is another and larger class, living under and controlled by the influence of that higher law, promulgated by that Divine Teacher who went about doing good, even to those who had broken not only the Divine law, but the human as well.

To this latter class is due all that has been done to mitigate many of the evils of prison life and restore to society and to their friends, many of those who have fallen by the way. The law of kindness is acknowledged by the brute creation and they yield to it as they do not yield to force. Shall we say then, it will not hold good when exercised towards our

fellowmen? Whatever we may think of ourselves as being so much above others in a moral point of view, it may be well to remember that circumstances have a great deal to do with a man, whether he shall occupy a felon's cell or enjoy the confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

I trust it is with something of the latter spirit, that I have endeavored to do my work here, and the results have satisfied me that my efforts have not been in vain.

Just here permit me to quote from a speech given by Gardiner Tufts, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory at the Y. M. C. U., in reply to the question "What are prisoners?" He said :

First—They are our fellow-beings, a fact which must be fixed in your minds at the outset, in order to gain a proper understanding of criminals. They are not a different order of being from ourselves, as many who have not violated law seem to believe.

Secondly—They are offenders against human law. They are not prisoners because they have sinned against God, but because they have offended against their fellow-men. Criminals are divided in the terms of penology into professional, habitual and accidental criminals. The professional criminal is he who chooses criminality as a profession. Habitual criminals are not those who have chosen criminality, yet they are frequent offenders. They are those who cannot withstand the temptations which constantly beset them. The accidental criminal is one whose general course in life has been law-abiding, but whose story is that of a fall, a lapse from goodness once had and enjoyed.

Thirdly—Prisoners are as a body deficient persons—deficient industrially (in any knowledge of or desire for work), and deficient morally, not being possessed of the qualities of integrity, honor and honesty necessary to maintain an upright life.

Fourthly—Prisoners are those who were, before imprisonment, of dependent natures and habits, and when that upon which they have depended ceases to be they fall into the ways which make them prisoners.

Fifthly—Prisoners are young men, the average age of the inmates of the state prisons of the country being less than 30 years, while that of the inhabitants of the reformatories is less than 22 years.

Sixthly—Prisoners are reformable persons. They are not so bad as the general public think they are. They can be reformed in the same way that others, outside prison wall, who have sinned but not come under the ban of the law, can be reformed.

Seventhly—Prisoners are a great company of people to go forth from society exile into society fellowship if they can. How they shall go back is largely a question for prison system and administration to answer. How they will continue to be in their lives and conduct will be largely determined by the action and attitude of the people on the outside toward them. Christian communities should see to it that men are kept from becoming prisoners as far as possible, but they should also see that a man after release from prison has all the encouragement and assistance that he needs to keep him upon the plane of manhood and virtue upon which he is striving to maintain a position.

As to my special work, though to many there may seem to be no change from year to year, it is nevertheless different in many ways. Some years I have a class of young men who develop quickly and respond readily to educational influences. Then again I have a number of middle-aged men, who can neither read nor write. These seem fully as eager to learn, and are perhaps even more grateful for my help.

For the past few years I have had an increasing number of men of foreign birth under my care. As a rule, French Canadians and Italians are not apt scholars; and not being able to speak our language, are difficult subjects to transform into good English scholars, especially as their term of service here is so limited. A French boy has lately been received here, who can neither read, write nor understand a word said to him. If he succeeds in getting his good time off, his stay here will be a little more than nine months. He gets the disgrace of coming here, and I am sorry to say it is about all he will get. He should have had a three years' sentence at least, and then to mitigate it, he would have acquired a trade and something of an English education. I can but wish that our judges would take this matter into consideration. From the fact that this foreign element is largely on the increase, it would

seem to necessitate that something of this kind should be done.

It would be a source of pleasure if I could relate individual cases of improvement, for there are some marked ones among my scholars. I could speak of the joy shown in the face of a man, as he progresses in reading and writing. I have in mind one man, who, when he came here could neither read nor write, but who, in less than a year, is able to read easy stories from our library, and has written a letter to his friends that would put to shame many from cultivated families. Many when they come here have no taste for reading, but I endeavor to place before them reading matter best fitted to their capacity, and as a result, nearly every man is a constant reader of our library books.

We have a very well selected library, catalogued, and from this, each man can select two books for his weekly reading. There should be added to this as soon as possible, a good line of temperance books, as nearly all of those given by friends, are worn out.

In addition, several weekly papers are kindly furnished by various publishers, and good reading is sent by many friends. Our library fund from visitors' fees and such money as the legislature grants us, enables us to subscribe for all the leading magazines, and several pictorial, agricultural and mechanical papers. Two or three times a week, I exchange the magazines, and in this way, all their spare time for reading is provided for, and those who go out, are somewhat in harmony with the times.

I teach my pupils at their cell doors, finding, after an experience of many years, it to be the best way to reach those who are the most in need of assistance in this direction. I found, by having them collected in a room, specially devoted to the work, that quite a large number availed themselves of the privilege, not so much for what they might learn, but that they might have an hour or more out of their cells, while those who could not read or write, would stay away rather than expose their ignorance to their fellows.

I instruct them in their A B Cs, in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, history, and at the present time have two pupils in Latin.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. still continue their weekly visits to the unfortunate women here, with benefit alike to themselves, and those to whom they minister. If the Gospel is the great remedy for sin, surely it has a place here, and our chaplains have a good field in which to sow the Gospel seed.

D. J. STARRETT, *Teacher.*

Report of the Council Committee on State Prison.

To the Honorable, the Governor and Executive Council:

In submitting the annual report as Visiting Committee to the State Prison for the year 1890, it is pleasing to say that nothing has come under my observation in the management of this institution that calls for adverse criticism.

The inmates, as a whole, seem to appreciate their kind treatment; and while the discipline is of a necessity, somewhat rigid, it is only those who wilfully break the rules or commit some misdemeanor that are placed in punishment. No work is done on a stint whereby one would be subject to punishment or deprived of time deduction allowed by law, for non-fulfillment; yet everyone is expected and required to do his share of labor according to his aptness and ability. It is surprising, in many instances, what skilled work can be done by some who have failed to profit by their ingenuity to earn their bread by honest toil when outside the prison walls.

In the discharge of prisoners a question arises, whether or no the State has done its full duty and should lose all interest in a discharged man, when he is given a change of clothes and a small amount of money barely sufficient to pay his transportation—if to a remote part of the State—and then expect him to reform in every instance when it is so difficult to obtain employment on account of the prejudice of his having “served time.” No doubt many have friends who, anticipating their release, have provided employment for them, or who will, at least, furnish them an abiding place until work can be had. Others, it matters not whether it is in mid-winter or otherwise, when they are “turned out” so

to speak, at the expiration of their sentence, are left to shift for themselves, with scarcely enough to keep them the first night after arriving at their destination. Is it not expedient that the whole matter of discharged inmates from all the penal institutions in the State, be made a subject of legislative inquiry, and some method devised whereby they could be assisted in obtaining employment, and thus be encouraged from committing the second offense? Most assuredly so, if it is actual want that prompts them to commit the act. Abuse of confidence might often be expected, and even then, should others who are desirous of reforming, suffer from this.

At each visit the condition of the prisoners has been inquired into and interviews granted whenever a request for one was made.

The standard of the prison diet has been maintained during the year, and no complaints in this direction have been made.

The various industries have been carried on quite successfully; and the financial standing of the prison is on a good business basis as will appear by the reports of the Warden and Honorable Board of Inspectors.

I feel it my duty to urge upon the State the great necessity of making a liberal appropriation for general repairs and improvements, which need not here be enumerated, as the Prison Committee on part of the legislature will, in the near future, acquaint themselves with what is necessary to place the prison in a sanitary, economical and business-like condition, and in keeping with more modern institutions in other states.

The Warden, Inspectors and Subordinate Officers have manifested a deep interest in behalf of the State; and no reason is now apparent, should the legislature adopt the recommendations of those officers, why the prison would not answer every purpose for which it was designed.

TOBIAS LORD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, December 31st, 1890.

REPORT ON JAILS.

Androscoggin county jail at Auburn. Clean, well kept, food of good quality, and bedding in good condition. The jail is lighted by electricity. The sheriff takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to his duties.

Aroostook county jail at Houlton. Jail and jailor's house new, substantial structures, built on improved plans. Clean, well kept and in all respects a model and one of the most complete in its appointments of any in the State.

Cumberland county jail at Portland. In first-class condition and well conducted. At times this jail is greatly overcrowded, as the city uses it for a lock-up. These city prisoners are mostly sent in for drunkenness or petty crimes, and are often in a filthy condition, rendering the work of the officials in bringing order out of chaos, at times very difficult.

Franklin county jail at Farmington. New jail, neat, clean, well equipped, with good sewerage. Food, bedding and discipline good.

Hancock county jail at Ellsworth. Everything in good condition.

Kennebec county jail at Augusta. Well managed and in a satisfactory condition.

Knox county has no jail. Uses lock-up at Rockland and Lincoln county jail at Wiscasset.

Lincoln county jail at Wiscasset. Food and bedding satisfactory. The sewerage unworthy of the name, the sanitary condition bad.

Oxford county jail at Paris. At our visit in June we found only one prisoner. The condition of jail satisfactory. We found the number of prisoners varying considerably at our different visits. In September, ten were in confinement there.

Penobscot county jail at Bangor. Food good. Condition of jail during the year improved. The work done here has a tendency to make dirty clothing and cells, requiring the exercise of much vigilance on the part of the officers to keep matters in order. The work shop was burned during the year, but has been replaced with a better one.

Piscataquis county has no jail. Uses that of Penobscot county.

Sagadahoc county has no jail. Uses that of Lincoln county.

Somerset county jail at Norridgewock. Dark, damp and dirty, poorly equipped and should be replaced by a new jail. New locks, answering the purpose, but not of an improved pattern, have been supplied during the year.

Waldo county jail at Belfast. At one of our first visits we found bedding and cells in a filthy condition, but improvement was made later. The sewerage is poor.

Washington county jail at Machias. Condition fair, food and management good.

York county jail at Alfred. Early in the year we found the jail unclean, the bedding poor and scanty, the food good, but great improvement has been made in its internal condition and our final visit found it in satisfactory condition.

We append reports of the sheriffs and jailors of the several counties with summary.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY JAIL,

AT AUBURN.

COUNTY OFFICERS :—Seth Chandler, W. B. Beals, R. C. Boothby, *County Commissioners*; John F. Lamb, *Sheriff*, *Jailer*, *Turnkey* and *Physician*; Standard Heel Company, *Overseers of Workshop*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889.....	48
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	95
“ “ “ “ “ “ for this county....	80
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ other counties,	15
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1890, for the United States.....	0
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890.....	527
“ “ committed for this county.....	499
“ “ “ “ other counties.....	28
“ “ “ “ the United States.....	1
“ “ “ “ drunkenness.....	419
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	18
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines....	310
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence..	0
No. of prisoners, males	487
“ “ females	40
“ “ poor debtors.....	4
“ “ tramps.....	42
“ “ foreign birth.....	0
“ “ escaped.....	3
“ “ retaken	2
“ “ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	0
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	419
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	18

No. sentenced for 1 month or less.....	172
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	31
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.....	5
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	17
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	2
“ “ “ 1 year or less, over 9 months.....	2
“ “ “ 2 years or less, over 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	5
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0

Price of board per week?.....\$1.75

Amount expended for repairs during the year?...about \$250

Do prisoners labor?..... Yes

Are prisoners leased? if so, to whom? Yes. Standard

Heel Company, Portland

What kind of work done?.....Heels, inners, soles, tips

etc., for shoes

Average number in workshop?.....First six months

say 40; next, 60

Do prisoners receive religious instruction?...Every Sunday

Do prisoners wear regulation suits?..... Yes

Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age?

So far as the jail will permit

Charles Ryan alias Charles Rising ran away from the kitchen

January 15, 1890. Retaken in Manchester, N. H., and returned February 8, 1890.

Dennis O'Farrell let out to attend father's funeral and skipped May 2, 1890. Retaken June 5, 1890, served balance sentence.

James Gallagher escaped August 5, 1890, down through the water-closet from work-shop; has not been retaken.

JOHN F. LAMB, *Jailer.*

AROOSTOOK COUNTY JAIL.

AT HOULTON.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Joseph D. Emery, James W. Ambrose, Charles E. F. Stetson, *County Commissioners*; Jas. W. Bolton, *Sheriff*; George G. Bickford, *Jailer*; Ward Yerxee, *Turnkey*; George Cary, *Physician*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1890	10
“ “ “ “ “ “	0
“ “ “ “ “ “ for this county . .	10
“ “ “ “ “ “ other counties,	0
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1890, for the United States	0
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890	106
“ “ committed for this county	0
“ “ “ “ other counties	0
“ “ “ “ the United States	0
“ “ “ “ drunkenness	38
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	12
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines . .	23
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence,	0
No. of prisoners, males	103
“ “ females	3
“ “ poor debtors	37
“ “ tramps	0
“ “ foreign birth	0
“ “ escaped	2
“ “ retaken	2
“ “ under 15 years of age	0
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age	12
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness	38
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	12

No. sentenced for 1 month or less.....	0
“ “ “ 2 months “ over 1 month	17
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months	2
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	0
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	0
“ “ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “	0
“ “ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison	1
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council	0

Price of board per week..... \$2.25

Do prisoners labor No

Are prisoners leased? if so, to whom No

Do prisoners receive religious instruction..... Yes

Do prisoners wear regulation suits..... No

Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age? No

Gilman escaped by getting the combination. Retaken in two hours by W. A. Kay.

Henry Russell escaped while returning from Court House after sentence. Retaken by A. P. Perkins.

G. G. BICKFORD, *Jailer.*

CUMBERLAND COUNTY JAIL,

AT PORTLAND.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Joseph B. Hammond, James H. Tolman, Frank H. Plummer, *County Commissioners*; Isaiah S. Webb, *Sheriff and Jailer*; Walter H. Dresser, *Turnkey*; Freeman E. Small, *Physician*; Thos. Pennell, Chas. A. Plummer and Theodore M. Tolman, *Overseers of Workshop*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889	120
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	124
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for this county ..	118
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, “ other counties,	0
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1890, for the United States.....	6
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890.....	1370
“ “ committed for this county.....	1251
“ “ “ “ other counties	7
“ “ “ “ the United States	112
“ “ “ “ drunkenness	452
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	46
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines ...	351
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence.....	209
“ “ males.....	1243
“ “ females	127
“ “ poor debtors.....	16
“ “ tramps.....	55
“ “ foreign birth	No record
“ “ escaped	0
“ “ retaken	0
“ “ under 15 years of age.....	No record
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age..	No record
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	232
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	37

No. sentenced for 1 month or less	199
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	94
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months	65
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	74
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	2
“ “ “ 1 year or less, over 9 months	8
“ “ “ 2 years or less, over 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison	18
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	1
Price of board per week?.....	\$1.75; those who work, \$2.00
Amount expended for repairs during the year?....	Unknown
Do prisoners labor?.....	Yes
Are prisoners leased? if so, to whom?.....	No
What kind of work done?.....	Manufacture of heels
Average number in workshop?.....	82
Do prisoners receive religious instruction?.....	Yes
Do prisoners wear regulation suits?.....	Yes
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age?	No
Smallest number confined at any time during the year?	104
Largest “ “ “ “ “ “	160
Average “ “ during the year.....	122
“ “ awaiting trial by higher courts	10½

ISAIAH S. WEBB, *Jailer.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL,

AT FARMINGTON.

COUNTY OFFICERS :—S. K. Wellman, John R. Toothaker, Justis Webster, *County Commissioners*; Alonzo Sylvester, *Sheriff*; C. E. Dyer, *Jailer*; C. E. Dyer, *Turnkey*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889.....	0
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	3
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for this county...	3
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, “ other counties,	0
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1890, for the United States	0
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890.....	31
“ “ committed for this county.....	22
“ “ “ “ other counties.....	9
“ “ “ “ the United States.....	0
“ “ “ “ drunkenness	1
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	3
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines..	0
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence...	3
No. of prisoners, males, for year.....	27
“ “ females, “	4
“ “ poor debtors.....	0
“ “ tramps.....	1
“ “ foreign birth.....	2
“ “ escaped	0
“ “ retaken	0
“ “ under 15 years of age.....	1
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	8
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	1
“ “ “ for selling liquors.....	3

No. sentenced for 1 month or less.....	13
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month	0
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.....	2
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	2
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	0
“ “ “ 1 year or less, over 9 months	0
“ “ “ 2 years or less, over 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	0
“ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
Price of board per week?.....	\$2.50
Do prisoners labor?.....	No
Are prisoners leased? if so, to whom?.....	No
Do prisoners wear regulation suits	No
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age?	No

I took possession of this jail September 15, 1890, and the records show that since November 30, 1889, there have been 31 committed, 27 males and 4 females, and I believe they are all from this county. Those that have served sentences have most, if not all, been 30 days. At the present time there are three here, two serving sentence and one bound over to the March term of court.

C. E. DYER, *Jailer.*

HANCOCK COUNTY JAIL,

AT ELLSWORTH.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—J. W. Somes, J. M. Blaisdell, J. M. Hutchings, *County Commissioners*; D. L. Fields, *Sheriff, Jailer and Turnkey*; O. M. Drake, *Physician*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889.....	0
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	0
“ “ “ “ “ 1889, for this county...	4
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, “ other counties,	0
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1890, for the United States.....	0
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890.....	46
“ “ committed for this county.....	46
“ “ “ “ other counties.....	0
“ “ “ “ the United States.....	0
“ “ “ “ drunkenness.....	0
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	24
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines...	2
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence, No record	
No. of prisoners, males.....	42
“ “ females.....	4
“ “ poor debtors.....	2
“ “ tramps.....	0
“ “ foreign birth.....	No record
“ “ escaped.....	0
“ “ retaken.....	0
“ “ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age, No record	
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	24
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	2

No. sentenced for 2 years or less, over 1 year	2
“ pardoned by Governor and Council	0
Price of board per week?	\$2.50
Do prisoners labor?	No
Are prisoners leased? if so, to whom?	No
What kind of work done?	None
Do prisoners receive religious instruction?	Yes
Do prisoners wear regulation suits?	No
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age?	No

D. L. FIELDS, *Jailer.*

KENNEBEC COUNTY JAIL,

AT AUGUSTA.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—J. M. Carpenter, George H. Andrews, Charles Wentworth, *County Commissioners*; G. T. Stevens, *Sheriff and Jailer*; Alfred C. Jewett, *Turnkey*; J. O. Webster, *Physician*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1890.	29
“ “ “ “ “ 1889.	73
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for this county.	29
“ “ “ “ “ “ for other counties	0
“ “ “ “ “ “ for the United States.	0
“ . “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890	440
“ “ committed for this county.	436
“ “ “ “ other counties.	4
“ “ “ “ the United States.	0
“ “ “ “ drunkenness.	269
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.	33
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines.	220
“ “ males	424
“ “ females.	16
“ “ poor debtors	3
“ “ tramps, vagrants.	27
“ “ foreign birth.	Unknown
“ “ escaped	0
“ “ retaken.	0
“ “ under 15 years of age.	1
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age.	1
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.	269
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	29
“ sentenced for 1 month or less.	167
“ “ “ 2 months “ over 1 month	33
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.	11

No. sentenced for 6 months or less, over 3 months	2
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	2
“ “ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “	1
“ “ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year	0
“ “ to State Prison	4
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council	0
Price of board per week	\$1.75
Amount expended for repairs during the year	Unknown
Do prisoners labor? They saw and split the wood, and keep the jail in order.	

Are prisoners leased? If so, to whom. No

Do prisoners receive religious instruction Once a month

Do prisoners wear regulation suits No

Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age? Yes

The rules that we established one year ago for the government of all prisoners in Kennebec jail, and which were printed in last year's State Prison report, have been closely followed and strictly carried out with some slight changes, and have had, I think, the desired effect. Instead of having from 125 to 160 prisoners during the winter months as in times gone by, we averaged in number last winter from the 20th of December, 1889, to the 20th of April, 1890, only 38 2-5; and since that time the number has been still less. A very few, if any, of the inmates are here for fun.

Quite extensive repairs have been made upon the jail during the past year. New windows to the prison portion have been supplied, a new and larger sewer pipe laid, the chimneys and slating thoroughly repaired, a new hard wood floor laid in the kitchen, the pantry thoroughly renovated and newly finished and the office newly painted and decorated. The prison portion inside received its usual coat of paint and white-wash, iron work and all, and was done by prison labor.

G. T. STEVENS, *Jailer.*

KNOX COUNTY JAIL,

AT ROCKLAND.

COUNTY OFFICERS :—Frank Trussell, Charles A. Sylvester, Mark Ames, *County Commissioners*; W. S. Irish, *Sheriff*, *Jailer* and *Turnkey*, F. Hitchcock, *Physician*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889.....	0
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	8
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for this county..	5
“ “ committed for this county.....	90
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	52
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines...	10
“ “ males.....	84
“ “ females.....	0
“ “ poor debtors.....	6
“ “ tramps.....	3
“ “ foreign birth.....	38
“ “ escaped.....	3
“ “ retaken.....	3
“ “ vagrants.....	23
“ “ obtaining goods under false pretences..	2
“ “ sentenced for selling liquors.....	52
“ sentenced for 1 month or less.....	10
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	80
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 months.....	10
“ “ to State Prison.....	5
Amount expended for repairs during the year?.....	\$200
Do prisoners receive religious instruction?.....	Yes
Do prisoners wear regulation suits?.....	No
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age? No	

I have had three escape while going after coal. I got them less than nine hours. I captured one Frank Myrick who broke jail at Wiscasset; I took him at Concord, N. H.; don't remember the date.

W. S. IRISH, *Jailer*.

LINCOLN COUNTY JAIL.

AT WISCASSET.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Albert B. Erskine, Myrick H. Mar-
son, Lorenzo D. Perkins, *County Commissioners*; John E.
Kelley, *Sheriff*; Seth Patterson, *Jailer*; Clarence A. Peaslee,
Physician.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889.....	18
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	10
“ “ “ “ “ 1890 for this county..	10
“ “ “ “ “ 1890 for other counties,	0
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1890, for the United States.....	0
committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890.....	70
committed for this county.....	46
“ “ “ “ other counties.....	24
“ “ “ “ the United States.....	0
“ “ “ “ drunkenness.....	34
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	6
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines....	8
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence.....	0
“ “ males... ..	68
“ “ females.....	2
“ “ poor debtors.....	1
“ “ tramps.....	4
“ “ foreign birth.....	Unknown
“ “ escaped.....	2
“ “ retaken.....	2
“ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	3
“ sentenced for drunkenness.....	34
“ “ “ selling liquors.....	4

No. sentenced for 1 month or less..	41
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.	1
“ “ “ 3 months or less, over 2 months.	1
“ “ “ 6 months or less, over 3 months.	0
“ “ “ 9 months or less, over 6 months.	0
“ “ “ 1 year or less, over 9 months.	0
“ “ “ 2 years or less, over one year.	0
“ “ to State Prison	0
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.	0
Price of board per week?	\$2.00
Amount expended for repairs during the year? Jail \$37.50; jailer's house \$7.43.	
Do prisoners labor?	No
Are prisoners leased? If so, to whom?	No
Do prisoners receive religious instruction?	No
Do prisoners wear regulation suits?	No
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age? Yes.	

SETH PATTERSON, *Jailer.*

OXFORD COUNTY JAIL,

AT PARIS.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—W. W. Whitmarsh, John Barker, William Woodsum, *County Commissioners*; Cyrus M. Wormell, *Sheriff*; Chandler Garland, *Jailer*; O. N. Bradbury, *Physician*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889.....	3
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	3
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for this county ..	3
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for other counties,	0
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1890, for the United States	0
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890	33
“ “ committed for this county	33
“ “ “ “ other counties.....	None
“ “ “ “ the United States.....	None
“ “ “ “ drunkenness	6
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	5
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines ...	4
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence....	2
“ “ males.....	32
“ “ females	1
“ “ poor debtors.....	1
“ “ tramps.....	1
“ “ foreign birth.....	1
“ “ escaped	None
“ “ retaken	None
“ “ under 15 years of age	1
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age	7
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	6
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	3

No. sentenced for 1 month or less.....	8
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month	1
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.....	0
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	1
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	0
“ “ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “	0
“ “ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	4
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	None
Price of board per week?.....	\$2.50
Amount expended for repairs during the year?.....	2.00
Do prisoners labor?.....	No
Are prisoners leased? If so, to whom?.....	No
What kind of work done?.....	None
Do prisoners receive religious instruction?.....	No
Do prisoners wear regulation suits?	No
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age?	No

CHANDLER GARLAND, *Jailer.*

PENOBSCOT COUNTY JAIL,

AT BANGOR.

COUNTY OFFICERS :—W. I. Wood, W. L. Scribner, B. F. Eldridge, *County Commissioners*; William F. Reed, *Sheriff and Jailer*; Geo. S. Clark, *Turnkey*; Galen M. Woodcock, *Physician*; Crocker and Parker, *Overseer of Workshop*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889.....	29
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	43
“ “ “ “ “ “ for this county....	40
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ other counties.	3
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1889 for the United States	0
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890	561
“ “ committed for this county.....	547
“ “ “ “ other counties.....	9
“ “ “ “ the United States.....	5
“ “ “ “ drunkenness	490
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	2
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines... ..	2
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence..	0
“ “ males.....	549
“ “ females	12
“ “ poor debtors.....	2
“ “ tramps.....	1
“ “ escaped.....	5
“ “ retaken.....	2
“ “ under 15 years of age	0
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	10
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	490
“ “ for selling liquors.....	2

No. sentenced for 1 month or less.....	429
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	8
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.....	6
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	2
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	2
“ “ “ 1 year or less, over 9 months.....	0
“ “ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison.....	2
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0

Price of board per week?.....\$1.75

Do prisoners labor?..... Yes

Are prisoners leased? If so, to whom?.....Yes

Crocker & Parker

What kind of work done?.....Kindling wood

Average number in workshop?..... 15

Do prisoners receive religious instruction?..... Yes

Do prisoners wear regulation suits?..... Yes

Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age? Yes

Eugene Cary escaped April 30, 1890, captured May 10, 1890; Harry Travers escaped April 23, 1890, captured November 6, 1890; Joseph Kichig escaped October 18, 1890; Cornelius Haley escaped October 17, 1890: Patrick Brodrick escaped November 11, 1890.

WILLIAM F. REED, *Jailer.*

SOMERSET COUNTY JAIL,

AT NORRIDGEWOCK.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Albert Leavitt, A. H. Chase, H. C. Webber, *County Commissioners*; Zenas Vaughan, *Sheriff*; C. E. Veasie, *Jailer* and *Turnkey*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1890.....	5
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for this county... ..	5
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890	30
“ “ “ “ drunkenness.....	8
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	4
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines ..	4
“ “ males.....	29
“ “ females.....	1
“ “ poor debtors	1
“ “ tramps.....	4
“ “ foreign birth.....	5
“ “ escaped.....	0
“ “ retaken.....	0
“ “ under 15 years of age.....	0
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age	2
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	8
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	4
No. sentenced for 1 month or less.....	10
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month.....	4
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.....	2
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	2
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	0
“ “ “ 1 year or less, over 9 months	0
“ “ “ 2 years or less, over 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison	2
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
Price of board per week?.....	\$2.50

C. E. VEASIE, *Jailer*.

WALDO COUNTY JAIL,

AT BELFAST.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—S. A. Payson, O. D. Wilson, M. S. Stiles, *County Commissioners*; Ansel Wadsworth, *Sheriff and Jailer*; Edward A. Wadsworth, *Turnkey*; G. C. Kilgore, *Physician*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889.....	13
“ “ “ “ “ 1890	20
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for this county,	20
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ other counties,	0
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ the United States...	0
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890	136
“ “ committed for this county	136
“ “ “ “ other counties.....	0
“ “ “ “ the United States.....	0
“ “ “ “ drunkenness.....	34
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	6
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines..	7
“ “ males	136
“ “ females	0
“ “ poor debtors.....	2
“ “ tramps	87
“ “ foreign birth.....	Unknown
“ “ escaped.....	3
“ “ retaken.....	0
“ “ under 15 years of age.....	1
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	1
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	34
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	6

No.	sentenced	for	1 month or less	.....	41
“	“	“	2 months	“ over 1 month	.... 90
“	“	“	3	“ “ 2 months	.... 2
“	“	“	6	“ “ 3	“ 2
“	“	“	9	“ “ 6	“ 0
“	“	“	1 year	“ “ 9	“ 0
“	“	“	2 years	“ “ 1 year	.... 0
“	“		to State Prison	.....	0
“	“		“	pardoned by Governor and Council	..... 1
			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?	.....	No
			What kind of work done?	.....	Breaking stone
			Do prisoners receive religious instruction?	.....	Yes
			Do prisoners wear regulation suits?	.....	No
			Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age?	.....	Yes

ANSEL WADSWORTH, *Jailer.*

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL,

AT MACHIAS.

COUNTY OFFICERS :—Jethro B. Nutt, Saunders B. Spooner, Geo. H. Coffin, *County Commissioners*; Isaac P. Longfellow, *Sheriff*; Ezekiel Vose, *Jailer*; Samuel B. Hunter, *Physician*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889	13
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	7
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for this county..	7
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for other counties,	0
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1890, for the United States	0
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890.....	79
“ “ committed for this county	79
“ “ “ “ other counties	0
“ “ “ “ the United States	0
“ “ “ “ drunkenness	41
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	4
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines...	24
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence	0
“ “ males.....	79
“ “ females	0
“ “ poor debtors.....	0
“ “ tramps.....	1
“ “ foreign birth.....	1
“ “ escaped, four, all committed for drunkenness.	
“ “ retaken	2
“ “ under 15 years of age	1
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age	0
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	41
“ “ “ “ selling liquors	4

No. sentenced for 1 month or less.....	13
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month,.....	11
“ “ “ 3 months or less, over 2 months.....	4
“ “ “ 6 months or less, over 3 months.....	6
No. imprisonment for 30 days, non-payment of fine.....	24
“ ordered to recognize for appearance at S. J. Court,	21
“ sentenced for 2 years or less, over 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison	3
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
Price of board per week? Average for the past year about	\$2.25
Amount expended for repairs during the year?.....	0
Do prisoners labor?.....	No
Are prisoners leased? If so, to whom?.....	No
What kind of work done?.....	None
Average number in workshop?.....	0
Do prisoners receive religious instruction?.....	Yes
Do prisoners wear regulation suits?.....	No
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age?	No

E. VOSE, *Jailer.*

YORK COUNTY JAIL,

AT ALFRED.

COUNTY OFFICERS:—Benj. F. Pease, Simon S. Andrews, Isaac Hanscom, *County Commissioners*; Samuel C. Hamilton, *Sheriff*; Robert M. Stevens, *Jailer* and *Turnkey*; C. E. Lander, *Physician*.

No. of prisoners in jail Nov. 30, 1889.....	40
“ “ “ “ “ 1890.....	28
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, for this county... ..	28
“ “ “ “ “ 1890, “ other counties,	0
“ “ in jail Nov. 30, 1890, for the United States	0
“ “ committed for the year ending Nov. 30, 1890	261
“ “ committed for this county	261
“ “ “ “ other counties.....	0
“ “ “ “ the United States.....	0
“ “ “ “ drunkenness	156
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	19
“ “ “ “ non-payment of fines... ..	15
“ “ committed for safe keeping by police officers and taken out by them and no return made of trial or sentence....	0
“ “ males	250
“ “ females	11
“ “ poor debtors.....	5
“ “ tramps.....	37
“ “ foreign birth.....	139
“ “ escaped.....	0
“ “ retaken	0
“ “ under 15 years of age	0
“ “ between 15 and 21 years of age.....	2
“ “ sentenced for drunkenness.....	156
“ “ “ “ selling liquors.....	8

No. sentenced for 1 month or less.....	177
“ “ “ 2 months or less, over 1 month	38
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ 2 months.....	8
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ 3 “	2
“ “ “ 9 “ “ “ 6 “	1
“ “ “ 1 year “ “ 9 “	1
“ “ “ 2 years “ “ 1 year.....	0
“ “ to State Prison	4
“ “ “ pardoned by Governor and Council.....	0
Price of board per week?.....	\$1.75
Amount expended for repairs during the year?.....	\$111.57
Do prisoners labor?.....	No
Are prisoners leased?	No
What kind of work done?.....	No kind
Average number in workshop	None
Do prisoners receive religious instruction?.....	Yes
Do prisoners wear regulation suits?	No
Are your prisoners classified according to crime and age?	No

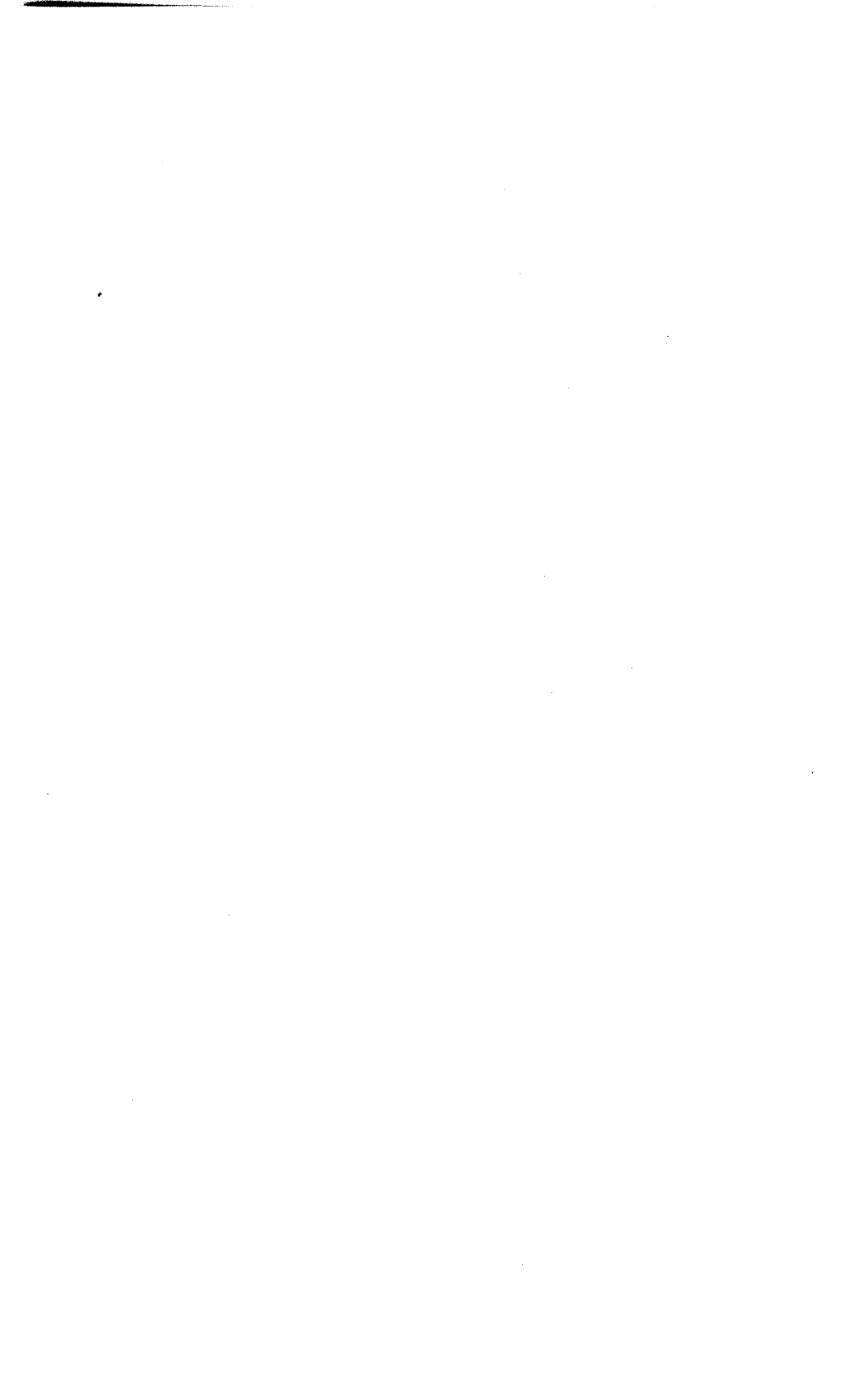
ROBERT M. STEVENS, *Jailer.*

Abstracts of Jails, 1890.

Name of County.	Number in jail November 30, 1889.		Number in jail November 30, 1890.		Whole number for 1890.		Males.	Females.	Poor debtors.	Tramps.	Foreign birth.	Escaped.	Retaken.	Under 15 years.	Between 15 and 21.	For drunkenness.	For selling liquors.	Non-payment of fines.	For 1 month or less.	For 2 months.	For 3 months.	For 6 months.	For 9 months.	For 1 year.	For 2 years or more.	To State Prison	Pardoned.	Board per week.	Expended for repairs.	Do prisoners work?	Average number in workshop.	Do prisoners receive religious instruction?	Do prisoners wear regulation suits?	Are they classified according to crime and age?
	48	95	527	487	40	4	42	?	3	2	?	?	?	?	?	419	18	310	172	31	5	17	2	2	2	5	1	\$1 75	\$250 00	Yes	50	Yes.	Yes.	Partially.
Aroostook	5	10	106	103	3	37	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	12	38	12	23	17	2	-	17	2	-	-	1	1	2 25	-	No	-	Yes	No.	No.	No.
Cumberland	120	124	1370	1243	127	16	55	?	-	-	-	-	-	?	452	46	351	199	94	65	74	2	2	2	18	1	1 75	?	Yes	82	Yes.	Yes.	No.	
Franklin	2	3	31	27	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	8	1	3	-	13	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2 50	-	No	-	Yes.	No.	No.	
Hancock	48	4	46	42	4	2	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	?	-	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2 50	-	No	-	Yes.	No.	No.		
Kennebec	73	29	440	424	16	3	27	?	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	269	33	220	167	33	11	2	2	1	4	1 75	?	No	-	Yes.	No.	Yes.		
*Knox (Lockup)	8	5	90	84	6	3	23	38	3	3	?	?	?	?	52	10	-	-	80	10	-	-	-	-	5	-	2 00	-	No	-	Yes.	No.	No.	
Lincoln	18	10	70	68	2	1	4	?	2	2	?	2	2	3	3	34	6	8	41	1	1	-	-	-	-	2 00	-	No	-	Yes.	No.	Yes.		
Oxford	3	3	33	32	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	6	5	4	8	1	-	1	-	-	4	2 50	2 00	No	-	No.	No.	No.		
Penobscot	30	43	561	549	12	2	1	?	5	2	-	10	-	490	2	2	429	8	6	2	2	-	-	2	-	1 75	-	Yes	15	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.		
°Piscataquis — No jail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
†Sagadahoc — No jail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Somerset	6	5	30	29	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	4	4	10	4	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Waldo	13	20	136	136	-	2	87	?	3	-	1	1	1	34	6	7	41	90	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 75	-	Yes.	-	Yes.	No.	Yes.	
Washington	13	7	79	79	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	41	4	24	13	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2 25	-	No.	-	Yes	No.	No.	
York	40	28	261	250	11	5	37	139	-	-	-	-	-	2	156	19	15	177	38	8	2	1	1	-	4	-	1 75	111 57	No.	-	Yes.	No.	No.	
TOTAL	427	336	3780	3553	227	77	263	?	22	11	?	?	?	2300	192	970	1270	410	118	102	9	12	2	48	2									

*Has no jail—uses that of Lincoln county.
 °Has no jail—uses that of Penobscot county.
 †Has no jail—uses that of Lincoln county.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.



STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, December 30, 1890.

Presented, accepted and ordered printed.

ORAMANDAL SMITH, *Secretary of State.*