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NEW SERIES

NUMBER 39

THE JOURNAL
OF
PRISON DISCIPLINE
AND
PHILANTHROPY

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY"

INSTITUTED MAY 8th, 1787

JANUARY, 1900

OFFICE: STATE HOUSE ROW

S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Constitution of the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

When we consider that the obligations of benevolence, which are founded on the precept and examples of the Author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow-creatures; and when we reflect upon the miseries, which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments, and guilt (the usual attendants of prisons) involve with them, it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind who are the subjects of those miseries. By the aid of humanity their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented; the link which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken; and such degree and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow-creatures to virtue and happiness. From a conviction of the truth and obligations of these principles, the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

For effecting these purposes they have adopted the following CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, who may be an undoubted first-class Trust and Safe Deposit Company, regularly chartered by the State or national authorities; two Counsellors, and an Acting Committee; all of whom shall first be nominated as suitable by the "Committee on Membership in the Acting Committee," a standing committee of that body. They shall be chosen by ballot at the stated meeting of the Society to be held in the First month (January) of each year, and shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

No person shall be placed in nomination for officers of the Society, or as a member of the Acting Committee who shall not have been previously appointed by a standing committee of the Acting Committee called "The Committee on Membership in the Acting Committee." A majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be required to elect any nominee.

In case an election for any cause shall not be then held, it shall be the duty of the President to call a special meeting of the Society, within thirty days, for the purpose of holding such election, of which at least three days' notice shall be given.

ARTICLE II.

The President shall preside in all Meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the Society. He may call Special Meetings whenever he may deem it expedient, and shall do so when requested in writing by five members. In his absence one of the Vice-Presidents may act in his place.

ARTICLE III.

The Secretaries shall keep fair records of the proceedings of the Society, and shall conduct its correspondence.

ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer shall keep the moneys and securities, and pay all orders of the Society, or of the Acting Committee, signed by the presiding officer and the Secretary, and shall present a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Society at each meeting thereof, and an Annual Report at the First month (January) Meeting.

All investments and re-investments shall be made by the Treasurer only with the advice and consent of a majority of the members of the Finance Committee of the Acting Committee.

All bequests and life subscriptions shall be safely invested, only the income thereof to be applied to the current expenses of the Society.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE OF COVER.]



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OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY

(FORMERLY CALLED THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ALLEVIATING
THE MISERIES OF PUBLIC PRISONS.)

Place of Meeting, State House Row, Philadelphia.
S. W. Cor. Fifth and Chestnut Sts.

At a Stated Meeting of the Acting Committee of "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY," held on the evening of the First month (January) 25th, 1900, the Editorial Board (appointed to take charge of the Journal and papers and the Annual Report), consisting of REV. R. HEBER BARNES, CHARLES M. MORTON, JOHN J. LYTLE, REV. H. CRESSON MACHENRY, and REV. GEORGE A. LATIMER, presented the draft of the Annual Report.

The Acting Committee directed the Editorial Board to print 5,000 copies, and to make such alterations and additions as they thought proper.

The report to be signed by the President and Secretary.

JOHN J. LYTLE, *Secretary*.

Editorial Board for 1900: REV. R. HEBER BARNES, Chairman; CHARLES M. MORTON, JOHN J. LYTLE, REV. H. CRESSON MACHENRY, REV. GEORGE A. LATIMER.

Persons receiving the Journal are invited to correspond with, and send any publications on Prisons and Prison Discipline, and articles for the Journal, to the Chairman of the Editorial Board, 600 North Thirty-second Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or to the General Secretary, Philadelphia, S. W. cor. Fifth and Chestnut Streets.

☞ JOHN J. LYTLE, Office S. W. cor. Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, is the General Secretary of the Society, giving especial attention to the Eastern Penitentiary and the prisons throughout the State.

☞ J. J. CAMP, Agent for County Prison, appointed by the Inspectors, acts under their direction, and aids the Prison Society.

☞ FREDERICK J. POOLEY is Agent for the County Prison, appointed by the Prison Society.

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JOURNAL OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
"THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY."

When we pause to think of this one hundred and thirteenth year of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, we are grateful to God for His blessing upon the work, and are led to wonder at the remarkable instance of longevity. Few benevolent societies in the United States survive their founders. Some effect a certain object and are allowed to fall into uselessness and disorganization. Others arise with similar means, and produce other good with an advantage of new zeal and fresh machinery. But this Society has ever kept pace with the changing times of thought and sentiment, ever ready and doing the work which is not likely to lessen.

We look back on our past history with feelings of joy at the many things this Society has been the means of bringing about by legislative enactments and otherwise. It might be of interest to review some of the bright things of our past history.

ORGANIZATION.—February 2d, 1776, a society of kindred character was organized in the city, called "The Philadelphia Society for Assisting Discharged Prisoners," which though not identified with ours, might fairly be viewed as a forerunner. It embraced some of the most prominent citizens of that day.

In September, of the following year, the British army entered the city and took possession of the jail, which caused a dissolution of the Society after an existence of nineteen months.

Peace having been restored, public attention was called to the condition of prisoners and the many abuses that existed. On the eighth day of May, 1787, twenty-five men, eminent in the community for Christian benevolence, met and formed an association called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," this title was changed to the present one in 1886. Rt. Rev. William White, rector of old Christ Church (Second Street), was its president for forty-nine years until his death. The general sentiment of the community in regard to this worthy man, was beautifully expressed after his death by the daily papers: "If he went forth, age paid him the tribute of affectionate respect, and children rose up and called him blessed."

The principles inaugurated at the outset, have controlled the plans and efforts of the Society from its origin to the present time; with necessary modifications, and their truth and value have been abundantly confirmed by large experience.

ABUSES IN PRISON.—In 1773, John Howard, emphatically called "the philanthropist," entered upon a self-sacrificing course of almost unprecedented devotion to humanity, connected with prisons and penal institutions generally, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and countries of Continental Europe. His personal observation of dreadful horrors of the dungeon, and the tortures by "the tender mercies of the wicked and cruel," are too dreadful to relate. In 1777 he published a large volume, his *State of the Prisons*. Thus the whole world was put in possession of facts, many of a most horrible character, and it awakened an intense interest everywhere, of benevolent sympathy in behalf of wrongs, many not guilty of crimes to warrant their incarceration.

RELIEF IN THIS STATE.—In 1787 the civilized world rose to the necessity, and our Legislature listened favorably to propositions, and enacted laws of a wiser and more humane character. Three days after, a man condemned to death had been pardoned, and should have been released from his iron chains and balls—but they still remained—this Society took prompt measures at once, and the prisoner was released from his fetters, and they effected his discharge from confinement.

EARLY CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE.—From John Dickinson and wife, of Wilmington. Del., deed of ground rents, May, 1788, amounting to fourteen pounds ten shillings (\$38.66) per

annum. This sum (though not in the original form) still contributes to our current expenditure, with other bequests and donations from benevolent donors.

CONSIDERATIONS IN RELATION TO THE PENAL SYSTEM.—This Society never has contemplated any effort towards the introduction of any new system, or change in the prevailing principles of prison discipline; but has striven to secure efficient and comprehensive action on the part of the Acting Committee, to visit the prisoners in their cells with a view to their reformation. The more we lift men up and restore them to his manhood, the more the quietude of our homes is secured, a saving in police force is effected, conspiracies and insurrections are avoided, violent exciting modes of punishment are dispensed with, separation of prisoners from recognizing each other is attempted by the separate system once happily inaugurated at the Eastern Penitentiary. But the size of the building has not kept pace with the large number sent there, so a semi-congregate system has from necessity been grafted on.

SEVERITY OF THE PENAL CODE.—At the commencement of the American Revolution, nearly a score of crimes were subject to capital punishment. In 1794 murder in the first degree only could be punished by death, and has so continued to be punished.

REFORMS APPLIED FOR.—In 1788 the Society considered the effect on the prisoners and the influence of society, by the convicts working on our streets; and petitioned the Legislature that private and even secluded labor should be substituted for the public disgraceful manner of treatment.

ABUSES INDICATED WERE NOT A FEW.—Insufficiency of clothing, the daily allowance of food (half a four-penny loaf of bread a day), for those committed for trial, and no allowance at all to detained witnesses; no provision for a decent lodging, lying on the floor; mingling the sexes in the same cell; criminals, debtors, and the untried in the same cell. Parents allowed their children with them in the jail, the larger number unemployed, with no work or exercise. All these have been changed, and it is largely due to the influence of this venerable, humane Society.

REFORM OF PENAL CODE.—In 1794 the Legislature (through this Society) changed the State Code, installing the separate and individual cell system; but the number of cells was not equal to

one-third the average number of convicts, and the Inspectors were obliged to exercise their discretion.

Later we find a most gratifying fact on record, in Robert Vaux's letter to William Roscoe, of Liverpool, "That the cases treated in the separate cells were the only cases of real reformation, which continued throughout the lives of the individuals, so far as could be traced."

In 1800 considerable attention was given to instruction of ignorant prisoners in useful knowledge; vagrants and drunkards received better care; the matter of indiscriminate pardons to the undeserving received a wholesome check from this Society; a prison library was established, and prisoners supplied with Bibles and Testaments.

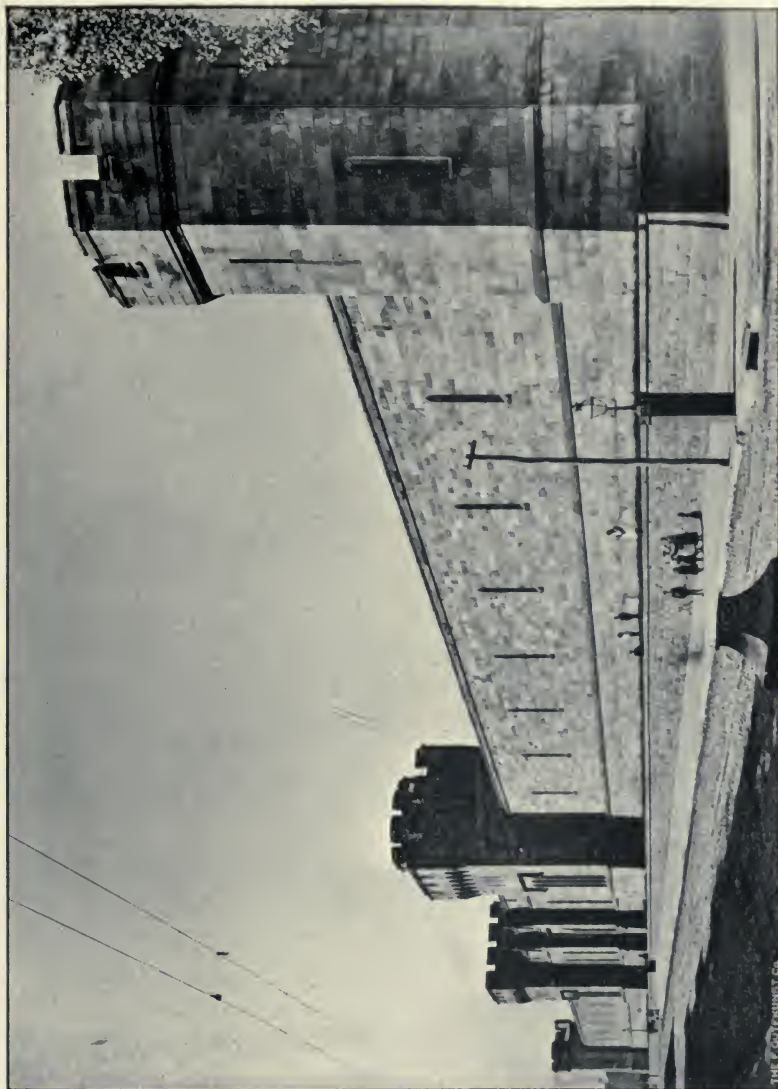
ABUSES REVEALED.—In 1814 the grand jury of Bucks County brought many abuses to the attention of the Legislature, which though partially removed at once, led to the founding of the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburg, in 1818. The Act provides "On the principle of the solitary (or separate) confinement of the convicts, as the same is, or hereafter may be established by law." But what is

THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM, STILL ON THE STATUTE BOOK.—"An individual cell for every prisoner, and that each prisoner shall be kept wholly separate from every other prisoner, day and night, during the entire term of confinement." As the building of the Western Penitentiary did not increase in size with the growing population, the doubling up began, and finally the whole institution adopted the congregate system by special act of the Legislature.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY, at Philadelphia, erected 1829, was emphatically founded on the Pennsylvania System; the capacity of cells is now inadequate, and a semi-congregate system is grafted on, without any authority but that of necessity.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, for both sexes of juvenile delinquents, was opened in 1828, and has become a splendid institution in the State.

COUNTY PRISON (MOYAMENSING), PHILADELPHIA.—In 1831 the Legislature provided for the sale of the Walnut Street Jail, and the erection of a more secure place. In 1835 the law provided that none but the "official visitors" might speak to the con-



EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY,

Erected 1829

THE PHOTOGRAPHERS CO.

victs; that no parent, child, attorney, or any one could see or communicate with them; this was maintained for a time, and gradually was not adhered to, till 1896, when our judges insisted on the law being obeyed; it was a sore trial to the condemned. When the Legislature met in 1897, this Society memorialized the Legislature for a change which granted the Inspectors the right to use their discretion in the admission of visitors.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—In 1860 this Society urged the erection of this house, where they are compelled to work, as intermediate between the almshouse and the jail, for vagrants and inebriates, to relieve the prisons.

ONE MOST NOTICEABLE FACT.—In this present day, the thought of those deeply interested in the study of Penology is not concerning the severity of prison life, nor are they exercised as to erection of our prison buildings, but they are anxious for the reform of the man who has stumbled and fallen; realizing that he is still a man, whom God hath made for better purposes, and the leading thought is what is being done, or can be done to restore him his manhood.

We cannot but admit that in some of the States there appears to be a more rapid progress in the reformatory ways than in Pennsylvania; and we must implore our Legislature to grant permission that works more of a salutary and reformatory nature may be established in all our State Prisons and County Jails.

While we realize the faithful work of the Acting Committee of Fifty of the Society, separately visiting the prisoners in the cells so far as possible, we know the apparent reformations are not so many as we had hoped, owing to the adverse plans of the present care throughout the State in the Penitentiary and Jails.

It has been said, we have all the foreign element from almost every country of the world, here at our door; and we need a more severe regime than the Eastern and Southern or Western States; but that is no reason why we should not endeavor to restore a man to his manhood, and fit him for a citizen and a decent member of society.

The mere fact of his incarceration for a limited time in a cell with other men, perchance worse than himself, and the occasional visit from the Chaplain and the visitor, seldom reforms him. Give him light, air, ventilation, education, a daily task

in the reasonable trades, participation in Sunday exercises, a confidence in him to earn his merit, and you reach his better heart; the Warden, Chaplain, and Overseers very soon realize the change for the better.

The eye of all these United States is on the graded reformatories of the State of Massachusetts, which have been tried long enough to show most remarkable results; and several States have established or are establishing something very much like them.

There seems to be no reason why our prisons and jails may not be reconstructed or remodeled, giving the men the work to do, that the reformatory plans may be installed, seeing that the separate system has been almost obliterated by the overcrowding of the buildings set apart, and especially as our Legislature prohibits the employment in any manual work of over ten per cent. of all those held in Prisons and Jails.

PRISON LABOR.—Many a man is longing for some handiwork, besides the use of the library, to exercise his mind for healthful exercise. Circumstances show that we are to have no longer a separate system; that being realized, let us then secure the very best things in the congregate system, of the graded reformatory plan, so far as the Legislature will permit the change, to be something better and more hopeful than we now have.

The annual report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary seems to show that this overcrowding of two or more in a cell (with daily manual exercise almost wholly cut off by the State) has been one principal cause of our large increase in the recommitments.

Let us implore our Legislature to establish the best known graded reformatory system, that many instead of few may be restored to a better manhood. In the past few years it has become much more difficult for the visitor to reach the heart of a prisoner in the presence of partners in crime, and the present arrangement provides for no other means, hence we are the more humiliated by the little apparent success.

COUNTY PRISON ANNEX, HOLMESBURG JUNCTION.—The same condition of overcrowding is apparent here, and the men are asking for some work to do, but none can be given owing to the prohibitory law; and in a great State like Pennsylvania, looked up to as the great Republican center, and doing many

good things, it seems strange that our lawmakers should deny the right and privilege of means to restore the downtrodden prisoner to the walks of a better manhood.

THE STATE GRANTS TO CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS right to establish houses of detention for juvenile criminals between eight and sixteen years, to remove the stigma of having a culprit placed in a felon's cell in the County Jail. Progress has been made toward securing this in Philadelphia, by the Mayor, members of the bar, and some of our Magistrates, and we hope ere long it may be established.

INEQUALITY OF SENTENCES.—The inequality of imposed sentences for the same offense often astonishes us. What we need is an indeterminate sentence, a minimum and maximum one; so that the man might, by careful attention to duties imposed in the reformatory work, earn or merit the shorter term, do some manual work for the State's account, and thereby partly or wholly pay for his care, and when he goes out show himself a better man, fitted for association with law-abiding citizens.

OFFICIAL DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.—Four of the Acting Committee were appointed by Governor Stone official delegates at large to the National Prison Congress, held at Hartford, Conn., September 23d to 27th, 1899. They all returned a voluminous report of deep interest and joy, it being the largest delegation ever held, and matters of real interest to our people were treated by the best minds of our country.

STATE APPROPRIATION.—For the last six years the State Legislature and Governor have failed to grant the Society the accustomed \$3,000 for the relief of its discharged prisoners, to furnish clothing on going out to make a decent appearance among men, for transportation to their homes, or tools and accessories of their occupation when they find a place for work; hence the Finance Committee were charged with the work of raising funds for the continuance of the work by private solicitation from benevolent donors. Thus far it has succeeded in supplying the lack, but we ought not to be compelled to rely upon Philadelphia for this continued benevolence, as these prisoners are the charges of the State, mostly sent here from its many eastern counties, none of whom aid in their support, or care to help them to a position where they may care for themselves on their dis-

charge. It is hoped the next Legislature will relieve our necessity. Until then we must continue to ask.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—The question whether crime is increasing or not is one of practical and of stupendous importance, and the carefully tabulated statistics often need a statistician himself to use them. In this and some other States it does seem to have increased beyond the ratio of the population. In Massachusetts, where the entire State has been under the Graded Reformatory System for several years, the Superintendent of Prisons (Pettigrove), who has devoted his life to the work and is very careful of conclusions, said at a recent Prison Congress in substance: "Serious crimes are not increasing in Massachusetts faster than the population increases." If this judgment be correct, then let every one examine more carefully the full internal workings of the system, that it may be adopted in every State.

EASTERN PENITENTIARY.—The statute law to-day commands that each individual convict shall be provided with a cell by himself, yet it holds to-day twice the number of prisoners of cells contained. About one-quarter of the cells are occupied by one man each, hence the balance contains two or more. This is due in part to two causes: First, some of the counties have poor jail buildings; some are overcrowded, and some desire to avoid county expense of the care of the prisoner; and Second, our penitentiary building has not been enlarged to keep pace with growing necessities of population.

When a judge imposes sentence to a term in solitary (or separate) confinement at hard labor, it is really a term with a commutation of time for good behavior in a separate cell; all cells are light and there are no solitary dungeons; hard labor is merely a daily simple task imposed; there is no hard labor like the English wheel or ball and chain.

Three corridors have been added since its erection in 1829, and the work almost wholly done by the inmates. This taught skilled labor and gave employment. Several other corridors might be erected, and the work of altering or remodeling done by its inmates as a source of employment.

CONVICT LABOR.—The Legislative Committee to inquire into the matter of convict labor recently went through all our State prisons; at the Eastern Penitentiary expressed great satis-



EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

The Center, from which all the Corridors radiate.

faction of the management, but lamented that so many able-bodied men were rusting for want of employment, and especially when they were implored, "Give us something to do." The plant for manufacture of brooms, mats, stockings, and shoes was idle. It seemed to impress them that these products might be made and sold to the State at cost price, and used in State and charitable institutions; and also decrease the expenditure of the State for State charities, having a tendency to reduce taxation. It is hoped that the committee will report favorably that the men may be employed.

FOOD PROVIDED, both in our County Jail and the Eastern Penitentiary, is of ample quantity and quality. Compared with the prisons of England and most other countries it is considerably more. For those that are sick, the physician prescribes the proper diet to the convalescents, as the cases require.

REWARDS FOR MERIT.—In most of our American prisons there are punishments for offenses, and rewards for good conduct. In Philadelphia County Prison, the reward provided by the act of Assembly is, allowing the convict of one year or more to shorten his sentence by a regular scale, and it has proven most influential. When a person is sentenced to a certain time, there is an additional penalty, the costs of court (about \$16.75), and it is in the power of the Inspectors to remit this for good conduct of the prisoner. When a fine is also imposed, the man stands committed until that sentence should be fulfilled, but he may take the benefit of the insolvent law for the fine. A one-year prisoner by good conduct gets one month off, commutation; the costs are forgiven, that is another month saved; the fine is remitted, and that is three months saved. So that a sentence which seemed to involve sixteen months' imprisonment may by good conduct be reduced to eleven months. A similar commutation applies to our State Penitentiaries.

PENALTIES AND PUNISHMENTS.—It is difficult to make comparison between the legal provisions for punishment in Europe and those of this country; indeed, there is little system in practice here; different States vary.

In Pennsylvania the gallows for first degree of murder, in New York and Massachusetts electrocution, in many States a life incarceration. In Prussia a man is beheaded. In Holland

imprisonment for life, and the Judge determines whether it shall be in a separate cell or the congregate system. In Italy hard labor for life, of the most painful kind, working with chains to their feet. In Austria the penalty is hanging. In Belgium the punishments are from death to short imprisonments, but very minute and executed with great strictness; after ten years' imprisonment a convict is relieved from separate confinement during the day. Commutation for good behavior is very liberal, three months the first year, four months the second year, five months for the sixth year, and six months for the seventh to the tenth year. This is remarkably liberal, and leaves to the convict his own release. In France convictions are death, hard labor for life, deportation (no hard labor for those over sixty years old). Discipline is severe, but not cruel.

ACTING COMMITTEE, VISITORS, PENNSYLVANIA.—They are to deal with the morals and manners of prisoners of both classes (convict and untried) in the County Prison, and with convicts in the Penitentiary. There are special limits to the action of those visitors, to advise, exhort, teach, and assist in the discharge when they leave. The Society prohibits any attempt to procure, or even encourage, applications for pardon. The visitors are to use every endeavor to make them good men, not endeavor to make them free men. Fifty men and women are annually selected from the contributing membership, and are assigned to the work in the Penitentiary, in the County Prison and Annex, and to the several near-by County Jails; who visit the cells and seek by instruction and persuasion to alleviate the miseries of detention; leading them away from false ideas of their own rights and duties, and to adopt resolves of virtue that they may put into practice, when they have been discharged from prison.

The work of the visitor is to improve the impression which reflection and imprisonment have caused upon the prisoner, to make him feel that his own wrong had produced the evil. We know, as others know, that violation of State laws operate to hinder the successful work of the visitors, and it is a proof of their zeal for good works, in partially relieving misery in prison, that they continue to labor, while the impediment of overcrowded cells seems to forbid success. The reformation of criminals is only begun during their sentence, and it is only when set at

liberty and freed from restraint that their fair promises are tested.

PRISON AGENT, EASTERN PENITENTIARY.—The inmates of the Penitentiary differ in some degree from those of the County Prison, by having longer terms to serve. Their cases have been tried and settled by the court, with no hope of release until the commuted sentence terminates; except the vague hope of their case coming before the Board of Pardons, and with which our Agent has nothing to do.

Our Agent performs a work the State does not provide for, viz.: suitable clothing on going out, to make a decent appearance in the world; tools for those needing them, and have a place secured to work; often purchasing them tickets for distant homes, and sometimes seeing them on the train, toward their homes; often temporarily helping those who have been discharged some months, and who seem worthy of aid, trying to do right but become stranded (these identified by their prison number).

The wise provision of the Society, to furnish these things through our Prison Agent, has been the means of bringing to the hearts of some men the practical influence of joy and comfort to the kind words and advice of the visitors of the Acting Committee in their cells, and go forth with earnest resolve to lead a better life.

The Society recognizes that their responsibility, with regard to criminals, does not conclude with the expiration of the sentence, but the Committee endeavor to secure them work, and start them on in life's better ways.

PRISON AGENTS, COUNTY PRISON AND ANNEX.—Besides Moyamensing, there is the Annex at Holmesburg Junction. The Board of Inspectors have an Agent who attends more especially to the court trials. This Society has an Agent who has to do more especially with the petit cases and those of the juvenile class, but both work in harmony. Into the County Prison comes every person who is to be tried in this county, whatever the penalty to be inflicted. Scores of people every day, of both sexes; some, after rigid examination, depart in twenty-four hours, some are detained a few days until the requisition from the Magistrate be had, some await trial.

Most of these seem to think their cases are particular, and

demand help of the agent, who has to visit friends, witnesses and prosecutors. Some whose offenses are small, and whose patience is smaller, are very clamorous for the service of the Agent to procure their release from the Magistrate. All seem to cry out against the action of the officer who arrests, or the magistrate who commits. Few admit guilt and regard themselves innocent, and the Agents have no easy task to discern the truth through the woven meshes of crime. The cells of prisoners abound with undisciplined talents and ungrateful children; and at court the Judge is often touched by a mother pleading for her criminal son (who is her support), who has many times violated the law.

AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—The Pennsylvania Prison Society has always partially provided the discharged with suitable clothing on their going out, by aiding them to reach their homes, by necessary tools to ply their trade if they have one, by starting them in the peddling business, by seeking out and providing a place to work, nor are any of these dismissed at once; for even considerable time after, if they become stranded, the Agent is ever ready to assist the worthy further (identified by their number), and there are many applicants.

Some follow their own inclination and go to the Home of Industry for Discharged Prisoners (to which this Society contributes) and find temporary work, and are led to occupations.

It sometimes happens that a discharged convict is taken in the employ of one of our Acting Committee in shop or factory, and a detective, seeing him there, goes to the employer to have his little say about the man, but is summarily ejected as a busy-body in other men's matters; so that a man under a cloud of sin has no easy matter to establish himself in a new life of virtue.

Amid all these direct plans for aid, it not infrequently happens bright reforms come to our knowledge, by a man stopping in at the Society's office to thank the Agent and speak of his welfare and present success God has led him into. In former years we had State assistance to carry on this work, but since 1894 it has denied that help, and the Society has been obliged to solicit donations from the benevolent of our city to augment our small income.

CAUSE OF CRIME; ITS PROMOTION.—It has been said, "Poverty is the parent of crime;" sometimes it is eminently true. But crime, like other matters, has an ancestry; it may have been the result of poverty, which had a parentage so distinct that it may be traced back to another ancestry. Among all the tenants of the cells we scarcely find one that has not wasted patrimony; or, what is worse, wasted good opportunities of obtaining wealth, neglecting business duties for dissipation and riot. When the patrimony or early gains failed they ceased to keep company with former associates and sank into the ranks of poverty, bad tastes cultivated and acquired, yet reckoned among the virtuous of that rank, until crime was the parent, not the child of poverty.

Parental neglect of children is a most prolific parent of crime, to fill our jails with those who needed love and parental instruction. In this fast age, the dishonesty and knavery to acquire wealth quickly is a cause apparent, the utter neglect of moral discipline.

Some people say: "It seems strange with the exposure of embezzlement that the crime should continue." Yes, many are warned, but they could not relinquish fraud without certain exposure.

Young men who did not acquire a trade in youth as a means of support have often abused a trust to which they had not been reared, thus giving of themselves an example of crime cause.

The crying evil of the present day is falsehood, which soon ripens into perjury. For example: Persons going abroad bring back many things purchased, knowing that there are duties to be paid the Government. The question is often asked, "Are there any dutiable articles in the trunk?" And the answer is generally, "No." And sometimes it is strengthened by an oath, though it has much lessened in later years for fear of exposure, the heavy fines, and the danger of imprisonment. Falsehood the parent of perjury is a growing evil; and by far the greater number of criminals seem given to reckless lying, which comes largely from the want of proper parental instruction.

HOUSE OF DETENTION, JUVENILE.—About three hundred annually of both sexes, between eight and sixteen years, are brought to the County Prison and placed in a felon's cell—fifty per cent. on inquiry are discharged by the magistrate without

trial, principally first minor offense; twenty-five per cent. discharged at the trial, and twenty-five per cent. detained for punishment. It is the desire to remove this stigma of being a felon, and the Legislature designed a law to provide in cities of the first class a House of Detention for juveniles, to be cared for by the County Inspectors; but as yet benevolent generosity has not provided a suitable building, though our Mayor, Magistrates, and members of the bar have been apparently interested in its fulfillment, and there is a hopeful prospect of its being secured in the near future.

REFORMATORIES.—The State Reformatory at Huntingdon partially fills a gap of humane provision, and seems to be well conducted, except that it does not hold the incorrigible. The young man who does not or who can not keep up to a certain standard of merit is sent for his full term to the State Penitentiary; it generally happens he is put in a cell with a much older man, and one who has served several terms; the last dreadful influence is that he is likely to turn out a crook, with all the care and persuasion of the good offices of the visitor of the Acting Committee.

We have not really tried our Reformatory long enough to say much of its merits, but we look with anxious eye for the results of the established State Reformatory System of Massachusetts, and the Connecticut Industrial School.

The Elmira System (as present conducted) attracts our most earnest consideration; like Ohio, it is adapted to a certain class, with a minimum and maximum limit of detention, with a progressive classification. In most of the States the system has been wisely administered, and in only one, Dakota, has it been abandoned.

In every prison where the Elmira System has been adopted, either partially or as a whole, any shortcomings, as a rule, have been traceable to inefficient administration. Of course politics must be eliminated, and the merit system must be absolute. The Superintendent should be carefully selected, and trusted with the selection of his subordinates. Hence the Indiana Reformatory with 900 prisoners has already merited a high rank in the list of American reformatories.

Reformatories cannot greatly reduce crime until they can

reach back to the beginning of life, and to conditions in which all intelligent and Christian efforts to perfect the coming generation must appeal to conscience and moral sense.

CRIMINAL INSANE.—They are generally reclaimable, when judicious treatment is commenced in good season; the devoted labors of the physicians in our two principal asylums for the insane in Philadelphia show how hopeful the means of many restorations are. The Almshouse of this city has a most disproportionate number of insane paupers, and it is a source of gratification and wonder to find that they are so treated that many are restored to reason.

The criminal insane are denominated those who have been convicted of some crime, and afterward found to be insane. Such persons should not be liable to "criminal treatment," having committed crime during established insanity; it only seems consistent with the enlarged views of humanity which are enjoyed in this age.

That there does not at present exist in this State sufficient accommodation for what are called the criminal insane is evident, and some are detained in our prisons in separate cells without the operation of remedial means to restore their reason. For many years we have implored our lawmakers to provide for this class, but it is repeatedly put off.

Those who take an interest at court, and see how frequently the plea of insanity is advanced by members of the bar for their client, and how ready most juries are to clear the accused on that supposed ground, see very many cleared every year from punishment due by law. The plea of insanity seems to the observer to be too easily sanctioned by the jury.

There are laws in this State that bear kindly on the cases of the insane, and there are asylums and hospitals for their gratuitous support. The latter, perhaps, should be multiplied, and the former be modified and arranged so as to be more generally practically useful.

In Ohio recent provision was made (on 1,000 acres of land) for the erection of three buildings annually, accommodating one hundred each, and the work being done almost wholly by the inmates (the first summer sheltered in tents), and it is believed that the colony will very soon become self-supporting.

WARDENS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.—Some are large, generous-hearted, good men, ruling with a firm hand, and with the thought of God always in mind. In those Institutions with the faithful Chaplain, we cannot but observe an apparent larger measure of the number of those who seem to be reformed, and certainly show a good degree of promise, for a better moral and spiritual life when they depart. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of a proper leader. What we need is tried men, in the care of prisoners, a man with a big heart, not a man with a pull; for if politics enter in his selection, almost invariably failure seems inscribed on the portal he enters to govern.

It seems as though the time had come when we needed a technical school of education to fit men for this special branch of the work. Something like the preparation required for Chaplains in England and Japan. To the want of proper selection of good men is attributed most of the harsh and cruel treatment we hear of, which the general public do not agree to, nor sanction.

Almost every foreign country to-day is looking to the United States of America for results of reform. Why? Because they know that many offenders have been banished or aided to this free country, and are anxious to learn how we hold, govern, and reform the offscouring of the world.

PRISON CHAPLAINS.—In most of our prisons and reformatories, and in some of the County Jails, the faithful Chaplain (sometimes designated moral instructor) works side by side in harmony with the Warden or Superintendent. The kind word of advice and the personal influence of an interested and true Christian heart are soon appreciated by the prisoner, who learns to respect his frequent visits and look forward to them; he learns to love him as a dear friend, and often turns sincerely to our best Friend and Saviour Jesus Christ. The every-day influence seems to have changed his wicked mind, and he goes forth into the world a better man.

GENERAL SEPARATE SYSTEM.—William Penn, in Pennsylvania, is accounted the first who introduced a more humane system of treating criminals, and received his ideas from Holland. The Dutch introduced the separate system or that of individual treatment, which was not solitary confinement, but preventing criminals from corrupting each other. The prisoners were

trained to useful work, placed under the care of schoolmasters, ministers, and others.

John Howard examined minutely many prisons of different countries and his published book of the dreadful horrors in many of them stirred the world. About 1830, in this country, many of the States went to the other extreme, of solitary confinement in underground cells; even Connecticut utilized an unused copper mine for a prison dungeon, without light, work, books, or instruction. Suicide and death resulted to many victims. As a necessary revulsion, prison separation took place in the popular mind. The man whom Charles Dickens on his first visit to the Eastern Penitentiary desired to be liberated lived forty-two years afterward, surviving the novelist by fourteen years, and finally came back voluntarily to the same Philadelphia separate (not solitary) prison, begging to be allowed to finish his life there, as an asylum, among old friends and officers. This strange request was granted.

THE YOUTH OF OUR PRISONERS.—Dr. Frederick H. Wines, Superintendent United States Census, gives some startling information. "Of the 87,329 in all the penal institutions of the United States in 1898, they were distributed among different grades of prisons as follows: More than half in State Prisons and Penitentiaries; more than one-fourth in County Jails or leased out by counties in Southern States; the rest mainly in city prisons, workhouses, and houses of correction; very few in naval and military prisons, hospitals, and insane asylums.

"One-eighth of the whole number were found in the State of New York. More than one-fourth in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Their average age was thirty-eight years eight months; very nearly half under thirty, and about a third under twenty-five; one-eighth under twenty.

"The average age of a pauper is fifty years; of a negro prisoner, twenty-seven years six months; of a native white prisoner, thirty-six years; foreign, white prisoner, thirty-six years nine months. The average of a thief, twenty-eight years four months, and of a prisoner charged with crime against person, thirty-two years four months; of a disorderly person, thirty-three years ten months."

The most startling statistics set forth is the youth of the average convict in our country. That nearly half of the entire

inmates of three State Prisons should be under thirty years of age should be a warning to all who have at heart the future of our country.

When we consider that many first committals were brought on by deeds of crime, through distress and want; and a large percentage not born thieves and criminals; and that many show a sincere desire to live a better life if they could only have a chance; we can see what sympathy is needed in the hope of their being brought back to the joy of honest, happy and respectable livelihood.

Right glad are we that volunteers, or official visitors, are active in some States not having enthroned the Reformatory System, to lift up the eyes of such to the star of hope, and to proffer them a chance of living a new life.

SEPARATE WOMAN'S PRISON.—Chaplain J. L. Milligan, of the Western Penitentiary, who stands in the foremost rank as a penologist, urges the necessity of a Separate Woman's Prison and Reformatory, within the confines of Pennsylvania, on the ground that this great Commonwealth should not be so far behind the times, compared with New York, Massachusetts, and Indiana.

There are about twenty-five convicts in the woman's department at the Western Penitentiary, and about twenty in the Eastern Penitentiary. But these figures do not show the criminal element among the female sex. At the workhouses and jails there are to be found any number of women serving short sentences for larceny and the like, who would in the event of establishment of a woman's prison and reformatory be sentenced to such an institution. At present there is no work for them to do, and little prospect of reformation. The establishing of a woman's prison in New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Ohio demonstrates the need of such in every State. It would prove a benefit to this State, in two ways: First, give them opportunity to reform, and lead a life of usefulness when released, and Second, their handiwork could be employed on State account.

JUVENILE CRIME SCHOOLS.—In this State there is the House of Refuge for both sexes, between eight and sixteen, to which the incorrigible are sent, by the Magistrates; in other States called industrial schools; in all, different trades are taught, in-

cluding farming, and a vigorous home influence is carefully pursued, and not a few have shown great promise in after life.

While other countries no doubt have something like it, we must notice the rapidly changing country of Japan. Mr. Kosuke Tomeoka, a Christian minister at Kyota, was appointed a Prison Chaplain, after three years of earnest work and highly regarded by all State officials, he spent three years in the United States of America, to observe our reform methods—at Concord, Massachusetts Reformatory, New York Prison Association, and at Elmira, N. Y. Before his return to Japan, he visited a large number of the best equipped prisons and reformatories in the Northern States.

On his return he felt compelled to resign his chaplaincy, but published a book on prison reform, several essays, and made many addresses in different parts of Japan. His careful preparation of the several departments of penology established a reputation, and led to his appointment as Chaplain in the model prison at Sugamo. The five Buddhist chaplains resigned, not with any hostility, for the Buddhist priests assured him they desired to be associated with him, and learn his methods. In 1899 he was appointed instructor in a school for training prison officials at Tokyo.

Mr. Tomeoka is profoundly interested in the work of child-saving as a promising means of preventing crime, and for the incorrigible. His friends enabled him to secure a large tract of land in Sugamo and erect proper buildings. His extended observations at home and abroad regarding the causes and prevention of crime, and reclamation of criminals, became deeply impressed on his people; and there is hardly one interested in the work of criminal reform (even in this country) who does not base his hopes on the reformatories for criminals and neglected children.

In 1897 by a special act of clemency, on the death of the Empress Dowager, 10,000 criminals were released from confinement; since then sixty-nine (69) per cent. have returned to prison for fresh crimes. The "Sugamo Katei Gakko," or family school, is now established, receiving not only waifs, but the incorrigible below sixteen years, sent by officials and otherwise, and solicits the hearty coöperation of the Japanese and all visitors interested

in the prevention of crime, and the elevation of many despised children.

RESCUE AND PREVENT; STARTLING FACTS AND FIGURES.—

One Sunday evening at the Sunday Breakfast Association in Philadelphia, a very full and clear answer was given to the following questions by 950 poor, unfortunate and discouraged persons.

1. How many had Christian parents and were instructed in the religious life in younger days? Ninety per cent. raised their hands. 2. How many were faithful Sunday-school scholars? Seventy-five per cent. raised their hands. 3. How many have been brought to the present misfortune by strong drink? Seventy-five per cent. replied. 4. How many commenced drinking before they were twenty-one years old? Seventy per cent. voted they did. 5. How many deliberately started out to be drunkards? Two persons raised their hands. 6. How many started drinking with the idea they could stop when they wanted to? Seventy-seven per cent. of all the drinkers raised their hands. 7. How many, with their experience, will urge young men not to follow the path of their walking? Ninety-eight per cent., nearly every hand was raised. 8. How many are desirous to give up their sinful ways, and make an attempt to lead a better life? Ninety-five per cent. held up their hands, and seventy-eight per cent. came forward for prayer. All these answers were taken with great care, and exact statistics. These answers show seventy-five per cent. of 950 men coming to the association are brought to the sad, deplorable plight by strong drink; and that the drinking habit began before they were twenty-one years old.

Amid all these men's better nature, blunted and scarred by the awful crime of rum and other sins, deep down in the heart there is still some good, which prompts them to say almost to a man: "Use all your influence and power to keep young men from the path we have been walking, for it will in the end bring them to prison."



MICHAEL J. CASSIDY,
Our Late Warden, for twenty years, Eastern State Penitentiary.

AT THE PRISON GATE.

TRUE AS TOLD BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

"Passing the State's prison at Wethersfield on foot, one Spring morning, thirty years ago," said an old gentleman recently, one of the Prison Commissioners of the State of Connecticut, "I saw the gate open, a man come out, and the gate closed again. The man looked pale and worn and sad. He stood by the gate in the broad May sunshine in a perplexed, undecided way, and I noticed that the tears were streaming down his cheeks. He looked up and down the road, up at the sky, and then stood with bowed head.

"Where now, my friend?" I asked, cheerfully.

"I don't know, good sir," replied the man, sadly. "I was just thinking that I would throw my hat straight up into the air, and go the way the wind blew it. I would rather go back into the prison, but they won't have me, now that I have worked out my sentence. They won't have me there, and I don't suppose they will have me anywhere," he went on, in a broken voice, "but I have got to be somewhere. I don't know what will become of me; foresight isn't as good as hindsight, sir."

"I am walking to Hartford; take passage with me," I said.

"You won't care to be seen in such company," he replied, looking at me incredulously. "Perhaps you don't understand that I have just worked out a sentence in the State's prison here."

"I understand," I said. "We are all wayfarers; come along and we will talk the matter over and decide as we go what can be done for you."

"It was a lovely warm day. We walked slowly and talked a good deal, or rather my companion talked, and I encouraged him to do so. He answered my questions frankly, clutching hungrily at my ready sympathy. He was very free to talk of himself, and said at last, as I smiled at some unimportant disclosure:

"Reserve was never one of my failings, sir. If I tell anything, I tell all. That is the way I came to get into prison. Had I

kept silent, I should have gone free; but by this time, my heart, full of pent-up sin, would have been a mass of corruption.'

"I found that he had made shoes in the prison.

" 'I never had a trade before,' he said. 'I think if I had I would not have fallen into errors. Had I had a legitimate way of getting a living, I would not have been tempted as I was. I have a good trade to begin on now, however. I have brought that away with me, as well as the bitter memory and a lasting disgrace.'

" 'It is not the fact of our being in prison, but the crime that carried you there, wherein lies the sin,' I said.

" 'But those who are not found out escape the disgrace,' he replied bitterly, with a deep sigh, and I hastened to say:

" 'I think I know a man here in the city who will hire you. He is a large shoe manufacturer, and I am sure he will make a place for you as a favor to me, even if he does not really need a man.'

"The more I thought about it, the more confident I felt that my friend would take him into his manufactory.

" 'If I were in your place,' I said as we entered the city, 'I would not slip a word about having been in prison.'

"The poor fellow stopped short and looked at me. The hopeful look dropped out of his face, his eyes filled with tears, and he said, in a broken voice:

" 'You have been very kind, but I had better bid you good-by, sir. I cannot live and lie. I promised my God last night, in my cell that was so dark at first, but so light at last, when Jesus came to me there, that I would be true whatever befell me, and I will keep my word.'

" 'Forgive me for tempting you at the outset,' I said; 'come on.'

"I saw my friend, and told him the whole story. He had a little talk with my man, and made a bargain with him. That night, just at the hour for the shop to close, we three went into the work-room.

" 'Here is a poor fellow who was discharged this morning from the Connecticut State's prison,' said the proprietor. 'I am going to give him a start in life by taking him into the shop; he will begin work to-morrow.'

“There were indignant glances among the men, and one spoke up hastily:

“‘I shall leave if he stays. I will not work with a jail-bird.’

“‘Very well,’ said the employer, ‘any one who wishes to leave can bring in a bill of his time in the morning.’

“Only one man, the man who had constituted himself spokesman, left. Ten years later that discharged convict was the owner of that manufactory, and the man who would not work with a ‘jail bird’ was one of the journeymen. As I said, to begin with, that was thirty years ago. That man whom I met at the prison door is now a Senator in the Legislature of one of our New England States. He said to me this day:

“‘I tremble when I think what the result might have been had an evil instead of a good friend met me outside of the prison door.’”

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF JOHN J. LYTLE,
GENERAL SECRETARY.

In presenting my Eleventh Annual Report it is with feelings of devout gratitude to my Heavenly Father that He has spared my life through another year that I might still labor in this part of His vineyard, and that He has given me the health and strength for this service. I can truly say in my own experience that work for the Master is a pleasant service, and brings its own reward, that "peace of mind which passeth all understanding." There is in the community a growing interest in the work of The Pennsylvania Prison Society. This is evidenced by the many letters I have received during the past year, commending the noble work in which we are engaged, and wishing us great success in our efforts on behalf of discharged prisoners, many accompanying their good wishes with a generous donation.

The time was when even good-hearted Christian people thought that one who had committed a crime was incarcerated in a prison only for punishment and deservedly so, but that has given way for the feeling that reformation *is* possible, and this we think should be kept steadily in view. The idea that those who have violated the law of the land and have been placed behind prison bars are beyond the pale of redemption is too monstrous to be entertained for a moment. We must work on and work ever, and we have many evidences that our labor has been productive of good results.

We must hold forth the beacon of hope to those who are at times discouraged; cheer them up with the assurance that if they will give up their evil ways, "cease to do evil and learn to do right," there may yet be a bright future before them.

The visits that I have made have been a source of comfort to myself, and I trust of advantage to those visited. This I am sure will also be the experience of every Christian visitor—when we water others we will ourselves be watered. Some, it is true, listened to my words of counsel and advice with but little favor and with less concern for their eternal welfare; many others are sensible

that their lives have been a lamentable failure—their sinful ways gave them no happiness, but always brought them into trouble; these received my visits with evident pleasure; with such there is hope of future improvement and, it is hoped, permanent reformation. I have had many sweet seasons with such.

While I attend to their physical wants in providing them with suitable clothing on their discharge, I always make a point to have a religious opportunity with them, giving a parting blessing; pointing them to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world—holding up to them the glorious truth that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners, and none so depraved but that his blood shed on Mount Calvary can cleanse from all sin.

This must be the mission of every faithful visitor. Reformation must be the keynote of all our visits.

CORRESPONDENCE.

As an evidence that there is a growing interest in the subject of penology, I may mention that I received letters from all parts of the country asking for information on this subject. I received a letter from a Japanese clergyman who is now in California and is preaching in Sacramento, who says he wants to “learn of criminology and prison instruction,” thinks it may be his mission to engage in this work. Another writes from Ohio that a company of business men are discussing the best means of dealing with criminals when they are released from prison in view of reforming them, and encouraging them to become better citizens and assisting them to obtain employment, etc.

The formation of prisoners' aid societies is being proposed in many places; which is an evidence of growth in the right direction. The Pennsylvania Prison Society is recognized as being an authority on these subjects.

Correspondence in relation to prison matters is solicited. Over 1,000 libraries were furnished with a copy of the last number of the *Journal of Prison Discipline*; in addition a circular was sent, asking whether they desired back numbers of which we had a large number on hand. This met with a hearty response, so that now they are all disposed of.

If any persons to whom this Journal is sent have back numbers previous to January, 1898 and 1899, which they do not

wish to keep, they would confer a favor by sending them to the Secretary at the expense of the Society, as we have a demand from libraries for them.

WORK OF THE SOCIETY AND ITS ACTING COMMITTEE.

The Acting Committee meets monthly, when reports are received from the Visiting Committee of the Eastern State Penitentiary, the Philadelphia County Prison, House of Correction, Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons, General Secretary, and from many of the County Prisons of the State.

The General Society meets quarterly.

THE EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

We are favored at the present time in having so many earnest Christian workers as official visitors at this institution; especially are we blessed in having an unusual number of ministers of the gospel; it is eminently fitting that such should go among the prisoners to tell them of the "old, old story of Jesus and his love."

To each visitor a special division is assigned, so that every prisoner is expected to have a visit from one of our members at least once in two weeks. This Penitentiary as well as the Philadelphia County Prison and other County Prisons are on what is known as the Separate System. While the law states that the prisoner is sentenced to "separate and solitary confinement," this is a misnomer. There is no such thing as solitary confinement. We have no dungeons or dark cells as those conducted on a different system have. The overseers see them three times a day. The Chaplain, officially called Moral Instructor, and his assistant visit them as frequently as possible, members of our committee, and frequent visits from their relatives and friends; so that they are under good influences, rather than the bad influences of association with others more depraved than themselves under the congregate system. It is true that we have not the separate system to perfection as we should, as with a little over 700 cells and more than 1,200 prisoners, some have to be doubled up; but the cells are very large. The fault is with the Legislature in not providing more prison cells so that the law can be carried out. I am fully satisfied that better results would follow if the separate system could be strictly enforced. It should be more properly called the individual treatment, dealing with

each according to the disposition, habits, crime, and previous environment of the convict. This cannot be accomplished where all are associated together. While we have an hour's service in each block, under the supervision of the Moral Instructor, on the Sabbath-day, what can he do during the week in personally visiting 1,200 prisoners? Rev. Joseph Welsh and his assistant, Rev. H. Cresson MacHenry, are deeply interested in the spiritual welfare of the prisoners. I am fully satisfied that there is nothing so effectual in our efforts at reformation as going *inside* the cell and talking with the man face to face.

Warden Cassidy has been very ill most of the time since the meeting of the National Prison Congress, at Hartford, Conn., where he was taken dangerously sick last September; and his work temporarily assigned to another. His long duration of faithful service and his present feeble health make one fear he may pass away from earth before the publication of this report.

We meet with many instances both in the Eastern Penitentiary and the Philadelphia County Prison where our efforts have been blessed to the conversion of souls. Over and over again have we been told by the prisoners that they have been made willing to bless the Lord that they were arrested in their downward career, and in a prison cell have been brought to feel that there is pardon and plenteous redemption for their many sins in the blood of our once crucified, but now risen and glorified Saviour; even with those not so impressed that they may not feel the force of this, yet the seed thus sown may at a future time bring forth fruit a hundred times to the glory of the Heavenly Husbandman. Let, then, none of us be discouraged in our labor of love.

From monthly reports received from our visitors it appears that 564 visits have been made to the Penitentiary during the past year, and that 17,843 visits have been made to prisoners either in the cells or at the cell door; this number would be largely augmented if all reported.

The total amount expended by our Committee during the past year from the Eastern Penitentiary and Philadelphia County Prison for the relief of discharged prisoners through the General Secretary and F. J. Pooley, Agent at the County Prison, was \$3,271.92, being about \$500 more than the previous year.

As for my own especial work at the Eastern Penitentiary as I have heretofore stated, no one leaves that institution without my having visited him several times, previous to discharge, providing him with clothing, etc., and encouraging him to lead a better life in the future. As the Legislature has not made any appropriation for the last three sessions to our Society, and makes no provision for furnishing those with clothing on their discharge, the whole burden rests upon our Society, and this is only possible by the liberality of our donors, for which we now publicly thank them.

I have during the past year made 411 visits to the Penitentiary and have seen and conversed with the prisoners over 7,000 times. I have furnished railroad tickets to take them to their homes to 214 persons at a cost of \$445, most of whom I take to the depots and put them on the train, furnishing them with a good breakfast at a restaurant. This is an important part of my work. I have many calls for assistance from prisoners who have been out some time and from various causes unable to obtain employment; to all such, when worthy, assistance is rendered, often giving them board and lodging for a short time. By this timely help many have been saved from another conviction.

New Year's day, the day before, and the day after, I visited in company with another member of the Acting Committee every cell, speaking to nearly all of the 1,200 prisoners, which they appreciated, showing that there were those who felt an interest both in their temporal and spiritual welfare. We distributed calendars, almanacs, and text-searching almanacs which were much appreciated. The calendars are very much valued, and the mottoes are the means of doing much good; such as these:

They who tread the path of labor
Follow where My feet have trod;
They who work without complaining
Do the holy work of God.

Believe not all you hear,—
Nor repeat all you know.

There's many a battle fought daily.
The world knows nothing about;
There's many a brave little soldier
Whose faith puts a legion to rout!

With all thy getting, get wisdom.—*Solomon.*

SOME CASES OF INTEREST.

One was that of a man who had a sentence of over twenty years for a most atrocious case of robbery and threats in connection therewith. All at the Prison said he would be back soon. Quite lately I was accosted on Market Street thus: "Mr. Lytle, you don't know me?" I replied, "Oh, yes, I do; it is —." I had met him several times before. He stated that it was over ten years since he was released, and is at the same place that he first went to—in the country—honored and respected by his employer; has the whole charge of his beautiful place. Better than all, through the faithfulness of one of our visitors, he was converted, and is now an earnest Christian, and a consistent member of the church. I felt that if that man could be brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus, there is hope for all.

Another interesting case is contained in a letter received by the member who visited him while in prison.

"I think the two years that I spent in the prison on Fairmount Avenue was a blessing to me, as it showed me where I was wrong, and raised up true friends, whom I can rely on. I never kneel at night without asking God to watch over and bless you. The Bible you gave me while in prison I read carefully and feel it to be a treasure. I spend my Sunday in the church and Sabbath-school, and take my Bible with me. I am trying to lead a right life and feel that God is with me. I shall always try to live up to the advice you gave me. I am working steady and have saved up a pretty snug sum of money."

This man has been out several years and has steady work on a public building in a Southern city.

Another was that of a man to whom I gave a complete outfit; he obtained a situation with his brother-in-law, as a baker, merely for his board; after a while he felt dissatisfied that he was not getting wages, and came to me to get a situation as a day laborer. This I discouraged and told him to remain where he was until a better opening presented itself. He took my advice, and after a while got into business for himself at the trade which he had learned in a foreign country. He has now a store of his own and is prospering. I had a letter from his pastor who spoke of him in the highest terms.

Another was that of a man who was converted in the Penitentiary. I got him a situation on his discharge in a large mercantile establishment, where he became one of their best salesmen; was a consistent member of a Presbyterian Church, had a good wife and a happy home, and has lately departed to that better home beyond the river, where he is, we trust, singing praises to that Saviour who redeemed him from sin in his own precious blood. Late cases might be mentioned, but there are some who have been tried and have remained faithful for many years.

Several who had no homes I have sent to the Home of Industry in West Philadelphia; others to the Galilee Mission, where they are provided with meals and lodging.

Some have also been sent to Mrs. Ballington Booth's Hope Hall, New York. The Superintendent wrote in a letter, announcing the arrival of one who had been sent there and speaking in the highest terms of him.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON.

The Visiting Committee report 811 visits to the County Prison during the last year, with 5,143 visits to prisoners reported. It is deeply to be regretted that the Inspectors do not see their way clear to permit our members to visit inside of the cells. The value of a visit is lost to the prisoner by the present arrangement.

Our lady visitors have been very faithful in their visits to the women, and they have been permitted to enter the cells. Many of the women convicts have had situations procured for them and are leading honest lives. One lady member of the committee reports that she has over eighty discharged women under charge, who are doing well; some of the seemingly hopeless ones have become changed persons through the religious instruction she gave them. They come to see her at her own home, and she continues to have a watchful care over them. Some are married and have homes of their own. When in trouble they come to her for advice.

Robert G. Motherwell, the Superintendent, has the confidence of the Inspectors and is admirably qualified for the position he occupies.

The Rev. Joseph J. Camp, the Prison Agent, appointed by

the Inspectors, is also a member of the Acting Committee, is devoted to his work and is assiduous in the discharge of his duties. Many persons are committed to prison on very trivial charges, very often unjustly, and not guilty, or on insufficient evidence. All such cases are investigated and many released by the Magistrates and sent or taken to their homes.

Frederick J. Pooley, Agent of the Prison Society at the County Prison, is doing faithful service there and is an efficient aid and helper to Rev. Joseph J. Camp. He has the entire confidence of the Inspectors, Superintendent, Matron, and all the officers. He is ardently in love with the work and feels that God is blessing his services there. He says that while there are many clouds along his pathway, yet he sees more of the sunshine that leads him on to greater effort in the work to which God has been pleased to call him. Services are held there every Sabbath, to the men in the morning and the women in the afternoon. Once a month he has charge of the latter, a position for which he is eminently qualified. He is indeed a most valuable person to occupy the position which he holds.

Among the many cases which he has attended to, a few may be mentioned.

In one of his reports he states that four men met him on the street and told him that the assistance given them when they left the prison had given them a start in life; that they were doing well, had given up drinking and were kind to their wives, which heretofore they had not been.

The case of a boy who came up from Salem, N. J., to buy a pair of pants, missed the return boat by about three minutes, had no place to sleep, went into a stable to sleep, where he was arrested and sent to prison. His discharge was obtained from the Magistrate and he was put on the train and sent home.

One case of interest was that of a young woman who was caught stealing a coat; she was extremely sorry, and through the kindness of a lady member of the Committee the court sent her to the Home of the Good Shepherd. Mr. Camp and your Agent took her to that place, and on the way she expressed her appreciation for kindness shown.

In one case of a discharged prisoner who was sent to Boston the following letter was received:

“DEAR MR. POOLEY:—I arrived at Boston all right, and how good it seemed to be free and home once more. I cannot thank you enough for your kindness to me, and my folks all join in thanking you. I know the best way to show my thanks is by trying to live a good Christian life.

“I shall pray to God night and morning to help me.”

POLICE MATRONS.

The Associated Committee of Women on Police Matrons holds meetings monthly, at which reports are received from the different matrons reporting what has been done by them. This committee consists of eighteen members from six different societies. The members of this committee visit the station houses where there are matrons. Many interesting cases are brought to notice where women and children are cared for.

VISITS TO PRISONERS.

Acting Committee at Eastern Penitentiary,	564	visits to	17,843	prisoners.
Acting Committee at County Prison & Annex,	811	“	5,143	“
General Secretary at Eastern Penitentiary,	411	“	7,000	“
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	1,786		29,986	

Realizing the words of our adorable Saviour, “Without me ye can do nothing,” I have earnestly sought to be guided, directed and governed by His Holy Spirit, so that whatever I do may be to His honor and glory. Earnestly have I desired to be faithful in my humble efforts to win souls to Christ, that those who have led sinful lives may do so no longer and be led to see the beauty there is in holiness, and that there are no joys equal to the joys of God’s salvation—pointing them to the Lamb of God who will cleanse them from all sin in His own precious blood, to whom be glory and honor, world without end. I desire to be still more faithful in the future than I have been in the past.

This report is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. LYTLE,
General Secretary.



DANIEL W. BUSSINGER,
Our New Warden, Eastern State Penitentiary.

In Memoriam.

WILLIAM H. GARRIGUES.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit in His wise providence to take to himself our esteemed friend and fellow laborer, William H. Garrigues, who for more than six years went in and out amongst us, with a seriousness of purpose and a readiness of service, for one of his advanced age, as is not usually given to men; whose prime efforts were for the help of the needy, the comfort of the sorrowing, and the welfare of the prisoner; unwilling to save himself in order to benefit others;

AND WHEREAS, The shock of his sudden departure is keenly felt, especially in the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, where he has been so eminently helpful and useful;

Therefore, We desire to enter this testimonial on our minutes, and send a copy to the sorrowing members of his family with the prayer that the God and Father of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ may comfort and strengthen them in this bereavement, and sanctify to them their deepest distress.

In Memoriam.

REV. THOMAS L. FRANKLIN, D. D.

The Rev. Thomas L. Franklin, D. D., departed this life October 29th, 1899, aged 79 years, after a long and depressing illness which he endured with patient Christian resignation. It is hard to realize the departure of another member of our Acting Committee, coming so soon after that of our friend, William Henry Garrigues, in September last.

Dr. Franklin was an earnest, faithful worker in religious and charitable institutions for many years; in the latter part of his life devoted much time and effort in behalf of our Society at Moyamensing Prison and the Eastern Penitentiary. Often would he visit these institutions when scarcely able; indeed, it was on a Monday morning during the past summer, while passing from the main entrance of the Penitentiary to the central building, his weakness overcame him and he had to be taken home.

He died in the harness; we miss him in our deliberations, but believe he has gained his reward.

Resolved, That this minute be entered on our records, and a copy thereof, with our sympathies, be sent to the bereaved family.

In Memoriam.

MRS. HUGH GRAHAM.

Mrs. Hugh Graham, a member of the Acting Committee of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, departed this life January 16th, 1900.

We are not apt to think what she was to the community or the Church of Christ. We look into each other's face and tell what she was to us. A superior woman, with no parade of superiority, in her pure and lovely ways always helping others by her own clear insight to truer ideas of life and duty; directing the thoughts and considerations for the reform of the afflicted and depressed by wrongdoings, detained in our prisons; and by her unfeigned sympathy and good judgment elevating and uplifting hearts depressed and cast down, showing a brighter way and hope for the future, with a most untiring sympathy.

In our meetings of the Acting Committee, her presence always seemed to lend the air of uplifting gladness. These beautiful ministrations of life were given her to fulfill, and it made her life a light and blessing, a vision of gladness to all around her. She passed from this life with a full and earnest reliance on the blessed hope of life eternal. We revere her memory, in loving esteem of her large-hearted charity, and lovely ways of reclaiming the fallen, and desire a minute to be entered on the records of the Pennsylvania Prison Society.

In Memoriam.

MICHAEL J. CASSIDY,
Late Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary.

Born March 14th, 1829. Died March 14th, 1900. Our Warden departed this life on his seventy-first birthday; and we desire to place on our minutes a brief tribute of one who has been connected with the institution for the past thirty-nine years, and as Warden for nearly twenty years.

His deep insight into human nature seemed especially to fit him for the office, and he was regarded among the most competent in the country.

During his charge, two corridors were built by the prisoners under his able supervision. In 1880 he visited the prisons of England, Ireland, France, and Belgium, and at the Prison Wardens' Association of the United States and the National Prison Congresses his observations were of particular value to the students in penology.

He was a man of warm-hearted regard, even to those under his care; and all our official visitors can testify to his kindest words of sympathy, in furthering the work of reformation among the convicts.

He died in full faith of a happy future, and a bereft widow survives him.

NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

HARTFORD, CONN., SEPTEMBER 23D TO 27TH, 1899.

One hundred and sixty-nine delegates present.

The hearty welcome by Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut; Mayor Preston, of Hartford, and the people of the city showed a deep feeling of interest; so much so that all the evening sessions had to be held in a large church to accommodate the vast audience. The press, from day to day, gave extended information of the proceedings and tended to keep up the interest of the people.

They invited the Congress, when not in session, to visit the County Jail, the Atheneum, Library, State House, several large factories, the Connecticut Industrial School (which takes the place of our House of Refuge); in fact, the freedom of the city. This session was marked by the largest delegation ever assembled, and the deep interest manifested by the Congress, and by the people generally.

GOVERNOR LOUNSBURY'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

For thirty years they had been holding these annual meetings, and that they must be anxious to have sound conclusions, direct criminal legislation in the several States; and suggested that they plan the work in the light of two important facts: First, the people care little for the brilliant essays, the logical conclusions, and scientific argument. They have neither time nor taste to follow this research, though they are not lacking in a wise sympathy, but when a man commits a crime again and again, and becomes a confirmed criminal, and sets himself up in hostility against the State, they demand that his liberty shall not be restored. In this, the people of Connecticut are more radical than any in this Union. Second, the matter of prison reform; the reformation of criminals must be viewed in the light of comparative cost. For the whole civilized world is groaning under

taxation. You cannot expect people to take kindly to a proposition to build, at magnificent cost, even a necessary reformatory, to carry out the optimistic notion that there is a reasonable chance of reforming confirmed criminals, or those guilty of heinous offenses. And they are just as much opposed to any extravagance in the State's management of its more hopeful criminals. They believe in reformatories for young criminals, and those guilty of less serious offenses; and in reformatories planned to give the necessary and simple comforts, education, and manual training by the kind, strong hand of discipline, and that its inmates should be treated as servants, and not as guests of the State.

Prison reform should be in the line of the settled convictions of the people. On the one side are those who show no promise of reform, and are to be kept where bolts and bars are ever fast; and on the other side, the open fields of the reformatory, its small cost and simple life, for those still impressible.

MAYOR PRESTON, OF HARTFORD.

After his hearty welcome, bidding us the hospitality of the city, he spoke of the change in popular sentiment, saying that the prisons had formerly a harsh, exacting, and often cruel regime, but now imprisonment savored more of charity and condescension to the uplifting and restoring of men. He contrasted the old copper mines at Newgate, once used as a prison in the State of Connecticut, with the institution of to-day in Wethersfield. Men doing wrong must be punished, and in our modern merciful way saved, not destroyed by imprisonment.

Dr. Frederick H. Wines, Assistant Superintendent United States Census, replied to the two addresses of welcome:

That these welcomes are bright spots in the work of prison reform; for it is difficult to interest the public in the work of the Association. No one knows how hard it is to reach the heart of the convict but those who have to do with him. In the past century there has been an increase in the right of freedom of thought and a desire to impart knowledge. He spoke of the benefits which have come from the trend of popular thought and the study of social conditions. Mr. Wines does not believe in punishing a law-breaker for the sake of punishing him. He was in

favor of protecting society from the criminal, but did not believe in protecting society against the reformation of the criminal. He contended that every criminal had rights, whether reformable or not, and should have a chance to be reformed while in prison. That the criminal attitude in society would never be changed until humanity and kindness were shown him.

He expressed the thanks of the Association for the welcomes extended, and hoped the people of the city would get acquainted with the objects of the Association during the Congress.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

EDWARD S. WRIGHT, ALLEGHENY, PA., FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
WHO PRESIDED.

After some words of greeting, he spoke of President Major McCaughry being detained by new prison work at Leavenworth, Kan., building a new prison, and using prison labor. He also spoke of the new Federal prison to be erected at Atlanta, Ga., and of the Legislature abolishing convict camps in Louisiana and Arkansas, and of the progress made in the South since the last meeting of the Association there.

He had had but little time or notice to prepare any address, supposing, up to within a few hours, that the President would be here; but whatever was said and done he hoped would tend to promote a wise, just, and humane public opinion, in respect to the matters brought forward; that the people might everywhere feel that prison discipline should be placed on a sure foundation, whose corner-stone is the golden rule, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye likewise to them."

He referred to Z. R. Brockway's remarkable paper, read at Detroit, Mich., that sentences should not be determinate, but indeterminate. That Virginia had installed the rule, that the third time a man was convicted he was deemed unfit for society and imprisoned for life. In Maine, a second conviction is either for life or for a long term of years.

He spoke of prison labor, saying that if criminals were treated as men capable of moral reformation and elevation; if they were instructed in the duties and responsibilities as good citizens; and better still, if they were taught some handicraft,

that they might secure an honest livelihood on the return to society; no one could calculate the good service that would be rendered them and to humanity. Prison labor should not be overlooked, for it sustains the mind and the bodily health responds.

He referred to the Bertillon system of criminal identification, of measurement and photos; contended that no State had a right to do this, but that there should be a National Bureau to secure any prisoner's previous criminal history. As the Congress progresses, we shall find much progress in the humane care and results, by following the golden rule as the guide to all our actions.

ADDRESS OF RABBI MYER ELKIN.

His principal thought was that mercy was above law, and where the two were blended harmoniously the issue was truly Divine.

ADDRESS BY FATHER SHANLEY, ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

He thought there could be no reformation without a development of the moral sense.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, AT CENTRE CHURCH.

ANNUAL SERMON.

REV. C. D. HARTRANFT, PRESIDENT HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

He paid a beautiful tribute to Rev. Dr. C. M. Lamson, who was to have preached the sermon, but God took him away.

His text was St. Matthew 25, ver. 36. "I was in prison, and ye came unto me." The church was crowded with people and the preacher dwelt on mercy, charity, love to our neighbor, exemplified in the Divine life of our Saviour.

EVENING SESSION, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY REV. HAROLD PATTISON, PASTOR.

He considered the presence of this Congress in the city a mission of our Saviour Jesus Christ. After some remarks he

introduced Judge Edgar M. Warner, of Putnam, Conn. He spoke of "the sober man's burden." A strong statement of the condition of drunkards in Connecticut, the inadequate care, and the lax police system; that there was no attempt to reform the drunkards or petty offenders, no classification of jail prisoners, no education or trade schools for them.

Seventy-five per cent. of the inmates of our jails are drunkards. The drunkard is a burden to the sober man. Society makes him pay \$20 or less fine, or go to jail and be washed and well boarded without any work. Our treatment sobers him up for a few days only. We have over 2,000 "drunks" a month, 24,000 per year; each drunk costs the State \$10, \$240,000 per year. It would be cheaper for the State to board these men at a good hotel. The *Hartford Courant* publishes facts, and exposes the truth, how largely they entered into the life of all our State jails.

He spoke to a criminal lawyer about reforming them, who said: "Reform them? Why, I would chloroform them." Not that; the matter should be agitated until the people saw their duty and did it.

He suggested indeterminate sentences, making about three counts against a drunkard, that he might get at least a year in a reformatory, with kindly discipline, regular studies, and trades carried on; he looked for aid from the next session of the Legislature. The address was heartily greeted.

ADDRESS BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, MASSACHUSETTS.

The failure in any reformatory is from the want of continued discipline. We shall hear much about the indeterminate sentences, which have never been tried anywhere. It is very much as we send people to the hospital, or the insane asylum; criminals in general are not sane people. Not lunatics exactly, but off their balance, and very often they seem to have the cunning of an animal of prey. Some we almost decide as hereditary criminals; these should be kept for life and made to work, for it will take a long time to reconstruct them.

What we need most is that all our prisons and jails be made of a reformatory character, of simple education of mind and body, directed by a firm and kind discipline.

ADDRESS BY FRANK B. SANBORN, CONCORD, MASS.

Thirty years ago, 1870, this Association was formed; only three charter members are living, Brockway, Wines, and myself. In all that time we have not found out how to prevent or cure insanity, nor how to prevent or cure crimes effectually.

The oft-retained criminal, in many States, is regarded as one incorrigible, and to be detained for his natural life, which seems only right and just to society.

Mr. Sanborn spoke of some of the States still continuing eighteenth century obsolete plans of holding the prisoner without any regard to reformation; but generally, in place of filth, jail fever, riot, and starvation in food, we had learned the lesson of physical and sanitary needs of ventilation, bathing, diet, and exercise; these with manual training in trades, coupled with the use of a good library, religious exercise and conversation with the officials, have proved the real sources in re-establishing a man fit to be at large.

He made a telling reference to Elmira, the gradual change from a prison régime of old to a reformatory school in which the prisoner is taught that his future is now in his own hands, to mold now for good or for evil.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

A. T. HART, SUPERINTENDENT STATE REFORMATORY, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

One sure sign of advancement in penology is the demand for Prison Wardens of a high grade, with characters above reproach, that the management may be like the government of a ship, where the captain is supreme. He spoke of the political Warden, and of the qualities of the ideal Warden, which will be felt and respected everywhere; a man with a head, rather than a man with a pull.

The old-time crook is a creature of the past. We are receiving in our prisons a much larger class of bright, shrewd, intelligent men than twenty years ago; and to deal with such, we need the best thought of those in charge, as to what to do with these

prisoners. If the punishment, the safekeeping for a term of years were all, the task would be easy; but the age demands the betterment of the man himself, as of much greater importance. There is no logical halting place between a reformatory and a lifetime imprisonment. If a prisoner is not reformed, it is absurd to turn him out to freedom of citizenship; and this is a recognized principle which will have to govern the future prisons for crime.

The Warden should be a man with a heart, rather than a man with a single purpose or pet theory. His experience and observation, his individuality molds him, with a right heart, to deal kindly in discipline of his charges.

ADDRESS OF CLARENCE P. HOYT, WARDEN STATE PENITENTIARY,
COLORADO.

"Punishment of Prisoners." Was about spanking the prisoners with an automatic paddle, that he thought it better than a dungeon, as it mortified the prisoner, and did not give him a chance to show his nerve. The paper was considered no better than a joke. President Wright, Dr. Wines, and the whole Congress denounced capital punishment.

ADDRESS BY HENRY WOLFER, WARDEN STATE PRISON,
MINNESOTA.

"Employment of Convicts." He claimed that the prisons should be self-sustaining; that the convict should be taught he was not a pauper, but if he is returned several times, he will be kept for the rest of his life. He showed that they should be employed on the State account system; not their labor leased out on the piece-price system, but employed in factories provided.

Labor should be productive, as a safeguard against idleness. The first duty of the State is to provide means for his reformation, by the aid of work, and of mental and physical teaching. Show the man the need, not of work as a punishment, but as a healthful habit to follow the rest of his life. It should be self-sustaining, that our convicts be not a heavy tax on the law-abiding people; and that the man might know the dignity of honest labor, worthy of our best thought.

Minnesota has a State account system and the piece-price system; sixty per cent. is employed on State account, manufacturing binding twine, and forty per cent. on boots and shoes, piece-price system. Both are carried on by the State, and have been more than self-supporting the past four years. The State purchases the raw material and it is worked up, and the demand for the finished goods is greater than they can supply. Faulty management is only caused by politics.

ADDRESS BY N. F. BOUCHER, WARDEN STATE PENITENTIARY, NORTH DAKOTA.

He showed that only one-tenth of one per cent. in the three principal trades of prison labor in the United States was the output from 80,500 prisoners in the United States. He claimed that every State should secure the labor in breaking stone and building roads where little competition is probable.

CHAPLAINS' ASSOCIATION.

ADDRESS BY REV. WM. J. BATT, REFORMATORY, CONCORD, MASS.

"The Permanent Motive." The aim of a prison or reformatory is recovery, moral healing, restoration of man to be fit for society toward God. The motive is the golden rule, which sets before us the right aim by which to try and change a character to serve in a godly way. He showed it was not lectures nor sermons that had been most needed, but a live, good man brought in close contact in conversing with the prisoner, a personal influence. Through this influence, the heavy burden on the mind and heart of the criminal is lifted, and he begins to feel that there is a friend, who loves to talk to him still, and who has learned to call him brother.

Rev. H. H. Kilsey, Pastor, Fourth Church, Hartford, read a paper on "Work of a Prison Chaplain."

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, who for fifteen years had been the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, at Sherburne, Mass. The tributes were many, and her

remarkable influence very great. In fact, it was by her personal persuasion of the State Legislature, covering four sessions, that the institution was founded, and for four years was a failure; then she was sent for while on a visit in London; she returned at once, and made it a most renowned success for fifteen years. She died in 1898. Her force of influence was love to all her sex, and even peculiar cases were attracted to her in obedience, and learned to love God.

EVENING SESSION, AT FOURTH CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY CARLTON T. LEWIS, OF NEW YORK.

"Indeterminate Sentences." It was a thorough presentation of the topic, and created a profound impression by the sweeping plans advocated. No State has as yet tried the plan. Comment is too lengthy to add just here. While every one felt it was a topic very well handled by Mr. Lewis, the subject was filled with practical difficulties, and until we could see a way to eliminate some of them, we could not even hope for any success.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH.

After the Chaplains' Association meeting, the Prison Congress continued.

John J. Lytle, of Philadelphia, read a paper on "Discharged Prisoners," which later on was the theme of considerable discussion.

ADDRESS BY WARREN F. SPAULDING, OF BOSTON.

"The Treatment of Criminals." Discussion had led to change of methods in dealing with criminals in prison; inside, the man can easily be seen and old methods remedied; and the criminals outside are beginning to receive their share of thought, of plans to prevent crime. When the attention of the public is aroused to the consideration of prevention of crime, then the discharged will not lack consideration; and they will see the folly of discharging an unreformed criminal into the cold world without a dollar or a friend. The attitude of the community against criminals is due to the lack of intelligent knowledge in regard to him.

The great need of the hour is not to devise methods, but to improve the public sentiment, to make it possible that the discharged prisoner may have a chance in the world. The community must be taught that the treatment of the ex-prisoner is not a matter of charity, but of common sense and good judgment.

The treatment of criminals was generally discussed.

Warden Chamberlain, of Michigan, asserted that a man properly instructed in a reformatory is a better man, morally, physically, and intellectually, than when he entered it; hundreds go out intending to lead better lives. The first question asked by an employer, "Where he came from," rather than lie, he speaks the truth, and nobody wants him. Continued discouragement leads him back again. Massachusetts is doing more than any other State for him, for they first find out who his employer is to be.

Mr. Baily, of Massachusetts, thought it more important to look after the discharged prisoner, and inquire before discharge if the prisoner has a proper home to go to; if not, one is found, and the man is given enough money for a week's board, tools, railroad ticket, etc. All discharged prisoners from reformatories are required to report once a month, and not ten per cent. omit it. The wonder is that so many go right when you and I would likely refuse to employ them.

Booth's prisoners' home, Hope Hall, was spoken of, as the percentage of the men who succeeded was very encouraging, and worth looking into.

Harry F. Mills, Superintendent Industries, State of New York, gave an account of the New York State Prison system of trades or labor. He said it was compulsory for all Public Institutions (with remitted taxes) to purchase prison-made goods. He showed that there was no dissatisfaction in this, as the goods were up to the standard, and cost less. The State does not fill orders for wholesalers or retailers, only institutions. The New York State Militia, National Guards, purchased last year \$125,000 of goods; there was no interference from local jobbers.

In two prisons, with an outlay of \$150,000 for machinery, the profits of one year's earnings for labor account was \$110,000; about fifty per cent. of the prisoners are employed. Anything the State can use can be made by the prisoners.

EVENING AT FOURTH CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY CARROLL D. WRIGHT, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Prison Labor." Recommends the product of prison labor to be used in all States. He contrasted the prison at Ghent, of 1704, and the one of St. Michael's, Rome, of 1775, with what we have to-day, the radical change of the past two centuries, and mostly the past twenty-five years. He described the details of the three different systems, and said that all countries were looking to these United States.

He considered the New York system an unsolved problem, for as yet it was spasmodic in work, though filled with encouragement. While the workingman may find some fault, the worst fear is political interference. The subject was generally discussed.

Mr. Brockway spoke especially of the economic relation; he showed that at Elmira fifty per cent. had been in charitable institutions, and had not been taught self-support. He urged classification and separation in prisons and reformatories. He believed in technological training as sensible and reasonable.

Professor Henderson, Chicago University, said that there were but two choices in the matter—productive rational labor, or capital punishment, a lingering death in prison.

Superintendent Pettigrove, of Massachusetts.—While the State use plan was all right, part of the work had to be done by machinery; spoke of the cotton gin and the wool-carding at Concord, Mass., but all the weaving was by hand and foot power, that the prisoners built even the looms; they spent half a day on this work, and half a day in the trade-schools department.

At Trinity College, the students were addressed by Mr. Brockway, of Elmira, Superintendent Scott and Judge Warner, of Massachusetts.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH.

Dr. Hintrager's paper on "Prison System in Germany," read by title.

Warden Henry Wolfer, Chairman of Committee on Bertil-

lon System of Identification, reported, and the same committee continued and charged with gathering annual statistics.

Meeting of next Congress, Cleveland, Ohio, September, 1900.

A committee to attend the International Congress in October, 1900, at Brussels, was appointed.

R. Charles Bates, of Elmira, N. Y., read a report on "Preventive and Reformatory Work." Points to prevent were better tenement houses, light, air, baths, playgrounds, kindergarten, manual-training schools, newsboys' lodging houses, the curfew, etc.

N. F. BOUCHER, WARDEN NORTH DAKOTA STATE PENITENTIARY.

"Prison Discipline; Its Aim and Effect." He insisted that every Warden should be a man of big heart, and have associated with him a devoted Chaplain. He scored Captain Wright's solitary cells and Warden Hoyt's spanking device.

Mr. Brockway said at Elmira they were doing nothing by way of productive work for State institutions; half a day was given to work and half a day to study.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CONNECTICUT.

In the afternoon most of the delegates went to Middletown to inspect the State Industrial School. This takes the place of our two houses of refuge, and inmates are committed much in like manner. What we saw was worthy of the highest commendation. Some went to the insane asylum, about a mile distant.

EVENING AT FOURTH CHURCH.

ADDRESS BY WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, PRESIDENT COLORADO COLLEGE.

"Some Features of Prison Reform." Plato in his ideal republic, several centuries ago, said: "The best thing for the State to do is, reform the criminal," but the cruel public has paid little attention to it, till within the past twenty-five years; and now they regard the man as something more than a prisoner.

He spoke of the prison as a charity, as transforming pauper criminals to men fit for society; a charity that does away with evils, that have been the bane of prison management; making

industrial education one principal form of restoration; and as no two men are just alike, then it is that the Chaplain's influence is the harmonizer.

Many were the closing speakers of the Congress, and the highest praise was given the interested people of Hartford, for their hearty and willing receptions provided.

General Brinkerhoff said, this had been the most interesting and well-conducted Congress ever held, and was particularly pleased with Hartford's reception and the splendid reports in the newspapers.

The resolution of gratitude was passed unanimously by a rising vote.

Closed with the Doxology and the Benediction.

Next Congress, September, 1900, Cleveland, Ohio.

International Congress at Brussels, October, 1900.

The above report was read at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, October 26th, 1899. It was directed by vote, "That this report of our delegates be given the incoming Editorial Committee of the Journal for 1900."

JOHN J. LYTLE,
LINDLEY H. BEDELL,
THOMAS B. WATSON,
R. HEBER BARNES,
Sec. Com.,

Pennsylvania Delegates at Large from the Society.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GEORGE W. HALL, *Treasurer*,
 IN ACCOUNT WITH
 THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY.

1899.	DR.	
Jan. 1.—To	Balance,	\$786 01
“	Income from Investments,	1,814 11
“	Contributions and Membership,	430 00
“	Interest on Deposits,	15 67
“	Special for Discharged Prisoners of Eastern Penitentiary,	3,101 65
“	C V. Williamson Estate,	465 40
“	Geo. W. Pepper Estate,	90 00
		\$6,702 84

1899.	CR.	
Jan. 1.—By	Discharged Prisoners, Eastern Penitentiary,	\$2,431 19
“	Discharged Prisoners, County Prison,	610 00
“	Salary, John J. Lytle, General Secretary,	500 00
“	Salary, Frederick J. Pooley, Prison Agent,	600 00
“	Williams Estate to Home of Industry,	180 73
“	Janitor, Fuel, and Light,	283 61
“	Repairs, Stationery, Printing Journal, etc.,	755 91
“	Special Deposit, U. S. Trust Co.,	670 46
“	Balance (Barton Fund, \$137.52),	670 94
		\$6,702 84

We have examined the vouchers for 1899, and find the cash balance \$670.94. Also the securities, bonds, mortgages, certificates, title and fire insurance policies were examined and found correct.

CHARLES M. MORTON,
 R. HEBER BARNES,
 LINDLEY H. BEDELL,

Auditing Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, *January, 1900.*

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE
APRIL 30th, 1899.

Charles S. Wurts, M. D.,... \$5 00	Cash, \$1 00
C. P. B. Jeffreys,..... 10 00	Lewis Taws, 5 00
Mrs. Esther R. Sargent,.. 5 00	A. S. Tourison, 2 00
Dr. E. M. Sajous,..... 2 00	Rev. Wm. Tracy, 5 00
Charles W. Henry, 10 00	Cash, 2 00
Cash, 2 00	Cash, 1 00
Emma T. Schreiner, 3 00	Cash, 50
Mrs. E. W. Clark,..... 8 00	H. K. Wampole & Co., .. 11 00
Miss I. W. Semple, 5 00	Amy Sartain, 1 00
Hermone Schlass, 5 00	George Watson, 5 00
S., 1 00	Cash, 1 00
James Gardiner, 1 00	Edward Tredick, 1 00
Russell A. Johnson, Jr., .. 1 00	Ida V. Walraven, 2 00
Frank S. Gallager, 1 00	Mrs. W. G. Sibley, 5 00
A. S. Gallager, 1 00	Jennie L. Powell, 2 00
W. H. Homrighauson,.... 1 00	Mrs. I. M. Rommell, ... 2 00
A. Saüs, 4 00	Mrs. Gillies Dallett, 2 00
A. Alvarengo, 1 00	James Schleicher, 5 00
Mrs. B. Selig, 1 00	Mrs. S. W. Murphy, ... 2 00
P. N. K. Schwenk, M. D., 1 00	Mrs. Walter C. Hadley, .. 3 00
Cash, 1 00	Rev. James Houten, 5 00
James C. Selden,..... 1 00	Elizabeth B. Garrett, ... 3 00
George N. Schofield,..... 3 00	Martha H. Garrett, 3 00
S. H. H., 50 00	Hettie B. Garrett, 3 00
Mrs. Mary K. Gibson, ... 10 00	Frank H. Taylor, 3 00
Edwin S. Johnston, 1 00	Charles W. Trotter, 5 00
S. J. Schell, 2 00	Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer,.... 5 00
Mrs. J. H. Schwack, 2 00	George B. Bonnell, 5 00
H. D. Schell, 2 00	Rev. Charles Wood, 5 00
John Tatum, 2 00	Dr. C. E. Cadwalader, ... 2 00
Richard P. Tatum, 2 00	G. T., 5 00
David Masters, 3 00	Edwin N. Benson, 5 00
George Ulrich, 5 00	H. B., 5 00
James Tatham, 5 00	John E. Carter, 5 00
Jones Unwiler, 2 00	Edward Comfort, 5 00
Alice Trimble, 2 30	William Galloway, 5 00
Frank Teller, 2 00	Mrs. C. M. Fagan, 5 00
W. Graham Tyler, 5 00	James W. Cork & Co.,... 5 00
W. H. Thorne, 2 00	Mrs. William M. Homer,.. 10 00
S. Thanhauser, 1 00	Mrs. Sarah Drexel Van-
Cash, G. H., 2 00	rensselaer, 100 00
David Teller, 2 00	A. B. Willing, 50 00
Cash, 1 00	James H. Windrim, 5 00
W. P. A., 2 00	Mrs. I. L. Essinger,..... 5 00

Cyrus L. Detre,	\$1 00	Thomas N. Ely,	\$5 00
Wm. Fisher Lewis,	5 00	Bessie C. Birdsell,	5 00
Mary S. Guiger,	5 00	A. M. Gumpert,	2 00
Rebecca White,	5 00	Albert L. Baily,	2 00
C. F. Wilson,	5 00	Harry Godey,	5 00
Asa S. Wing,	10 00	Rev. E. T. McMullen,	1 00
James B. Alford,	1 00	Peter C. Moore,	1 00
Edwards & Docker,	2 00	Frank H. Hipple,	2 00
Catharine M. Mullin,	10 00	Henry Jones,	1 00
Richard S. Mason,	5 00	Joseph A. Sinn,	2 00
C. W. McNelly,	10 00	Isaac Saller,	1 00
W. Frederick Snyder,	5 00	Helena F. Blaudner,	1 00
Thomas W. Sparks,	5 00	Isabel A. de Schweintz,	5 00
Walter B. Smith,	5 00	Morris Wheeler & Co.,	10 00
Strawbridge & Clothier,	5 00	William T. Murphy,	2 00
Jacob L. Smith,	10 00	E. M. & Mrs. E. M. Zimmerman,	2 00
J. M. Hollingwood,	2 00	Mrs. Thomas S. Kirkbride,	2 00
Meyer Fleisher,	5 00	George W. Hunter,	5 00
James S. Biddle,	5 00	A. Friend,	5 00
Horace G. Lippincott,	2 00	G. H. Deacon,	1 00
Anna W. Baily,	1 00	Charles F. Hinckle,	5 00
Mary C. Greenough,	10 00	Elizabeth P. Smith (1899),	2 00
I. H. Livingston,	20 00	Elizabeth P. Smith (1900),	2 00
Mrs. Samuel S. White,	5 00	Morse, Williams & Co.,	2 00
J. G. Rosengarten,	10 00	J. Willis Martin,	10 00
Elizabeth Allen,	2 00	Mrs. E. L. Metzger,	3 00
Ellen B. Micheson,	10 00	Mrs. E. R. Warrington,	2 00
Richard W. Deaver, M. D.,	2 00	William C. Warren,	3 00
Mary F. Richards,	5 00	John Simmons,	1 00
John B. Deaver, M. D.,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
Amy Addams,	2 00	Arthur Malcolm,	3 00
Lawrence Johnson,	5 00	James P. Shinn,	2 00
Jacob Reed's Sons,	10 00	Charles P. Dunn,	5 00
Mrs. Harrison Allen,	2 00	Mrs. B. M. Plummer,	1 00
Henry C. Davis,	5 00	Harriet A. Mitchell,	2 00
R. Greenwood, Jr.,	1 00	Thomas J. Orr,	2 00
E. B. Warren,	5 00	Mrs. J. S. Cox,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	Charles C. Savage,	15 00
A. E. Campbell,	2 00	Charles Richardson,	5 00
J. Rundle Smith,	5 00	Mrs. Samuel Horner,	2 00
Mrs. William Waterall,	5 00	Mrs. H. M. Howe,	5 00
Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker,	5 00	Mrs. William H. Bacon,	5 00
A. A. Besson,	2 00	M. D. Woodward,	5 00
W. James Atwood,	2 00	Mrs. A. J. Drexel,	10 00
E. W. Clark,	8 00	Edward S. Mason,	2 00
Henry H. Collins,	10 00	Mrs. Joseph Ball,	1 00
Horace C. Disston,	5 00	H. K. Mulford Co.,	2 00
Elizabeth W. Stevenson,	20 00	Dr. C. M. Peirce,	2 00
Clarence H. Clark,	5 00	McCambridge & Co.,	3 00
William Sidebottom,	5 00	Walter E. Herring,	2 00
Harriet S. Benson,	50 00	W. L. Worcester,	5 00
Mrs. George M. Conarroe,	5 00	Joseph S. Elkinton,	5 00
Mrs. Alexander Brown,	25 00	Mrs. Wylie Mitchell,	2 00
John Jay Gilroy,	2 00	H. A. Wood,	25 00
Barber & Perkins,	1 00	James F. Magee,	5 00
G. T.,	1 00	Edward Brown,	5 00
Elizabeth D. Baner,	1 00	Harold Peirce,	10 00
Mrs. Lindley Smyth,	5 00		

Mrs. Harold Peirce,.....	\$10 00	Stuart Farrar Smith,	\$5 00
R. Francis Wood,.....	10 00	S. R. Wiggins,	1 00
Margaret W. Haines,	5 00	Mrs. Lewis R. Fox,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	J. W. Silliman,	2 00
William Weightman,	5 00	Samuel Wilkie,	3 00
S. Wertheimer,	2 00	H. O. Wilbur,	10 00
T. B. Welch,	2 00	A. Wilbraham,	5 00
Miss C. W. Burton,	5 00	W. C. Widmeyer,	2 00
David Sulzberger,	2 00	Mary G. Wilkinson,	10 00
Julius V. Weygandt,	2 00	Cash,	2 00
Cash,	1 00	J. Cooke,	5 00
Bertha C. Weightman,....	5 00	J. A. Bisler,	2 00
H. C. Cochran,	5 00	Bodine, Altemus & Co., ..	5 00
Mrs. C. A. Wentz,	5 00	Rev. Wm. Barnard, D. D.,	1 00
Smedley Brothers,	3 00	E. & A. Bradford,	4 00
Frank Whiteside,	2 00	Mary Branson, M. D.,	1 00
Anna H. Tierney,	5 00	Letitia P. Collins,	5 00
Enoch Lewis,	10 00	George W. Bailey,	5 00
Richard C. White,	5 00	Mrs. J. R. Craven,	1 00
W. W. Barr,	2 00	Bishop C. D. Foss,	3 00
Mrs. John G. Schmidt, ...	3 00	Martin Brambaugh,	2 00
Rebecca T. Webb,	5 00	H. D. Benner,	2 00
David E. Simon,	1 00	B. B. Comegys,	5 00
Allen Shoemaker,	2 00	Joseph Hill Brinton,	2 00
Frederick O. Shane,	5 00	Samuel Biddle,	5 00
L. T. Simpson,	3 00	B. F. Greenewald,	5 00
W. J. Siner,	1 00	Mrs. J. H. Brazier,	5 00
C. Morton Smith,	5 00	Am. Bap. Pub. Society, ...	5 00
Cash,	2 00	Smith & Dreer,	2 00
Nathan Shoemaker,	2 00	Cash,	2 00
Hanford C. Smith,	1 00	Cash,	4 00
John A. Schulze,	2 00	Mrs. F. L. Smith,	1 00
Helen M. Sharpless,	1 00	L. K. Passmore,	5 00
W. Ker Shea, M. D.,	1 00	Hunter Brooke,	5 00
Cash,	5 00	Mrs. Berwind,	2 00
Hon. Robert Adams, Jr.,...	5 00	Alexander and M. Yarnall,	2 00
T. S. Shaw,	2 00	William C. Smyth,	5 00
Louisa G. Davis,	2 00	Thomas H. Fenton, M. D.,	1 00
Mrs. William Simpson, Jr.,	5 00	Murray & Wilson,	1 00
Elizabeth B. Sloan,	1 00	Rosa Fleisher,	3 00
Paul H. Smith,	1 00	Rev. Robert F. Innis,	2 00
Sallie W. Shearer,	2 00	Rev. James De Wolf Perry,	1 00
Susan E. Heath,	2 00	E. Augustus Miller,	1 00
Anna Kane Smith,	5 00	Hannah M. Prescott,	1 00
N. Snellenburg & Co.,	5 00	Charles Platt,	5 00
Edward Siter,	5 00	Mrs. Joseph Harrison, ...	15 00
Thomas W. Sempers,	5 00	Mrs. J. Manderson,	5 00
E. K. Shelmerdine,	5 00	Mrs. John Coleman,	2 00
Mrs. Henry Warton,	2 00	Jacob L. Smith,	10 00
Edmund Willits,	1 00	Smith Harper,	1 00
Henry S. Williams,	2 00	Cash,	1 00
Francis S. Williams,	1 00	Mrs. Joseph M. Shoemaker,	5 00
S. H. Thomas,	2 00	B. A. Vanschanch,	1 00
Alfred B. Willouby,	2 00	Francis B. Reeves,	2 00
Cash,	1 00	Fleming Pach,	1 00
George G. Williams,	5 00	Thomas A. Kershaw,	1 00
Cash,	2 00	Wm. Hinckle Smith,	5 00
Cash,	1 00	W. J. Graham,	2 00

Thomas P. Covington, . . .	\$2 00	G. R. Redman,	\$2 00
Louisa Alter,	15 00	Thomas P. Bayes,	2 00
Mrs. George Barnett,	5 00	Sidney K. Aloe,	3 00
Anna Fister,	5 00	Miss F. D. Abbott,	1 00
W. Brintum Smith,	2 00	Charles Rhoads,	1 00
George Widener,	2 00	Beulah M. Rhoads,	5 00
George H. Fisher,	5 00	J. B. Altemus,	3 00
Joseph R. Smith,	3 00	Mrs. Craig Heberton,	5 00
David D. Wood,	3 00	Anonymous,	25 00
Elizabeth N. Garrett,	2 00	Hon. Wm. N. Ashman,	3 00
Mary S. Irish Drexel,	25 00	Barber & Perkins,	1 00
Mary A. Wade,	5 00	A. Bonzano,	5 00
Charles Beck,	2 00	E. Dunwoody & Co.,	2 00
Frank Huston Wyeth,	5 00	Mary J. Suesserott,	2 00
Dr. James Tyson,	2 00	Anna P. Stevenson,	2 00
Thomas B. Horner,	5 00	J. Woolman Reeves,	2 00
C. W. & G. M. Wilkins,	2 00	Mrs. E. F. Adamson,	2 00
F. T. Becker,	1 00	Robert McClatchy,	1 00
Samuel Wolfe,	2 00	Max Bamberger,	2 00
H. M. Bind,	1 00	C. C. A. Baldi,	2 00
Henry P. Wright,	2 00	M. C. Griffith,	5 00
Miss Clara H. Winterseen, . . .	1 00	Mrs. A. D. Lippincott,	5 00
Walter Wood,	5 00	T. Huson Bache, M. D.,	2 00
John T. Windrim,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Louis Wolf,	5 00	John Blood & Co.,	2 00
Mrs. A. W. Wister,	1 00	Benjamin J. Douglass,	2 00
L. Harry Richards, Jr.,	1 00	Thomas J. Montgomery,	10 00
Rev. J. Van Deurs,	2 00	John H. Brown,	1 00
Miss M. E. Barton,	10 00	Mrs. Joseph M. Caley,	1 00
Mrs. E. Franklin Garrett,	1 00	Mrs. A. F. Eartson,	2 00
George L. Crawford,	10 00	D. A. Knight,	2 00
Mrs. William S. Grant, Jr.,	5 00	Andrew A. Blair,	5 00
Mrs. J. Lowber Welsh,	5 00	Francis T. Fawcett,	5 00
James L. Wilson,	5 00	Dr. D. E. Forrest Willard,	3 00
William P. Wilson,	2 00	S. B. Howard,	2 00
D. S. Acker,	5 00	John E. French,	1 00
William M. Morrison,	2 00	Mrs. James Darrah,	2 00
Sarah Edythe Wister,	5 00	Hannah Fox,	10 00
Ralph Graham Wilson,	3 85	Anonymous,	1 00
Benjamin Wolf,	5 00	Emilie T. Middleton,	10 00
Eckley Brinton Cox, Jr.,	25 00	Anonymous,	1 00
Richard Harding Davis,	10 00	Spencer Fullerton,	3 00
Rachel A. Haines,	1 00	Mrs. Charles Richardson,	5 00
Anna H. Hall,	1 00	Caroline C. Sinclair,	5 00
Augustus W. Woelken,	5 00	Mary L. Baird,	5 00
S. E. R. Hassinger,	2 00	Henry L. Davis,	5 00
Bessan Brothers,	1 00	J. W. Reeves, M. D.,	2 00
Mrs. James Y. Boice,	1 00	Mrs. Henry J. Biddle,	5 00
Addison Hutton,	5 00	John Marston,	3 00
Rev. Samuel Upjohn,	5 00	Wm. J. Donohue,	2 00
Samuel Bolton, M. D.,	1 00	Wm. Roach Wister,	5 00
Mrs. Louisa Fleisher,	1 00	J. Dundas Lippincott,	5 00
Hon. James T. Mitchell,	10 00	Edward Brooks, M. D.,	2 00
Mrs. George L. Harrison,	10 00	Richard W. David,	5 00
Everett and Ella B. Stewart,	5 00	Thomas Wistar, M. D.,	5 00
Katharine Begley,	1 00	Miss Anne Frazier,	5 00
Mrs. Hollingsworth Whyte,	5 00	Waldron Shapleigh,	3 00
Finley Acker,	5 00	Lewis H. Parke,	5 00

G. J. Palen, M. D.,	\$2 00	Mrs. Gustavus Renck, Jr.,	\$2 00
Clara Paragot,	1 00	C. E. Pennock,	5 00
Mrs. J. F. Page, Jr.,	5 00	Horace A. Reeves, Jr., ...	3 00
John F. Pole,	5 00	C. K. Tatham,	10 00
P. M. Penrose,	5 00	B. Ogden Lonley,	5 00
C. Stuart Tyson,	10 00	F. Wilson Fisher,	2 00
Miss Alice M. Patton,	5 00	Linda H. Pancoast,	5 00
James W. Patterson,	5 00	L. E. Etting,	2 00
O. H. Peale,	5 00	Comly & Flanagan,	5 00
Cash,	2 00	John Price,	2 00
George W. Plumly,	5 00	Thomas Elkinton,	5 00
Henry W. Potts,	5 00	Charles Smith,	10 00
Thomas Harris Powers, ..	5 00	C. A. Griscom,	10 00
Estate of H. G. Rencke, ..	5 00	Rev. J. A. Harris, D. D.,...	3 00
Jacob Rach,	5 00	Miss Harriet Blanchard,...	20 00
Mrs. G. D. Potts,	5 00	Martha M. Green,	5 00
George K. Reed,	5 00	Arthur Hagen,	2 00
Wm. G. Ramsey, M. D.,...	3 00	G. A. Schwarz,	3 00
Charles S. Potts,	2 00	D. M. Cheston, M. D.,...	2 00
George Philler,	10 00	Henry C. Lea,	20 00
Mrs. R. H. Powel,	5 00	William H. Browne,	2 00
L. D. Renshaw,	2 00	Trimble, Sides Co.,	1 00
Mrs. T. B. Read,	2 00	George R. Yarrow,	5 00
A. L. Renshaw,	2 00	Mrs. George R. Yarrow, ..	5 00
Pilling & Crane,	5 00	Herman Dienelt,	2 00
Mrs. Ritchie,	5 00	B. V. Mein,	3 00
Mrs. E. Reynolds,	2 00	William Longstreth,	5 00
Mrs. H. E. Landis,	2 00	Charles Lukens,	3 00
Emeline Putnam,	5 00	James M. Aertson,	5 00
Mrs. R. Paxson,	5 00	F. W. Lewis, M. D.,	5 00
Mrs. Margaret Provo,	2 00	Alfred C. Harrison,	10 00
Mrs. G. A. Richards,	1 00	Charles H. Harvey, M. D.,	1 00
Mrs. B. M. Rice,	1 00	J. K. Hirst,	20 00
Mrs. Ellen Reifsnyder,	5 00	John W. Townsend,	5 00
Howard Reifsnyder,	5 00	Miss Sarah Lewis,	10 00
J. K. Petty & Co.,	2 00	Mary S. Buckley,	5 00
George Van H. Potter, ...	5 00	John G. Schall's Son,	2 00
George C. Renevee,	1 00	Mary Coates,	5 00
Frederick A. Reel,	5 00	Miss Fannie de L. Welsh, ..	10 00
Mrs. J. F. Parker,	3 00	Emma L. Thompson,	5 00
Cash,	5 00	William B. Hackenburg, ..	3 00
David Preston,	3 00	Frank Smith,	2 00
Mrs. Margaret Pechin, ...	5 00	Miss M. Hutchinson,	5 00
H. C. Register, M. D.,...	2 00	W. James Allwood,	1 00
Coleman Sellers,	5 00	Henry C. Davis,	5 00
William Cartwright,	2 00	George F. Reger,	10 00
John H. Converse,	5 00	Edward K. Tryon, Jr., ...	10 00
James Gaskill,	5 00	Eva L. Lea,	5 00
W. Marriott Canty, Jr., ...	2 00	Hannah S. Biddle,	5 00
Walter Lippincott,	5 00	Jane R. Haines,	20 00
John F. Parmer,	2 00	Cyrus S. Detre,	2 00
Mrs. C. L. Hogg,	5 00	Mrs. Evan Randolph,	8 00
Francis T. L. Darley,	10 00	Robert Dornan,	5 00
Lewis Elkin,	5 00	William Montgomery Co.,	5 00
Charles Chancey,	5 00	F. Gutekunst,	1 00
Samuel Barton & Son,	1 00	Mrs. George C. Thomas, ..	5 00
Charles E. Estlack,	5 00	Mrs. Eva J. Porter,	5 00
George Reynolds,	5 00	George Vaux,	5 00

Mrs. John E. Baird,	\$10 00	Miss M. Paul,	\$10 00
Mary S. Gieger,	10 00	A. J. Rosenheim,	2 00
Hannah W. South,	2 00	Gertrude Abbott,	15 00
Mrs. C. T. Grubb,	1 00	Miss A. F. Paul,	1 00
Miss W. W. Harding,	1 00	Cash,	1 00
Samuel Tobias Wagner, ..	2 00	Annie Wister Rossell,	3 00
Charles E. Dana,	5 00	L. C. Geisler,	2 00
T. Morris Perot,	3 00	Fred. C. Rollman,	5 00
Edward Powell,	5 00	Cash,	2 00
Partridge & Richardson, ..	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Charles W. Shoulas,	10 00	Mrs. Jane B. S. Robinett, ..	5 00
Mrs. W. W. Farr,	5 00	Mary J. B. Chew,	5 00
E. M. McGowan,	5 00	Mrs. C. D. Forsyth,	2 00
Charles H. Graham,	5 00	M. H. Hare,	2 00
The Misses Perot,	6 00	E. Y. Hartshorne,	1 00
Mrs. Samuel Grant,	5 00	Mrs. A. Rohrbacher,	10 00
F. L. Allen & Co.,	5 00	W. F. Robinson,	1 00
John B. Groves, M. D., ...	5 00	Philip J. Ritter,	10 00
Mrs. J. Campbell Harris, ..	5 00	J. Rorhrock,	1 00
Mrs. Morris Meredith,	3 00	Miss Rebecca Cox,	25 00
Catharine C. Biddle,	5 00	Samuel Snellenburg,	5 00
G. H. Bickley,	3 00	Julia H. Binney,	5 00
Robert S. Clymer,	5 00	Fannie de L. Welsh,	10 00
Robert C. H. Brock,	2 00	Charles P. Hoyt,	5 00
Diana F. Levy,	5 00	Mary R. Albertson,	4 00
Mrs. Robert S. Bright, ...	5 00	B. Frank Clapp,	5 00
Mrs. Edward S. Buckley, ..	25 00	George Woodward, M. D., ..	10 00
Rev. H. A. Berens,	1 00	Frederick Fraley,	5 00
Frank C. Gucker,	5 00	Cash,	1 00
Mrs. R. A. Thomas,	10 00	Rev. R. H. Burness,	2 00
Mrs. John Gillispie,	5 00	William F. Norris,	5 00
Mrs. E. A. Eshrick,	3 00	Z. L. Howell,	5 00
W. H. Rau,	1 00	Mahlon N. Kline,	2 00
Philip Godley,	2 00	Anna L. Ivins,	1 00
Mary E. Engle,	1 00	Josephine M. Kendig,	5 00
William Sellers & Co.,	5 00	William K. Harris,	1 00
Mrs. P. Pemberton Morris, ..	2 00	George P. Morgan,	5 00
Mrs. Franklin Bacon,	5 00	Edwin G. Dreer,	5 00
Spencer Cosby,	5 00	Mrs. H. F. Tilge,	5 00
J. W. Phillips,	5 00	J. G. Klemm,	5 00
Henry Norris,	25 00	Mrs. Johns Hopkins,	5 00
George Rieger,	5 00	Mary F. Hawley,	1 00
Joseph C. Roop,	2 00	L. P. Keller,	1 00
Henry Robinson,	1 00	George F. Edmunds,	10 00
Mrs. B. B. Comegys, Jr., ..	1 00	Mrs. Charles Emery,	5 00
Jennie S. Adams,	5 00	Mrs. Jacob S. Frank,	1 00
C. C. Rosenberg,	1 00	Edward Kellog,	15 00
Frank G. Rogers,	5 00	Charles R. King,	5 00
Mrs. David Rombold, Jr., ..	2 00	S. Davis Page,	1 00
Miss Fenour,	2 00	M. H. West,	2 00
Miss L. Fenour,	2 00	C. M. West,	2 00
Mrs. G. B. Evans,	1 00	J. E. Wilmarth,	2 00

FORM OF BEQUEST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath to "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" the sum of.....Dollars.

FORM OF DEVISE OF REAL ESTATE.

I give and devise to "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" all that certain piece or parcel of land. (Here describe the property.)

ARTICLE V.

The Acting Committee shall consist of officers of the Society, *ex officio*, and fifty other members. They shall visit the Prison at least twice a month, inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover to the proper officers appointed to remedy them. They shall examine the influence of confinement on the morals of the prisoners. They shall keep regular minutes of their proceedings, which shall be submitted at every stated meeting of the Society; and shall be authorized to fill vacancies occurring in their own body, whether arising from death or removal from the city, or from inability or neglect to visit the prisons in accordance with their regulations. They shall also have the sole power of electing new members.

ARTICLE VI.

Candidates for membership may be proposed at any meeting of the Society or of the Acting Committee; but no election shall take place within ten days after such nomination. Each member shall pay an annual contribution of two dollars. If any member neglects or refuses to pay such contribution within three months, after due notice has been given such person, the Acting Committee may, at its option, strike said name from the list of members. The payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life Membership. Any person paying not less than five hundred dollars shall be called a Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

Honorary members may be elected at such times as the Society may deem expedient.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting on the fourth Fifth-day (Thursday) in the First month (January) of each year, and Stated Meetings on the fourth Fifth-day (Thursday) in the months of April, July, and October; at which seven shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IX.

No alteration in the Constitution shall be made, unless the same shall have been proposed at a Stated Meeting of the Society, held not less than three months previous to the adoption of such alteration; and no such amendment shall be adopted unless approved by the votes of three-fourths of the members present.

The Secretary shall state on the notices of that meeting that an amendment or amendments to the Constitution will be acted upon. All other questions shall be decided, when there is a division, by a majority of votes; in those where the Society is equally divided, the presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

OF VISITORS.

No person who is not an official visitor of the prison, or who has not a written permission, according to such rules as the Inspectors may adopt as aforesaid, shall be allowed to visit the same; the official visitors are; the Governor, the Speaker and members of the Senate; the Speaker and members of the House of Representatives; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Attorney-General and his Deputies; the President and Associate Judges of all the courts in the State; the Mayor and Recorders of the cities of Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Pittsburg; Commissioners and Sheriffs of the several Counties; and the "Acting Committee of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." (Note: Now named The Pennsylvania Prison Society.)

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE
Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all and every the persons who shall at the time of the passing of this Act, be members of the Society called "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," shall be and they are hereby created and declared to be one body, politic and corporate, by the name, style, and title of "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and by the same name shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded in all courts of record or elsewhere, and to take and receive, hold and enjoy, by purchase, grant, devise, or bequest to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, hereditaments, goods, and chattels of whatsoever nature, kind, or quality soever, real, personal, or mixed, or choses in action, and the same from time to time to sell, grant, devise, alien, or dispose of; *provided,* That the clear yearly value or income of the necessary houses, lands, and tenements, rents, annuities, and other hereditaments, and real estate of the said corporation, and the interest of money by it lent, shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars; and also to make and have a common seal, and the same to break, alter, and renew at pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall appear necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to this Charter or the Constitution and laws of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, and generally to do all and singular the matters and things which to them it shall lawfully appertain to do for the well-being of the said corporation, and the due management and ordering of the affairs thereof; and provided further, that the object of the Society shall be confined to the alleviation of the miseries of public prisons, the improvement of prison discipline, and the relief of discharged prisoners.

SAM'L ANDERSON, *Speaker of House,*
THOS. RINGLAND, *Speaker of Senate.*

Approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-three.
GEORGE WOLF.

LEGAL CHANGE OF NAME.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ACTION RELATIVE TO THE CHANGE OF THE NAME OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

Decree :

And now, to wit, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1886, on motion of A. Sidney Biddle, Esq., the Petition and Application for change of name filed by "The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," having been presented and considered, and it appearing that the order of court heretofore made as to advertisement has been duly complied with and due notice of said application to the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania being shown, it is Ordered, Adjudged, and Decreed that the name of the said Society shall hereafter be "THE PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY" to all intents and purposes as if the same had been the original name of the said Society, and the same name shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the Charter of the said Society upon the recording of the said Application with its indorsements and this Decree in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of this County, and upon filing with the Auditor General a copy of this Decree.

[Signed]

JOSEPH ALLISON.

Record :

Recorded in the office for the Recording of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, on Charter Book No, 11, page 1064. Witness my hand and seal of office this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.
GEO. G. PIERIE, *Recorder of Deeds.*