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ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:
O. C. WHITE, STATE PRINTER.
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REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS,
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON.

To His Excellency, ELISHA P. FERRY, *Governor of Washington:*

DEAR SIR — Your commission, on taking charge of the penitentiary on the first day of April last, found the convicts to number 216, many of whom were ill-natured, disheartened and complaining, evidently suffering in mind as well as body from lack of proper exercise, there being no work provided that could be prosecuted during winter months. The drainage from the main sewer was found to be bad and the two meal a day system of feeding very unsatisfactory. All this was, however, soon remedied. The commission at once set about putting the brick-yard in order for work, built a long lumber drain from which the sewage is hauled away and spread on the farm; and after becoming convinced that the two meal system did not satisfy the convicts, they tried three meals with most marked and favorable results. The convicts are now as cheerful and well disposed a lot of men as could be found in any prison. The buildings consist of the original cell-wing, containing eighty-four cells in excellent condition, the ell constructed at the same time containing the officers' dining-room, and rooms on the second floor used for female convicts and for hospital purposes; also the kitchen in the basement under the dining-room.

New cell-wing, built with the appropriation of 1888, containing eighty-four cells. They are so small as to be uncomfortable and of so light material as to be insecure for the keeping of the more desperate class of convicts. This was made evident by the recent cutting off of the lower part of a cell door by the use of a bit of saw. The basement under this wing, intended for a store-room, is rendered valueless for most kinds of stores by the heat of the large

steam-heater pipes running through it. The water supply is insufficient and the bathing facilities inadequate. Your commission consider the immediate, imperative necessities in the matter of permanent improvements to be the enlarging of the kitchen and bakery, the construction of a separate building for hospital and the erection of a large storage tank to improve water supply. As stated in reports of former managements of this institution, the convicts have only been employed in brick-making. This work we have continued, but have been so hampered by the unfavorable conditions attending it that the result has not proven very satisfactory, but we have so improved the condition of the brick-yard machinery that with a proper fund for operating the business it can be made in the future to return a good profit, besides furnishing work at least for a portion of the year for the convicts. The value of the latter cannot be estimated in dollars and cents as is shown by all the best penologists of the day and as was apparently conceded by our able legislators, who, notwithstanding the adverse report on the establishment of a jute bag manufactory by a former commission, which claimed to have fully investigated the matter, wisely doubled the appropriation to be used in the employment of the convicts. To put into effect this wise act your commission has proceeded with much caution and after careful deliberation to establish a raw jute bag manufactory and are nearly ready to close negotiations for a twenty-five loom plant, and we trust the next legislature will as wisely stand up for the enterprise in the interest of the unfortunate convict, the state and the farmer.

Before presenting the reports of the warden, physician and clerk we beg to submit the following recommendations which we would urge as being of vital importance to the state in the future conduct of its penitentiary, both in economy and the moral well being of the inmates.

KITCHEN AND BAKERY.

The present kitchen and bakery were fitted up to the capacity of cooking and baking for 100 convicts besides officers. It is now quite inadequate for the culinary work for 280 convicts besides officers, to say nothing of the increasing numbers. We need a new range, another oven and more room, which latter can be had by appropriating a part of the adjoining room, used in part for stores,

by removing a portion of the partition and fitting iron doors to the openings. The entire cost we estimate at $1,200.

HOSPITAL.

The present hospital is located over the dining-room between the two cell-wings, it being the only available room for such purpose, but it is dangerous in times of contagion, inconvenient in arrangement and insecure in construction. It could be readily utilized, however, for female convicts, which at any time may increase to make such quarters necessary. In consequence of these and other considerations the erection of a hospital building, separate and apart from the prison buildings, is a matter of great necessity. We estimate the cost at $2,500.

WATER.

The supply of water, by reason of the amount required in the brick-yard, has long been insufficient and the want will be more seriously felt with the growth of the institution. To overcome this lack and to enhance the value of the supply by making it available in case of fire, we recommend that an iron tank of 20,000 gallons' capacity, be located between the cell-wings in the rear of the dining-room upon a brick structure of sufficient strength for the latter purpose. We estimate the cost at $1,000. In this estimate we count on the necessary brick used in construction being furnished by the prison brick-yard.

BRICK-YARD.

The management of this institution, from the beginning, have felt so strongly the necessity of furnishing labor for the inmates that without any specific appropriation the work of brick-making has been inaugurated and continued, the expense being paid out of the maintenance fund and the results being turned into the state treasury. And while each legislature has considerately appropriated to cover any deficiency growing out of this manner of providing work for the convicts, the result in a financial point would be much more favorable to the state and the work much more satisfactory to the management if this restriction could be removed by the establishment of a fund for operating the brick-yard, and an appropriation made for the purpose of improving the stockade and

putting a strong iron door opening through the stone stockade directly into the brick-yard stockade, thereby adding to the certainty of keeping the convicts while at work. We estimate the cost of door and stockade improvements at $1,000, and amount of revolving fund at $2,000.

JUTE MANUFACTORY.

As above stated, the commission has decided on the establishment of a raw jute manufactory and will probably expend the full amount of appropriation, $50,000, in its erection. It will then become necessary to provide means on which to operate the plant. We estimate that a revolving fund of $ will be required.

NEW CELL-WING.

We now come to consider a situation which, if not presented to your notice at this time, may, before the convening of the legislature in 1893, grow into a very grave matter. At the rate of increase of prison population since the establishment of this penitentiary there will be required before January, 1892, an additional cell-wing of similar kind and dimensions as the original one, and we recommend an appropriation sufficient for this purpose. We estimate the cost at $33,000.

In considering these estimates for permanent improvements as well as the increased estimates for future maintenance which we present, we would respectfully ask you to bear in mind the fact tbat the rapid increase of population in our state has brought with it the usual concomitant of vice that so surely follows prosperous communities and becomes most apparent in the showings of jails and penitentiaries. The increase in the criminal classes equals, if it does not exceed, the ratio of increase of general population.

ESTIMATES FOR FUTURE MAINTENANCE.

In presenting our estimates for amount of appropriation necessary for future maintenance permit us to call your attention to exhibit "A," Warden's report, showing the ratio of increase of our prison population, as well as to exhibit "C," Clerk's report, showing diminished cost of maintenance since we took the management.

While we confidently expect to still further reduce that cost, as we acquire experience, we deem it prudent to base our estimate on these exhibits. This gives our estimate for maintaining the penitentiary for the ensuing year, 1891, as $52,233.50, and for the succeeding year, 1892, as $59,994.99.

F. W. PAINE,
F. M. LOWDEN.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

To the Commissioners of Washington State Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith please find report of Warden up to October 1, 1890. The condition of affairs so far as discipline is concerned seems as satisfactory as can be expected. It is hardly to be looked for that two hundred and eighty men coming here under such conditions as they do should so conduct themselves as to avoid all infractions of prison rules. Nevertheless, but very few punishments are found necessary, and general good order and quiet prevail. There is a steady increase in numbers and an enlargement of the prison capacity will soon become a necessity. Our wants in the way of permanent improvements may appear large but can be readily understood when the unprecedented increase in population of the state is considered, together with the fact that the penitentiary here is comparatively new and in consequence somewhat incomplete in its appointments.

Your honorable board has so frequently discussed the necessity of work being furnished the convicts that I deem it hardly necessary to call your attention to the matter at this time. We are much in need of enlarged and improved kitchen and baking facilities. It is now almost impossible to do the cooking for the inmates with the present limited room and conveniences. Our wants for a better hospital will be shown by the Physician's report. The want of a better system for utilizing our water supply is most seriously felt in all departments of the prison, so much so that I earnestly urge your best efforts in obtaining the erection of a large tank to distribute from. Herewith I present statement showing the number, and such descriptive information of the convicts as I am at present able to compile from the records. But after adopting the blanks you have now formulated, I hope in the future to make all statistical information much fuller and more valuable.

Yours very respectfully, JOHN McCLUS,

Deputy, Acting Warden.

EXHIBIT "A."

Showing number of convicts received, discharged, died, escaped, transferred to insane asylum and remaining at the close of the year beginning October 1, 1889, and ending September 30, 1890.

Number of convicts October 1, 1889	175
Number of convicts September 30, 1890	262
Number of convicts received during the year	172
Average daily attendance	212
Number of convicts discharged during the year by commutation of sentence	73
Number of convicts discharged during year by pardon	7
Number of convicts died during year	2
Number of convicts escaped during year	1
Number of convicts transferred to insane asylum	2

EXHIBIT "B."

Showing nativity of all convicts confined September 30, 1890.

United States	166
Ireland	41
Germany	12
England	9
Scotland	6
France	5
Canada	4
China	4
Sweden	3
Russia	2
Austria	2
Italy	2
Switzerland	1
Mexico	1
Finland	1
Portugal	1
Bohemia	1
New Zealand	1
Total	262

EXHIBIT "C."

Showing race of all convicts confined September 30, 1890.

White	236
Colored	14
Indian	8
Mongolian	4
Total	262

EXHIBIT "D."

Showing age of all convicts confined September 30, 1890.

Under twenty	26
Twenty and under twenty-five	60
Twenty-five and under thirty	55
Thirty and under forty	80
Forty and under fifty	26
Fifty and under sixty	8
Over sixty	7
Total	262

EXHIBIT "E."

Showing number days' work done in each department during each month, and during the whole of the year, beginning October 1, 1889, and ending September 30, 1890.

Department.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Totals.
Kitchen	217	210	217	217	196	217	230	279	270	279	279	270	2,881
Dining room	155	150	155	155	140	155	150	155	150	155	155	150	1,825
House work	343	330	339	308	312	281	270	279	270	279	279	293	3,583
Barber shop	62	60	62	62	56	62	58	62	60	62	62	60	728
Shoe shop	59	56	58	58	46	76	79	86	78	81	56	71	904
Tailor shop	66	82	83	81	76	82	79	85	75	84	78	78	949
Brick yard	2,137	1,018	361	72	255	227	2,095	3,361	2,889	2,719	2,043	1,985	19,162
Teaming	105	90	100	93	94	134	119	93	90	126	124	120	1,288
Laundry	199	194	209	215	180	197	185	174	165	174	171	168	2,231
Carpenter shop	31	31	31	31	28	30	39	52	26	57	91	83	530
Yard work	27	26	99	84	108	128	44	47	42	41	42	52	740
Blacksmith shop	54	44	26	41	58	52	47	39	23	46	52	.....	482
Engine room	62	60	62	62	69	56	30	31	30	31	31	93	619
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	294	.....	.....	10	22	.....	.....	340
Totals	3,517	2,351	1,802	1,493	1,618	1,973	3,425	4,743	4,198	4,156	3,463	3,423	36,162

EXHIBIT "F."

Showing average attendance, number received, discharged, died, escaped and sent to asylum during each month from October 1, 1889, to September 30, 1890.

Data.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.
Average attendance	177	174	168	171	191	215	225	230	243	250	247	250	212
Number received	15	.....	6	7	41	13	27	10	27	.....	2	24	172
Number discharged	3	12	6	6	2	7	12	8	5	4	7	6	80
Number escaped	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Number died	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Number sent to asylum	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

EXHIBIT "G."

Showing crimes of all convicts confined September 30, 1890.

Assault with deadly weapon	13
Assault with intent to murder	10
Assault with intent to rape	5
Assault with intent to rob	3
Aiding prisoners to escape	1
Adultery	1
Arson	1
Burglary	59
Burglary and larceny	2
Cattle stealing	2
Displacing railroad switch	1
Forgery	10
Grand larceny	54
Horse stealing	10
Incest	1
Larceny of meat cattle	1
Murder	3
Murder second degree	15
Manslaughter	11
Murder second degree and manslaughter	1
Mingling poison with drink	1
Obtaining money under false pretenses	2
Rape	1
Rape and grand larceny	1
Robbery	46
Receiving stolen goods	3
Seduction	1
Sodomy	1
Uttering a forged instrument	1
Unlawfully defacing a brand	1
Total	262

EXHIBIT "H."

Showing legitimate occupation of all convicts confined on September 30, 1890.

Architect	1
Bootblack	2
Brakeman	4
Barber	7
Blacksmith	3
Bartender	3
Baker	2
Bookkeeper	2
Bricklayer	1

Boilermaker	3
Carpenter	6
Cowboy	5
Clerk	12
Civil engineer	1
Cook	14
Contractor	1
Cigarmaker	1
Drug clerk	1
Dishwasher	1
Engineer	7
Fisherman	4
Farmer	12
Fireman	2
Harnessmaker	4
Horse trainer	2
Horseman	2
Jockey	1
Laborer	66
Logger	2
Laundryman	1
Machinist	3
Miner	13
Mule driver	1
Moulder	2
Miller	2
Merchant	1
Painter	6
Printer	2
Plumber	3
Porter	2
Physician	1
Railroad man	7
Sailor	13
Saloonkeeper	2
Sawyer	1
Shoemaker	2
Sash and door maker	1
Teamster	5
Teacher	1
Tinsmith	5
Tailor	1
Waiter	5
Weaver	1
No occupation	8
Total	262

EXHIBIT "I."

Showing sentence of all convicts confined on September 30, 1890.

Six months	4
One year	35
One year and six months	7
Two years	49
Two years and six months	3
Three years	38
Four years	12
Four years and six months	2
Five years	34
Six years	8
Seven years	18
Eight years	8
Nine years	2
Ten years	6
Eleven years	3
Twelve years	3
Thirteen years	1
Fourteen years	8
Fifteen years	3
Seventeen years	3
Twenty years	10
Thirty-six years	2
Life	3
Total	262

CLERK'S REPORT.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS,
WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON.

F. W. PAINE, P. A. PRESTON, F. M. LOWDEN, *Commissioners of Washington State Penitentiary:*

GENTLEMEN — Herewith I present to you my annual report of expenditures, commencing October 1, 1889, and ending September 30, 1890. Also a brick-yard statement, showing expenditures for and earnings of the same. In addition I present as requested an exhibit showing cost per capita for the first six months and the second six months, also an estimate of the cost of maintenance for the ensuing two years.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very respectfully,

J. C. SWASH, *Clerk.*

EXHIBIT "1."

Amount drawn on maintenance fund from October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1890, $22,227.93, expended as follows:

For wood	$4,368 00
For groceries	1,895 67
For vegetables	1,286 59
For flour	612 50
For meat	2,462 54
For general expenses	2,496 98
For leather and findings	253 45
For feed, etc	22 00
For lumber	70 89
For drugs and medicines	148 00
For cash and clothing to discharged prisoners	525 00
For general clothing	1,606 77
For coal	271 75
For freight on clay	144 00
For salaries of officers and guards	6,063 79
Total	$22,227 93

EXHIBIT "2."

Amount drawn on maintenance fund from April 1, 1890, to September 30, 1890, $29,839.55, expended as follows:

For printing	$101 75
For general expense	3,363 07
For groceries	2,022 03
For meat	2,728 38
For lumber	74 04
For general clothing	2,251 45
For clothing and cash to discharged prisoners	600 00
For vegetables	1,687 79
For flour	1,087 25
For feed	14 00
For wood	5,727 45
For drugs and medicines	201 45
For leather and findings	238 66
For fish	17 16
For freight on clay	2,403 00
For salaries of officers and guards	7,322 00
Total	$29,839 55

Of this amount there was expended solely for the brick-yard as follows:

For freight on clay	$2,403 00
For wood	4,375 75
For general expense (sundries)	816 72
Total	$7,595 47
Actual amount expended for maintenance of prisoners from April 1, 1890, to September 30, 1890	$22,244 08

EXHIBIT "3."

Showing average attendance and cost per capita during each period of six months from October 1, 1889, to September 30, 1890.

Average attendance from October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1890, six months, inclusive	182
Cost per capita, six months	$122 13
Cost per capita, six months, per diem	$0 66⅘
Average attendance from April 1, 1890, to September 30, 1890, six months, inclusive	240
Costs per capita, six months	$92 68
Cost per capita, per diem, six months	$0 50⅘

EXHIBIT "4."

Actual cost of maintenance of convicts from October 1, 1889, to September 30, 1890	$44,472 01
Cost per capita	209 77
Estimated cost of maintenance from October 1, 1890, to September, 30, 1891	52,233 50
Estimated cost of maintenance from October 1, 1891, to September 30, 1892	59,994 99
Estimated increase of prison population from October 1, 1890, to September 30, 1892	148

The above estimate of the cost of maintenance for the next two years is based upon the average increase of population from October 1, 1888, to September 30, 1890, as follows:

On October 1, 1888, there was a prison population of	114
On October 1, 1889, there was a prison population of	175
On October 1, 1890, there was a prison population of	262

It will be seen from the above that the increase for the first year was 61 and for the second 87, making an average increase of 74. Taking this to be the average increase for the next two years there will be, on September 30, 1891, a prison population of 336, and on September 30, 1892, a prison population of 410.

EXHIBIT "5"—BRICK-YARD ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash received on sales	$1,909 10
Outstanding accounts	9,038 43
Brick on hand (490,000 at $6 per M)	2,090 00
New machine (disintegrator)	482 22
New machine (repress)	150 00
Total	$13,669 75

EXPENDITURES.

Freight on clay	$2,403 00
Wood	4,375 75
New machine (disintegrator)	482 22
New machine (repress)	150 00
General expense (sundries)	184 50
Total	$7,595 47

RECAPITULATION.

Earnings of the brick-yard	$13,669 75
Expense of the brick-yard	7,595 47
Net profits of operating the brick-yard	$6,074 28

EXHIBIT "6."

Showing number of officers employed during each month from October 1, 1889, to September 30, 1890, together with the salaries of officers.

Officers.	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*Aug.*	*Sept.*	*Yearly Salary.*
Warden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	$1,200
Assistant warden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000
Physician	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	750
Clerk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	900
Overseers	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	800
Engineer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,200
Guards	8	8	8	7	8	10	11	13	13	13	13	13	600

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners of the State of Washington:

GENTLEMEN—In making my report, as physician to the prison, of its sanitary condition for the fractional term commencing April 1st, and ending October 31st, 1890, I feel that I should make some apology or explanation for its many imperfections. My greatest want is the statistics necessary to make the report profitable; a defect which I will try to obviate next time if I have the honor of making another report.

It is with pride and pleasure that I can report that there has not been a death during the term, and comparatively but little sickness, thanks to our fine climate and pure water. There has been no acute diseases of any kind during the term except a few cases of inflammatory rheumatism which can readily be traced as a sequel to la grippe, which prevailed here as elsewhere to some extent last winter and early in the spring.

With chronic diseases we have been well supplied—brought in by the new arrivals from all parts of the state. Syphilis, in all its forms and stages, from the primary to the tertiary, predominating, supplemented by scrofula, consumption, chronic rheumatism, cirrhosis or gin liver, opium habit, piles, kidney diseases, constipation, liver diseases, dyspepsia, and many other chronic troubles of minor importance, embellished with one case each of locomoter ataxia and leprosy. There has been two cases of insanity in individuals addicted to vicious habits. Both recovering.

There is in the hospital six patients, most of whom have been there for the last six months, to wit:

Perryman, locomoter ataxia.
Lister, chronic rheumatism.
McCoomb, chronic pheumonia and liver trouble.
Chilcon (half-breed Indian), scrofula.
Mestes (half-breed Indian), secondary syphilis.
Head, consumption, has been in the hospital ever since he came.

All are improving except Head, who will not recover.

The necessity for better hospital accommodations is very apparent. There are no facilities for separating the sexes or for separating the very sick and those suffering with infectious and loathsome diseases from the convalescing patients. No places for contagious or infectious diseases, such as small pox, typhus or typhoid fever, leprosy, etc., and no conveniences for bathing, water-closets or emptying the buckets. In view of the rapid increase in prisoners I deem a well-appointed hospital, with all the modern improvements, a necessity that cannot much longer be dispensed with. An improvement in the ventilation of the corridors and cells might be made which would be profitable in a sanitary point of view, and add greatly to the comfort of the prisoners, especially during the summer months.

As it is a part of my duty to inspect the food and its preparation, furnished the prisoners, to see that it is nourishing and wholesome and properly cooked, I can truthfully say that I have never seen the present management excelled in any public institution, either in quality or economy. It is entirely satisfactory to the convicts, who are better fed than most of them would be if dependent on their own exertions, and that at a cost much less than heretofore.

The prison is kept very cleanly, the sanitary arrangements are very good, the officers kind, watchful and attentive to their duties, and the prisoners are as contented, peaceful and obedient as could be expected from men deprived of their liberty.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to you, gentlemen, for your uniform courtesy and many acts of kindness, and to all the other officers, for their assistance and kindly good feeling.

Very respectfully,

W. G. ALBAN, M. D.,

Physician to the Penitentiary.

MENU.

WASHINGTON STATE PENITENTIARY.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast—White bread, rice, beef, potatoes and coffee.
Dinner—Roast beef, vegetable soup, bread, hominy and fruit.

MONDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, beef, potatoes, corn meal mush and coffee.
Dinner—Bread, beef, potatoes, boiled beans and bean soup.
Supper—Bread, beef, potatoes, bread-hash and vegetable soup.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, beef, potatoes, corn meal mush and coffee.
Dinner—Bread, beef, potatoes, rice and pea soup.
Supper—Bread, beef stew and tea.

WEDNESDAY.

Breafast—Bread, beef, potatoes, corn meal mush and coffee.
Dinner—Bread, beef, potatoes, beans and vegetable soup.
Supper—Bread, beef, potatoes, cabbage, greens and bean soup.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, beef, potatoes, corn meal mush and coffee.
Dinner—Bread, beef, potatoes, beans and rice soup.
Supper—Bread, beef, hominy and fruit.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, beef, potatoes, corn meal mush and coffee.
Dinner—Bread, beef, potatoes, rice and bean soup.
Supper—Bread, beef, bread pudding and tea.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast—Bread, beef, potatoes, corn meal mush and coffee.
Dinner—Bread, beef, potatoes, beans and vegetable soup.
Supper—Bread, mutton stew and tea.

On Sunday each prisoner receives one-half pint syrup, one-half block matches and four ounces of salt.