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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners
and Warden..


OF THE

Colorado State Reformatory

For Two Years Ending November 30, 1898.



DENVER, COLORADO:
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING COMPANY.
1899.

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Commissioners
and Warden..

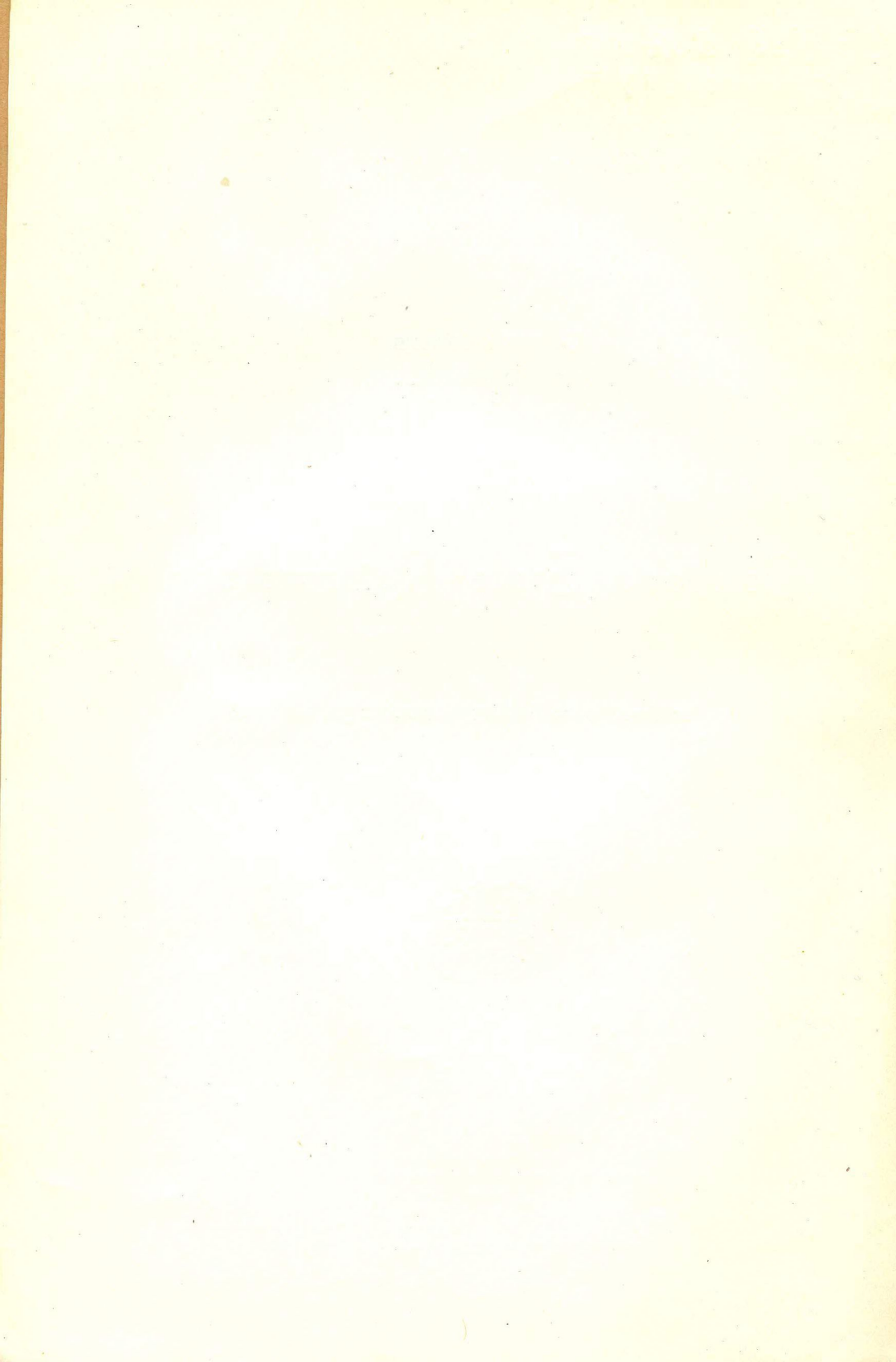
OF THE

Colorado State Reformatory

For Two Years Ending November 30, 1898.



DENVER, COLORADO:
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING COMPANY.
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Officers of the Colorado State Reformatory.

COMMISSIONERS

W. G. HINES, President. I. D. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.
W. H. MEYER.

WARDEN

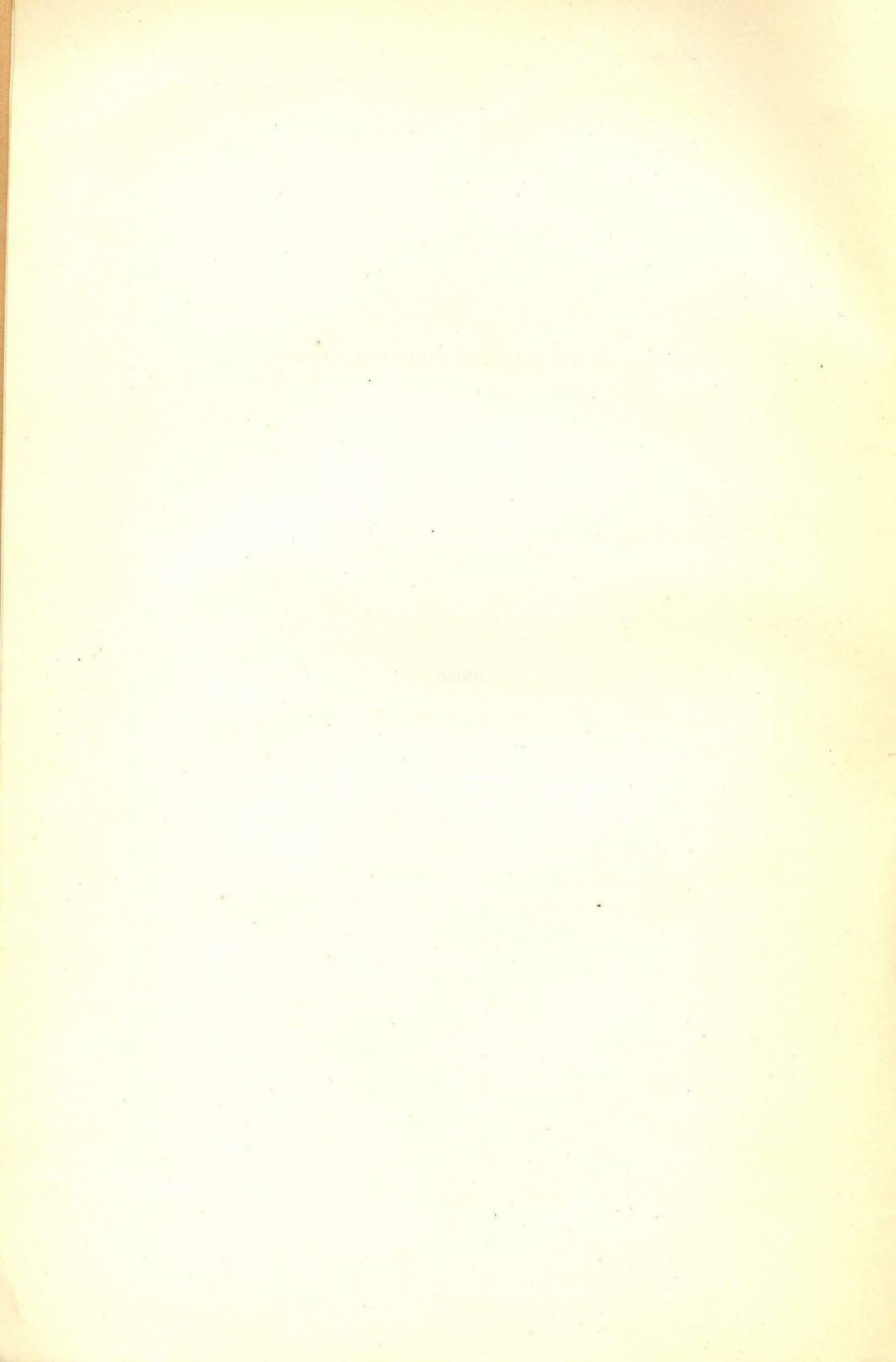
CLARENCE P. HOYT.

EDWARD P. ROOT, Chaplain.

JOHN L. GAFFORD, Physician.

CHARLES A. MORSE, Deputy Warden.

CHARLES F. REED, Clerk.



BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Commissioners and Warden of the Colorado
State Reformatory.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Colorado State Reformatory,
Buena Vista, Colo., November 30, 1898.

To His Excellency,

ALVA ADAMS,

Governor of Colorado:

Sir—We hereby beg leave to submit our report of the management of the Colorado State Reformatory for the two years ending November 30, 1898.

The reports of the warden, physician and chaplain, giving full details of the work done in their respective departments, with recommendations, are included, and to which we call special attention.

We therefore confine our remarks to a general review of the work done during the time, with estimates of our requirements for the coming term, together with suggestions as to various changes that should be made in the law.

Two years ago we made close estimates of the appropriations for this institution—\$75,000 for maintenance, and various other sums for much needed buildings, sewer, and farming utensils.

The eleventh general assembly gave us \$50,000 for maintenance, \$1,000 for sewer, and \$500 for wagons.

It will be seen that notwithstanding the rigid economy practiced in all departments of the institution, a careful examination of the warden's report will show, that at the end of two years we are faced by a deficiency of \$22,631.08, showing that the estimates made by the commissioners were absolutely correct; and in consequence of the failure of the legislature to provide the necessary means of support, we have been compelled to pay more for the needed supplies of the institution than we would have, had the purchases been made on a cash basis.

We hereby submit our estimates of the appropriations needed for the ensuing term:

Maintenance.....	\$ 75,000 00	Farming implements and teams	\$ 1,200 00
Addition to cell house.....	30,000 00	Store room.....	1,500 00
Steam heating.....	3,000 00	Bakery.....	800 00
Dining room and kitchen.....	5,000 00	Barn.....	500 00
Chapel.....	5,000 00	Total.....	\$ 125,500 00
Hospital and fixtures.....	2,000 00		
Wash house and fixtures.....	1,500 00		

In explanation of the above estimates, we desire to make the following statement:

Without money to buy coal, we have been compelled to use wood; and are forced to go to the limit of a hard day's drive to find a supply.

As our large boilers of the electric plant will furnish a good supply of steam for heating the buildings as now run, the expense of putting in the steam pipes will be a saving to the state.

As the question of fuel is becoming a serious one, steam heating becomes a matter of economy.

Our dining room and kitchen is wholly inadequate, and is a mere shed.

The chapel is similar to the dining room.

We have no hospital, and while the health of the institution has been without parallel, in a number of instances inmates have come here whom it was unsafe to bring in contact with the other inmates. In case of an epidemic the conditions would be serious. As an act of humanity, we hope this suggestion will meet with approval at your hands.

The wash house and barn are much needed requirements.

We find that the farm implements, mowers, reapers, plows, drills, etc., are worn out, and new ones must be supplied; and what is true of the implements is true of the horses.

The temporary store room is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the institution, compelling us to purchase our supplies in limited quantities, and at great disadvantage to the state.

DISCIPLINE.

Since the inauguration of the present mode of punishment the discipline of the institution has greatly improved, as shown by the warden's report, and has been a source of gratification to the board.

SCHOOL.

Our system of school work, as fully set forth in the chaplain's report, has been very satisfactory.

PAROLE.

As our average population has been over 100 inmates, the necessity for more cell house is imperative.

To put more than one inmate in a cell would be to defeat the purposes for which this institution was founded.

We have, therefore, used the parole more liberally than might seem wise under other circumstances.

The large number of ex-convicts sent to this institution have been to its detriment, the larger portion of escapes, and unsatisfactory conduct while on parole, being charged to this class. The paroles granted to the "first timers" have in general given satisfactory results.

We desire to express our high appreciation of the faithful, untiring and successful services of Warden C. P. Hoyt, and his efficient staff of officers, that have been equal to every emergency.

We close the report by thanking your excellency for the uniform kindness extended to us, and the live interest shown in the affairs of this institution on every occasion.

W. G. HINES.

I. D. CHAMBERLAIN.

W. H. MEYER.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

Colorado State Reformatory,
Buena Vista, Colorado, November 30, 1898.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners, Colorado State Reformatory:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit this, my biennial report of the management of the Colorado State Reformatory, for the two years ending November 30, 1898, as follows:

PRISON POPULATION.

In prison, December 1, 1896.....	102	
Committed.....	259	
Returned for violation of parole.....	18	
Escaped and returned.....	1	
Average population.....100.04.		
Paroled and discharged.....		297
Escaped.....		5
Population, November 30, 1898.....		78
Total.....	350	380

SUMMARY.

Given final release.....	91	
On parole and reporting.....	126	
Deceased while on parole.....	1	
Returned on account of violation of parole.....	18	
In other penal institutions.....	15	
Delinquent in reporting.....	46	
Total.....		297

Of the 297 prisoners who have been paroled during the past two years, 91 have been given their final release, having lived up to their parole contract for the period of one year. There are now on parole and reporting, 126. For violating their parole contract we have returned 18. There are in other penal institutions, for crimes committed while on parole, 15. There are 46 who have not reported at all, or only for a time, and one died while on parole.

We have had five escapes, one of whom was recaptured. We have been very fortunate in this respect, as our escapes have been from those who were considered trusties; and inasmuch as we have to send these prisoners twelve to fourteen miles for wood to be used as fuel, it will be seen that the opportunities for escape are numerous.

This gives us $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. who have gone out into the world and become good citizens. A great many of these have been taken away from here by their parents or guardians; and with the influence of their home surroundings, and the power that we hold over them, have continued to lead an honest life.

And now as to $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. that are in doubt, many of them may be leading honest lives; as it is not reasonable to suppose that all who are delinquent in reporting have gone back to their old ways.

In the early days of the parole law the paroled prisoners did not comprehend, as they do now, the importance of reporting monthly, and hence the larger number of violations of the law for the first few years.

When we consider that of those paroled and released, sixty-eight are known to have been ex-convicts—and undoubtedly the actual number will exceed that figure—and that all of the escapes, and most of those who have failed to report, or have violated their parole contract, are of this number, it will be seen that the sending of ex-convicts to the reformatory is a detriment to the institution.

The reformatory is not the place for these men, and can not benefit them. Their influence upon those who are not inured to crime can not be otherwise than detrimental. I repeat that the reformatory is no place for this class of men, and the legislature should provide adequate remedies for such cases, by vesting in the district court the power of re-sentencing them to the penitentiary if later investigation can furnish substantial proof of former conviction and penal servitude.

In many instances these matters regarding the past records of the accused do not come to light until subsequent investiga-

tion by the prison warden reveals them. I would recommend that section 23, or so much of it as applies to the transferring of prisoners to the penitentiary at Cañon City, be amended, and provided for by the incoming legislature to the extent that a proper and legal method may be enacted whereby ex-convicts, who are frequently sent here, may be transferred to the Cañon City penitentiary.

These men are sent here by the various courts of the state, which are not at all times in a position to ascertain the past records of the accused; and the result is that they are sent here, instead of to the penitentiary, where they rightly belong: I do this from the fact that the law has been so construed as to deny the right of such transfer.

I would also suggest: That that portion of section 14 of the act establishing the Colorado State Reformatory, fixing the maximum age limit at which offenders may be sent to the reformatory, be amended so as to abolish the maximum age limit and to admit men of any age above sixteen years, provided, of course, that they are first offenders.

The object of the amendment suggested is obvious when you consider that it is not a question of age in dealing with the reformatory problem, but that it is one of character strictly. The mere fact that a man has passed the age of thirty years at the time he makes the first misstep of his life, and commits a crime, is but a bare semblance of reason for meting out to him the extreme rigor of the law, and casting upon him the stigma of the penitentiary. Such reasoning as this is an assertion that reformation can not be wrought upon a man who has passed that age.

A man may have committed some crime at an advanced age, after years of honorable and useful life, and it may be a crime of no great magnitude; but all the clean record of his previous life avails him nought after he has passed the fatal age of thirty years; while some man not yet thirty, who has led a dissolute life—just skirting the edge of the Criminal Code—may at last fall, and be sent to the reformatory. This method of meting out punishment is not consistent with a spirit of reason or substantial justice.

The question of the treatment of that class of offenders known as "first offenders" has not kept pace with the onward march of civilization, nor had it been seriously considered by the thinking class of people until recent years, with the result

that the reformatory system has now been established in several of the states and has proven an unqualified success.

The reformatory has been established for the purpose of reclaiming to society that class of offenders who have not become inured to a life of crime, and whose characters have not been totally destroyed by vicious influences. The age at which this may be accomplished can not be stated; for it depends upon the individual himself, regardless of his age. To be brief: It is not age as comprehended in years, but age in the ways of crime, which is the vital point in all the questions bearing upon reformatory problems. Many men have become notorious in crime ere they have attained the age of thirty years; consequently the age is far from being a just standard by which to determine the advisability of sending men to the reformatory. In all cases the question which should guide the court in sentencing men to the reformatory is this: "Is this his first offense, and is he of previous good character;" and the age of the accused should have no influence if the former questions are satisfactorily answered to the court.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The commitments to the reformatory for the past two years have exceeded all previous terms; consequently our cell accommodations are limited.

At present we have 106 cells. We should have a cell house with a capacity of at least 100 cells in addition to this.

You are well aware of the conditions that exist as to our kitchen, dining room, bakery, wash house, chapel and hospital.

The kitchen, dining room and bakery are all in one small building. We are cramped for room, and have to set two tables for each meal. This building is an old one, put up nine years ago, constructed of boards and corrugated iron, for temporary use.

Our chapel is the same style of architecture; and we have no hospital at all. Of course you are aware of the great necessity of new buildings to replace these old ones.

The store room which we are now using is limited in space, and we have to buy supplies in small quantities, and at great disadvantage.

Our farming implements are worn out; we should have an ample appropriation to replace them.

Our horses are old and have been in use for several years, and we must have at least three additional teams.

The barn—we have no barn—it's a shed. With the timbers that we can produce with our own labor, we can build a barn for \$1,500.00.

At present all buildings of the institution are heated with stoves and grates, using wood for fuel. We have surplus steam from the boilers of our electric plant, which could be utilized to heat all the buildings of the institution. It is now going to waste. Stoves are dangerous in any public institution, and particularly in a prison. Steam heat would be much more satisfactory as well as more economical.

Appropriations should be asked for to cover the above necessities.

DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the rules and regulations of the institution have been complied with. Discipline has been maintained by firmness and humane treatment, and by a study of the prisoner, and the methods best adapted to each individual case.

I punish when I deem it necessary, and in a manner which I think most likely to prevent a repetition of the offense.

Upon taking charge here, I abolished the dungeons and bread and water treatment as a mode of punishment, as I believed it to be a cruel and ancient idea. Instead, as I am a believer in corporal punishment, we spank them, using a paddle two feet two inches long, three inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick, made of pine, weighing fifteen ounces. We do not strip the patient, but punish him as he is, in ordinary attire. Our prison physician is always present, as is required by law. I have found by several years' experience, that this is the most humane and decent method of punishment. You will find, however, that there are those who advocate the dungeon and bread and water treatment, the balls and chains, etc., for the correction of unruly prisoners, which I consider an ancient way of doing. I believe that it has a bad effect upon the prisoners. Let us take similar cases and apply the two punishments: Suppose the case of a man who refuses to work, throws down his tools, and says he will die first. Now, under the dungeon and bread and water treatment he is put away in solitary confinement, and in a dark cell. During this period of isolation two evils are at work: one upon the prisoner, the other upon the refractory. Each day that he remains away in solitary confinement, he is demonstrating to the men his "nerve," as they call it, and gradually, as the days go by, he rises in their estimation and becomes a sort of hero to them. This line of thought is

bad for them, for the man is not conquered but starved into submission; and many of the younger class of would-be criminals, who aspire to toughness and nerve, are foolhardy enough to wish to emulate this sort of man in the hopes that they may have the same praise bestowed on them that they hear bestowed upon the isolated one. At the same time that this evil is at work in them, the refractory is undergoing the pangs of hunger, and becoming daily weakened mentally and physically, a temporary, tottering wreck, nourishing only bitterness and thoughts of revenge. He is neither conquered nor pacified; but on the contrary, generally carries with him a deep-rooted hatred for those whose duty it is to correct. This goes on and warps and spoils the very nature of the man. This is the evil that is engendered in nine cases out of ten from the dungeon and bread and water treatment.

Consider now the same man under a different mode of punishment for the same offense: He is taken from his work but a very short time, and the punishment is not in the nature of his will and endurance pitted against that of his keepers. It is simple and bereft of all halo of romance. There is no heroism in it. His comrades very naturally say that he is a "chump" for "running up against" the cold, hard, matter of fact side of a paddle, where there is nothing to gain, nothing to brag over, and be praised for. In a few moments it is over and done with, and the refractory is back at his work. He has had no time to brood, nor to store away morbid, bitter thoughts; nor is he injured either physically or mentally, other than the keen string of mortification; and this he remembers to the benefit of himself and the good discipline of the institution.

The records of this institution, since the introduction of this latter treatment, show rare instances where the same man has been punished twice. At the present time we have had but one punishment in six months. The men evade it, and behave themselves, for there is no glory in it; and good conduct becomes a habit, as do many other things which we daily practice—and especially does it become easy, since the punishment does not induce a feeling of malevolence or hatred toward the officers who cause the infliction. They regard it as it is, a punishment divested of oppression. I take good care that every case has its just and due consideration, to the end that no arbitrary punishment may be inflicted, and that it shall be clear and merited by the offender.

It is impossible to lay down any rigid system for maintenance of discipline among prisoners which will produce the

best result in all prisons. This is true for several reasons which will suggest themselves to any one who gives careful thought to this vexed and puzzling question with which all prison officials have to deal. I think the first and most important essential in dealing with prisoners is invariable firmness as distinguished from brutality.

The rules should be framed so as to insure cleanliness, orderliness, attention to all tasks, and the faithful performance of all duties. If they are not so framed they inflict unnecessary humiliation or degradation upon the prisoner, and suggest to him the idea that, because he is a prisoner, he has ceased to be a human being; and this is to extinguish the last spark of self-respect in him.

As an invaluable aid to discipline, and as a matter of economy, I believe that the food served to prisoners should be of good quality and properly cooked. In my experience I am satisfied that it is less expensive to provide first-class food, clean and wholesome, and have it well prepared, than to economize so far as to endanger the health of the inmates. And I have found that where they are well fed the results are better, both in their disposition and in the return from their labor—all tending toward better discipline.

HOLIDAYS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

I may quote, "We have holidays but no excursions." The holidays are all fittingly observed, especially the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas. We celebrate the Fourth of July in the yard, or stockade, with baseball, football, foot races, wrestling, and other manly sports.

They have lemonade and a good dinner. We believe that a full stomach makes a man better, and that convicts are no more injured by these home pleasures than citizens are.

Thanksgiving and Christmas are observed in a similar way, with the addition of music, and a more generous dinner. A sample bill of fare follows:

- Roast turkey with sage dressing.
- Cranberry sauce.
- Mashed potatoes.
- Brown gravy.
- Celery.
- Vienna bread and creamery butter.
- Pickled beets.
- Coffee.

We have had several pleasing entertainments during the term, given by The Joe Newman Concert Company, The Denver University Glee Club, and amateur minstrels, plays, and song choruses from town. We have these entertainments as frequent as is consistent, believing that they are beneficial to the inmates. Good order always prevails on these occasions.

If any doubt the expediency of these things, let them come and see the expression of appreciation, and the apparent wholesome results.

To see, is to be convinced.

LABOR.

The financial statement of this institution always shows a large balance against it. This is because the labor of its inmates is not valuable. Of course they work. They are employed in making improvements and beautifying the grounds. They cut and haul all the wood the institution uses for fuel.

The wood is becoming scarce. We have now to go twelve to fourteen miles for it, and it will soon be impossible to give them work in that line as has been done in the past.

In the summer season they are employed on the farm; besides the reformatory farm proper of 400 acres, we have the farm of 160 acres adjoining on the south, which, with the sanction of your honorable board, I leased during the past year for a term of five years. All this land can be put under water by using its own water rights and the waste water from our own farm. I am confident this will prove a good investment, from a productive point of view.

Our principal crop is hay; however, we raise potatoes, onions, beets, artichokes, peas, oats, and some wheat. The altitude is so great (8,000 feet) that the season is very short. Frost and hail have been a great drawback to our farming interests.

The inmates take care of the stock, milk the cows, do the baking and cooking, make their own clothes and shoes, etc. In fact, they do all the work. While this labor is not strictly remunerative to the state, it explains how we are able to provide the wholesome food we do at so small a cost per diem.

Since taking charge of the institution, I have kept them employed in some way, believing that it is better for them. They are in school or at work; we have no idle prisoners here.

The ambition of every warden should be to make the institution as nearly self-supporting as possible. Our reports

show that we have fallen far short of so doing. Yet we have labored in that direction, and with a remarkable degree of success, considering the conditions under which we have worked. Economy has been practiced even when it was questionable to the verge of danger in the small number of officers employed. Yet this report shows that the guarding of the inmates is our greatest expense. Of course we could guard 300 prisoners with the same force of officers that we must have to guard 100.

All these things should be considered in passing judgment upon this report and the work it represents.

SCHOOL.

Our school has had an average daily attendance of fifty-one; for the manner in which it is conducted, I refer you to the chaplain's report, which appears in detail. I am of the opinion that it is the proper method of teaching this class of pupils, as there necessarily would be about as many grades as scholars.

As will also be seen from the chaplain's report, our library should be replenished from time to time. The books as a rule are a great source of enjoyment and instruction.

IMPROVEMENTS.

As will be seen from tabulated statements elsewhere in this report, I have made such improvements as were in my power, and as seemed necessary from time to time. Among the several improvements, a sewer has been constructed, with connections at the cell house, shop building and warden's house; I have kept all buildings in repair, built additional stock sheds and out houses. The grounds have been graded, laid out in lawns, and trees planted.

SUBSISTENCE OF CONVICTS.

From statements appended hereto, you will see that the cost of subsistence has been kept within reasonable bounds. As I have stated before, I believe in feeding well. Our farm reports will show that we raise large quantities of vegetables, and these reduce the cost of subsistence materially.

The average cost of subsistence per day, per man, for the two years just ended, is 11.27 cents.

CLOTHING OF CONVICTS.

I have at all times furnished such clothes to the inmates as the weather would require, at a cost per day, per man, of .0191 cents.

FINANCES.

At the time that I took charge of the management of this institution (April 13, 1897), there had been vouchers drawn for maintenance to the aggregate sum of \$14,378.96, as you will see from the financial statements appended hereto. The total appropriations amounted to \$51,500.00, leaving resources of \$37,121.04 with which to carry on the management of the institution for nineteen and one-half months.

This amount, as you are aware, and as is shown in another portion of this report, has been exceeded to the extent of \$22,631.08; for which amount there have been vouchers drawn, after consulting with the attorney general and governor in regard to the deficiency.

Gentlemen—If facts are stubborn things, and if figures do not lie, I think the foregoing report is sufficient to satisfy almost any one that the parole law of the state is one of the safeguards of society, and the most effective measure so far applied for the reclamation of the erring, and the reformation of the degraded.

Though the work of the reformatory may not have come up to the expectation of the public, nor proven as satisfactory to those charged with the enforcement of the law as was contemplated, yet it has given a degree of satisfaction.

We have not been free from mistakes, and no one feels this more keenly than ourselves. Not all has been accomplished that we might desire. We have not been without criticism, but our facilities have been very incomplete. What success we may have met is in no small degree attributable to the good work of the officers of the institution.

I realize the benefits derived from the hearty coöperation of Rev. E. P. Root, in the educational and religious work of the reformatory. To the physician, Dr. J. L. Gafford, the deputy warden, C. A. Morse, the clerk, C. F. Reed, and the other officers, my heartfelt thanks are tendered for their faithfulness and efficiency. I am grateful for the assistance so pleasantly rendered by those from Buena Vista and abroad.

To you gentlemen of the board, I wish to express my thorough appreciation of your kind and courteous treatment; also the confidence you have placed in me.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. HOYT,

Warden.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

RESOURCES—		
Appropriation for maintenance	\$ 50,000 00	
Appropriation for sewer	1,000 00	
Appropriation for wagons	500 00	
Deficiency	22,631 08	
DISBURSEMENTS—		
Vouchers drawn, No. 1022 to No. 2383, inclusive		\$ 74,131 08
Total	\$ 74,131 08	\$ 74,131 08

WARDEN'S CASH STATEMENT

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

Balance in bank, December 1, 1896	\$ 154 92	
Warrants received	1,018 60	
Vouchers received	7,584 98	
Cash received for hogs	121 64	
Sundry sales and repairs	1,320 34	
Convicts' cash	1,384 12	
Cash, tickets, etc., for parole prisoners		\$ 3,371 00
Freight and express		988 51
Telegrams		55 24
Arms and ammunition		43 80
Reward for No. 632		50 00
Traveling expense securing paroled and escaped prisoners		1,076 40
Stamps and box rent		327 15
Salaries		650 59
Improvements and repairs		33 30
Drugs		55 50
Stationery		144 65
Fuel		208 88
Sundries		1,608 56
Cash drawn by convicts		1,324 48
Balance on hand		1,646 54
Total	\$ 11,584 60	\$ 11,584 60

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Colorado State Reformatory,
Buena Vista, Colorado, November 30, 1898.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit to you my first biennial report of the medical department of this institution.

The diseases treated in the reformatory during the past two years have not differed materially from those of the past. There have been two cases of typhoid fever. One of these cases entered the institution infected with the disease. The two cases above mentioned are the only serious sickness which we have had in the institution in the past two years, with the exception of an "epidemic" of stomach and bowel trouble during the summer of 1897, which we escaped this year.

Your honorable body will be gratified to learn that the inmates are free from all infectious and contagious diseases, and that we have no deaths to report. The numberless cases coming here with chronic diseases go out well, or much improved in health. I attribute the good health of the inmates as being due to plenty of out-door work, wholesome food and regular habits.

A careful examination has been made of the store rooms, dining rooms, cells, etc., and I have always found them to be in a perfectly sanitary condition. The water is pure and in great abundance.

I wish to call your attention to the great need of a hospital for treating the sick. It is very unsatisfactory to treat surgical and fever patients in their small cells; also, should any contagious disease enter the prison, all the inmates would be exposed. Please give this your careful consideration.

Credit is due all the officers of the institution for their efficient services. I desire especially to thank the warden, C. P.

Hoyt, for his able support and coöperation in giving me his every assistance in the performance of my duties.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the honorable board of commissioners for the uniform kindness and interest shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. GAFFORD,
Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Colorado State Reformatory,
Buena Vista, Colorado, November 30, 1898.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners, Colorado State Reformatory:

Gentlemen—Permit me to present to you my report for the two years ending November 30, 1898. I feel that the department of prison work represented by this report has not received of the public the careful consideration it merits. Law and discipline are necessary and good, but are not all that is required to restore the shattered temple of character. It is God's method to unite with law and teaching grace and help, and man can not substitute a better method. The work in this department is of such a nature that it can not be presented accurately.

Statistics can not give the purer motives, holier ambitions, stronger purposes and the brighter hopes that are awakened—in some, if not all—to bless and hallow immortal life.

Along this line is to be found the solution of our great social problems. And, if there is a truth in the saying, "An ounce of preventive is better than a pound of cure," that is ever applicable, it is just at this point. When more is done for the unfortunates to keep them out of prison, there will be less to do for unfortunates in prison.

But, having such institutions, filled with fallen fellow beings, we must minister to them physically, mentally, morally and spiritually, if, per chance, we may restore some. It is my custom to see each convict as soon as possible after his arrival, learn his needs, and how I can help him. All are given to understand that they may look to me for any legitimate assistance, but that I will not give aid to, nor countenance, anything inconsistent with the rules of the institution.

The purpose is to give them better ideas of true manliness; to make them feel that all is not lost, and that they can yet be something and do something in the world if they will. Little can be expected of a man who is discouraged and hopeless.

They are at liberty to call for me any time when they wish advice, or moral and spiritual aid. Each cell is furnished with a Bible. It is read more generally than might be supposed. Very frequently I am asked the meaning of different passages. In cases of sickness—which are very rare—besides the thoughtful attention of the physician, Dr. J. L. Gafford, the chaplain visits them daily, and ministers to them as they need.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

A preaching service is held in the chapel Sunday afternoon at half past two o'clock. The attendance is general, and the attention is respectful and interested. There has been no misdemeanor at this service during the two years. Occasionally we are favored with some speaker from outside. At 10 a. m. the singing class meet for an hour to practice for the afternoon service and to learn new hymns. Much interest is taken in this. We appreciate the valuable assistance given by Miss Agnes Hoyt, and Miss Merryman, in presiding at the organ.

Frequently good singers come from town to aid us in the usual service, or in a special song service. This is very enjoyable, and in every way helpful. During the pleasant weather quite a number of the town people attend the Sunday afternoon service. These visitors are always welcome. A larger number would attend if we had a more commodious and convenient chapel. Such a room is one of the great needs of this institution, which we hope will soon be met.

SCHOOL.

Now that the chaplain has the management of the school, it becomes my duty to speak of the work done in this department. For a few months succeeding November 30, 1896, the pupils assembled, as formerly, in the room used both as school room and chapel. This method seemed to have some objectionable features. Therefore, at the opening of the fall term, in 1897, the warden, C. P. Hoyt, deemed it expedient to try the experiment of giving individual instruction in the cells, giving the chaplain charge of the same. The teacher goes from cell to cell, passing back and forth, assisting the pupils as he would in the school room.

It should be remembered that in a school of this character, of all ages and degrees of advancement, where they are continually coming and going, there are about as many grades as there are pupils.

As far as possible, they are grouped in classes and taken to one end of the corridor for general exercises with the use of the blackboard.

The experiment has been successful beyond our highest hopes. There is no desire to return to the custom of assembling in the school room.

We are satisfied that our present method is the better one. Leading educators commend it highly. The difficulty of school room discipline is obviated. The pupil can study in his cell without distraction and interruption. The teacher can adapt his instruction more effectively to the particular needs of the pupil. While here the pupil has not the time for a great scope, and probably will have little opportunity after leaving here. With this method special attention can be given to that which will be of most practical benefit, the teacher having learned what is likely to be the future employment of the pupil. The very backward, and those who can neither read nor write, who are ashamed to go to school, gladly accept the opportunity afforded by this method.

We have no vacation, so called, but give instruction to the younger and more needy ones during the summer. The pupils are classed in two divisions, each working half a day, and attending school the other half.

Some are working in such positions that they can not give a continuous half day, but go into the cell house for study and instruction both morning and afternoon. Some study noons and evenings, leaving their work on slate or paper. The teacher corrects this and leaves new work for them. The pupils are given practice in letter writing, teaching them how to form sentences, to spell correctly, the use of capitals, and punctuation. The studies pursued are reading, writing, spelling, grammar, geography, United States history and mathematics. Several have finished White's Complete Arithmetic. A few have taken up higher arithmetic, algebra, physiology, and a little of book-keeping. The whole number of inmates who have received instruction during the two years ending November 30, 1898, is 271, a daily average of fifty-one. This average is smaller than it would have been, but for the fact that during some of the summer months many of the pupils were out at work. A large

per cent. appreciate the opportunity granted them, and make good use of it. A few have had some high school advantages before coming here; but most of them are quite deficient in the rudiments of education. Some have made remarkable progress. One learned to read and write, and went thoroughly through White's Elementary Arithmetic in nine months. It is a source of gratification when one who came here unable to write can write his first letter home. We invite investigation, believing that those who fully understand our methods of school work, and its results, will heartily approve it.

CONVICT CORRESPONDENCE.

Those in the first grade may write one letter every week. Those in the second grade, a letter once in two weeks. More than this must be by special permission. Any in the third grade are denied the privilege of writing. In case of necessity, some one in the reformatory office will write for them. There have been none in the third grade during the past two years. The total number of letters mailed during the two years ending November 30, 1898, is 4,034, an average per month of 168, an average per man of about one and three-quarters. Letters carelessly written, or with spelling very incorrect, are corrected and handed back to the writer to be rewritten. No register was kept of the letters received until January 1, 1898. Since that time, a period of eleven months, the total number of letters received is 1,693, an average per month of 154, an average per man of about one and one-half.

LIBRARY.

The library contains 670 volumes, embracing standard works of useful knowledge, history, biography, travel, the best fiction, and religious works. Twenty volumes have been added to the library proper.

Books may be drawn twice a week. The inmates appreciate the library, and use it quite freely, 8,600 books having been drawn during the two years. As a supplemental library, there have been added 129 volumes donated by the Bible Institute Colportage Association, in Chicago.

These books may be drawn any day. The addition of new books, and a dictionary, to the library would be of great advantage. There have been collected from citizens 250 standard magazines for circulation in the cell house. More than five hundred good papers have also been distributed among the inmates. In addition to this, we are indebted to Mr. W. F. Bailey, gen-

eral passenger agent of the Colorado Midland Railway, for a large bundle of papers collected in his office each week. All these are gladly received and read with interest. The warden is of the opinion, which no doubt is correct, that the convicts should not be deprived of papers that are proper reading for our families in the home.

MUSIC.

There are among the inmates some good singers; also those more or less skillful in playing the guitar, banjo, and other instruments.

These meet for practice several times a week, and give acceptable aid in the music of the Sunday service, and in entertainments. One difficulty is that the stay of our inmates is comparatively so short we no sooner have a good choir, or orchestra, than some one goes out, and another must be sought to take his place.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The warden has thoughtfully and kindly arranged for occasional entertainments for the inmates. Sometimes a good traveling troupe visits the institution and gives an entertainment. Again, friends from town join with the inmates for a like purpose. All this is enjoyable and helpful. It is a factor in accomplishing the end in view: the awakening and development of the better qualities of being. On none of these occasions has there been the least expression of disrespect.

To the warden and his family, the friends in town and elsewhere, we would express our appreciation of the willing and efficient aid they have given in the chapel services, entertainments, and otherwise.

INCENTIVES.

The entrance of a convict into the second grade, with the hope of rising to the first grade with its privileges, or the possibility of falling to the third grade, with its penalties, is a constant and wholesome incentive. The record of discipline and punishment is as remarkable as it is gratifying, and speaks well for the management. The combining of work and study, giving a half day to each, as far as is practicable, is physically, mentally and morally healthful. If there could be devised some system of remunerative labor which would be of some advantage to the state, and, in some degree, to the inmates, it would be a great step in the right direction. The aim should be to cultivate true independence, manliness, and self-respect. We rejoice

in the great good already done, and, as years and experience give wisdom and efficiency, and the state appropriates the greatly needed funds, we hope that, with the blessing of God upon earnest, faithful work, much more may be accomplished in the future. We would set before the inmates, by precept and example, high ideals of character, and encourage them in the attempt to convert great possibilities into grand realities for themselves and the world.

In conclusion let me say: The Colorado State Reformatory does not guarantee to turn out its inmates reformed. It aims to do the best it can for them in every way. But, there are things which the man, and none other, must do for himself. Be he convict or citizen, if he fail in this no institution can supplement the lack. The purpose should be, first, to impress each one with the responsibility that rests upon himself, and then give him all possible incentives, influences and helps, that are truly reformatory. Though there are some failures, the good results fully justify all the efforts put forth in this direction.

I would thank the warden for every privilege and all the support he has kindly given me.

I appreciate the uniform courtesy and assistance of the deputy warden, C. A. Morse, and the corps of officers.

To you, honorable board, I would express my gratitude for all your interest and encouragement in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. ROOT,
Chaplain.

COST OF MAINTAINING THE PRISON PROPER

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

Officers' services	\$ 9,282 58	Lights	\$ 909 78
Guards' services	19,730 01	Tools and implements	674 82
Stationery and printing	469 91	Clothes and shoes	2,034 54
Provisions	17,425 80	Fuel	364 44
General expense	3,963 59	Forage	867 54
Stamps and box rent	203 05	Total	\$ 56,000 26
Arms and ammunition	74 20		

SUMMARY.

Items	Amount	Per Diem	Per Capita
Cost of clothing	\$ 2,034 54	2.787	.0278
Cost of provisions	17,425 80	23.871	.2386
Cost of guarding	19,730 01	27.027	.2701
Other items	16,809 91	23.027	.2301
Total	\$ 56,000 26	76.712	.7666

TOTAL COST OF MAINTAINING THE REFORMATORY

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

Commissioners	\$ 3,282 15	Wagons	\$ 500 00
Prison physician	1,200 00	Freight and express	1,309 91
Prison chaplain	1,275 00	Paroled convicts—cash, tickets and clothes	5,805 92
Escaped and paroled convicts	1,076 40	Maintaining prison proper	56,000 26
Teams and tackle	373 40	Total	\$ 74,131 08
Improvements and repairs	2,308 04		
Sewer	1,000 00		

COST OF SUBSISTENCE AND CLOTHING OF PRISONERS
 FOR TWO YEARS COMMENCING DECEMBER 1, 1896 AND ENDING
 NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

Month and Year	SUBSISTENCE		CLOTHING	
	Daily Per Capita	Total Per Month	Daily Per Capita	Total Per Month
December, 1896.....	.15.5	\$ 495 72	.02	\$ 65 17
January, 1897.....	.14.5	454 21	.02	65 32
February, 1897.....	.13	387 01	.02	67 03
March, 1897.....	.14	496 71	.02	69 02
April, 1897.....	.15	478 06	.02	73 33
May, 1897.....	.13	451 72	.02	62 35
June, 1897.....	.13	447 49	.01.5	54 44
July, 1897.....	.13	435 37	.01.5	48 37
August, 1897.....	.11	312 80	.01.5	45 07
September, 1897.....	.12	334 08	.01	35 39
October, 1897.....	.11	258 66	.01.5	42 74
November, 1897.....	.09	248 14	.01.5	41 00
December, 1897.....	.12	343 99	.01.5	44 69
January, 1898.....	.11	329 64	.03.5	114 37
February, 1898.....	.07.5	239 91	.02	45 00
March, 1898.....	.08.5	274 16	.02.5	85 03
April, 1898.....	.09	282 96	.02.5	72 87
May, 1898.....	.09.5	316 46	.02.5	82 98
June, 1898.....	.09	298 03	.01.5	45 36
July, 1898.....	.10	303 60	.02	52 35
August, 1898.....	.10	301 07	.01.5	42 00
September, 1898.....	.09	256 60	.01.5	37 10
October, 1898.....	.10.5	263 23	.01	31 97
November, 1898.....	.10.4	245 16	.03.4	79 48
	Average daily per capita..... .11.27		Average daily per capita..... .01.91	

STATEMENT OF CLOTHING AND SHOES MADE BY INMATES
DURING TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

Items	Number	At	Total
Cloth coats	83	\$ 2 25	\$ 186 75
Ticking coats	34	75	25 50
Cloth pants	258	1 50	387 00
Ticking pants	38	45	17 10
Over shirts	381	65	247 65
Under shirts	262	40	104 80
Drawers	357	35	124 95
Hats	101	21	21 21
Caps	70	15	10 50
Mittens, pairs	123	01	1 23
Aprons	17	20	3 40
Bed ticks	28	1 25	35 00
Towels	104	11	11 44
Sheets	30	25	7 50
Bed spreads	90	40	36 00
Overcoats	8	3 25	26 00
Leather shoes	303	85	257 55
Cloth shoes	208	60	124 80
Heels	246	06	14 76
Half soles	515	15	77 25
Shoe laces	135	01	1 35
Total	-----	-----	\$ 1,721 74

STATEMENT OF FARM AND STOCK PRODUCE
FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

Article	Quantity	Article	Quantity
Beets	37,380 lbs.	Corn, sweet	20 doz.
Beans, string	25 bu.	Radishes, bunches	1,213 doz.
Onions, green	3,221 doz.	Alfalfa hay	320 tons
Onions, dry	23,846 lbs.	Alfalfa and timothy hay ..	162 tons
Potatoes	124,229 lbs.	Rutabagas	57,875 lbs.
Peas, garden	80 bu.	Artichokes	3,500 lbs.
Carrots	14,473 lbs.	Wild hay	100 tons
Parsnips	17,000 lbs.	Poultry, dressed	188 lbs.
Turnips	58,753 lbs.	Eggs	1,761 doz.
Rhubarb	20 bnchs.	Milk	10,502 gals.
Gooseberries	40 qts.	Pork, dressed and used ..	29,662 lbs.
Celery	100 bnchs.	Pork, dressed and sold ..	1,738 lbs.
Lettuce	1,200 bnchs.	Wheat	21,480 lbs.
Cucumbers	50 doz.	Oats	44,192 lbs.
Cabbages	34,000 lbs.	Peas, field	64,350 lbs.
Squash, summer	725 lbs.		

In addition to the above, we have hauled and used for fuel 2,013½ cords of wood.

INVENTORY OF PRODUCE ON HAND.

Quantity	Article	Value
21,000 lbs	Beets	\$ 105 00
15,000 lbs	Onions	300 00
16,000 lbs	Potatoes	184 00
36,100 lbs	Field peas	361 00
3,500 lbs	Carrots	21 00
500 lbs	Parsnips	3 00
45,000 lbs	Turnips	225 00
2,000 lbs	Cabbages	10 00
112 tons	Alfalfa and timothy hay	672 00
200 tons	Alfalfa hay	1,000 00
9,000 lbs	Rutabagas	54 00
1,000 lbs	Artichokes	5 00
21,480 lbs	Wheat	171 84
14,656 lbs	Oats	146 56
210 lbs	Garden peas for seed	10 50
	Total	\$ 3,268 90

INVENTORY OF LIVE STOCK ON HAND.

Number	Stock	Value
12	Horses	\$ 1,380 00
2	Mules	230 00
12	Cows	480 00
6	Calves	60 00
7	Steers	175 00
4	Heifers, 1 year	60 00
4	Steers, 1 year	60 00
4	Heifers	100 00
1	Boar	25 00
20	Sows	300 00
84	Shoats	504 00
58	Pigs	232 00
170	Chickens	40 80
35	Ducks	14 00
	Total	\$ 3,660 80

**INVENTORY OF FIXTURES, PROVISIONS, MATERIAL AND
IMPLEMENTS.**

Items	Value	Items	Value
Bake shop.....	\$ 15 00	Barn	\$ 550 00
Inmates' kitchen	175 00	Slaughter house.....	30 00
Inmates' dining room	20 00	Photograph gallery.....	200 00
Chapel	100 00	Bath room	65 00
Wash house	25 00	Store room	625 34
Carpenter and blacksmith shops.....	450 00	Engine room.....	300 26
Guards' kitchen	150 00	Armory	239 00
Guards' dining room	50 00	Fire cart and hose	250 00
Guards' quarters.....	75 00	Shoe shop.....	234 13
Wash house and butcher shop....	50 00	Harness shop	185 41
Deputy warden's quarters	75 00	Tailor shop	270 15
Warden's quarters	1,654 00	Barber shop.....	40 15
Ranch implements	1,955 00	Brick	42 00
Office.....	350 00	Coal	100 00
Electric plant and boilers.....	10,000 00	Total	\$ 18,275 44

INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS.

Items	Value	Items	Value
Cell house.....	\$ 30,000 00	Barn office.....	\$ 50 00
Machine shop	6,000 00	Chicken coops and stone shed.....	200 00
Boiler house.....	1,500 00	Stockades and towers.....	1,000 00
3 houses in stockade	300 00	Sewer	2,000 00
Stable, cow barn, and hog pens.....	1,200 00	Plumbing and wiring.....	1,200 00
Butcher shop and ice house.....	100 00	Store house	500 00
Warden's house.....	4,000 00	Fence	100 00
Deputy warden's house.....	1,000 00	Smoke house	50 00
Granary	150 00	Hose house	15 00
Photograph gallery.....	150 00	Total	\$ 49,515 00

RECAPITULATION OF INVENTORY.

Items	Value	Total
Produce on hand	\$ 3,268 90	
Live stock on hand	3,660 80	
Fixtures, provisions, material and implements	18,275 44	
Buildings	49,515 00	
Total		\$ 74,720 14

COUNTIES SENT FROM.

County	Number	County	Number
Arapahoe	110	Morgan	4
Boulder	13	Montezuma	1
Bent	1	Mesa	4
Conejos	2	Otero	12
Clear Creek	2	Ouray	1
Delta	2	Pueblo	19
El Paso	20	Prowers	1
Fremont	1	Pitkin	1
Gilpin	3	Rio Blanco	1
Gunnison	1	Routt	1
Garfield	4	Saguache	2
Jefferson	3	Sedgwick	2
Kit Carson	1	San Juan	2
Kiowa	1	San Miguel	2
Las Animas	8	Weld	13
Larimer	9	Yuma	1
La Plata	2		
Lake	9	Total	259

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

FOREIGN

Country	Number	Country	Number
Austria	4	Ireland	2
Australia	1	Scotland	3
Canada	3	Sweden	2
England	7	Total	28
Germany	6		

UNITED STATES

State	Number	State	Number
Arkansas	3	New York	19
Colorado	28	New Mexico	1
California	3	Ohio	16
Illinois	23	Oregon	2
Indiana	10	Pennsylvania	12
Iowa	19	Rhode Island	1
Kansas	24	South Dakota	1
Kentucky	8	Texas	4
Louisiana	1	Vermont	1
Massachusetts	3	Washington	1
Maryland	2	Wisconsin	5
Michigan	8	Unknown	3
Minnesota	5	Total	231
Missouri	17	Foreign	28
Nebraska	8	Grand total	259
North Carolina	1		
New Jersey	2		

DAILY PC
FOR TWO YEARS END

Day of Month	December, 1896	December, 1897	January, 1897	January, 1898	February, 1897	February, 1898	March, 1897	March, 1898	April, 1897	April, 1898	May, 1897
1.....	102	98	104	95	103	105	110	108	108	101	114
2.....	102	97	104	95	103	106	110	108	108	101	114
3.....	102	96	104	95	104	106	112	108	108	100	113
4.....	102	95	103	95	104	108	112	108	108	101	113
5.....	103	94	102	95	104	107	111	107	109	101	112
6.....	103	94	103	94	105	108	111	107	109	101	111
7.....	103	92	105	94	106	107	111	108	109	103	111
8.....	103	91	104	94	107	107	111	106	109	103	111
9.....	103	91	103	94	107	107	111	105	109	103	111
10.....	103	91	103	94	109	107	110	105	109	103	111
11.....	102	91	102	94	109	107	110	107	109	103	111
12.....	102	92	103	94	109	106	110	110	109	102	111
13.....	102	92	103	94	109	106	110	110	109	104	111
14.....	102	90	102	94	109	106	112	110	109	103	111
15.....	102	92	102	95	109	106	114	110	110	105	112
16.....	102	92	102	95	109	106	108	109	110	104	112
17.....	102	93	102	96	109	106	110	107	110	104	113
18.....	103	93	102	96	109	106	110	105	110	103	114
19.....	104	94	101	97	109	106	110	104	110	103	114
20.....	105	96	100	97	109	106	110	103	110	103	116
21.....	105	96	100	97	109	106	110	101	110	104	114
22.....	102	96	101	98	110	108	110	101	110	105	114
23.....	102	95	101	99	110	108	109	101	111	104	113
24.....	101	95	101	99	110	108	110	101	111	103	113
25.....	101	95	101	99	110	108	110	101	111	107	113
26.....	101	95	102	99	110	109	110	101	111	106	113
27.....	104	95	102	101	110	109	111	103	111	105	113
28.....	104	94	102	101	110	109	110	104	111	107	113
29.....	104	93	102	105	-----	-----	109	104	114	105	113
30.....	102	94	102	106	-----	-----	108	104	113	105	113
31.....	103	94	103	105	-----	-----	108	103	-----	-----	117

Lowest count—74. Average count—100.04. Highest count—119.

POPULATION

ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

May, 1898	June, 1897	June, 1898	July, 1897	July, 1898	August, 1897	August, 1898	September, 1897	September, 1898	October, 1897	October, 1898	November, 1897	November, 1898
105	116	107	110	100	101	98	98	94	82	93	86	74
105	116	107	110	101	99	98	100	94	80	89	85	74
104	116	107	110	101	97	98	99	93	78	89	85	74
105	116	107	109	101	96	98	99	93	78	89	84	76
106	117	107	110	101	95	96	96	93	79	90	83	77
106	117	108	110	101	95	96	96	93	79	89	85	77
105	117	108	110	100	95	97	96	93	79	89	85	76
104	117	108	111	100	95	98	96	93	79	88	85	75
103	117	109	111	98	96	98	96	91	79	88	85	75
103	119	110	112	98	97	98	96	92	79	85	85	79
104	119	111	111	98	97	98	96	90	79	84	85	75
108	119	113	110	98	98	97	96	90	80	82	86	80
108	119	113	106	99	98	97	96	90	80	80	86	81
109	119	113	105	99	97	97	96	90	81	79	90	81
110	118	113	104	99	97	97	96	93	82	80	90	80
109	118	114	104	99	97	98	97	93	82	80	92	81
108	117	114	104	100	97	98	97	93	87	80	92	80
109	117	114	104	100	97	98	96	93	87	81	92	79
110	116	114	103	100	97	96	98	92	87	81	93	78
111	116	113	103	100	97	96	97	91	87	80	92	79
111	114	110	104	101	97	96	95	91	89	80	94	79
111	114	107	104	101	98	96	94	90	91	80	93	80
110	113	106	104	101	98	95	93	91	91	80	92	78
110	113	109	104	101	98	95	91	91	90	79	90	79
110	113	110	103	101	98	95	90	92	89	79	89	79
110	113	105	102	103	99	93	89	92	89	79	90	79
110	113	103	102	101	100	93	87	92	89	78	90	79
110	111	104	102	101	100	93	87	92	89	78	92	78
110	111	102	103	101	99	92	86	93	91	77	94	79
108	111	100	102	101	99	92	85	93	89	76	95	78
107	-----	-----	102	100	99	93	-----	-----	88	75	-----	-----

OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS RECEIVED.

Occupation	Number	Occupation	Number
Glass beveler	1	Steamfitter	1
Salesman	1	Plasterer	1
Painters	4	Machinists	4
Teamsters	11	Cooks	7
Florist	1	Cheesemaker	1
Brakemen	10	Book agent	1
Farmers	32	Firemen	3
Carpenters	5	Attorneys at law	2
Carriage trimmer	1	Stenographers	2
Miners	13	Eye and ear specialist	1
Horse jockey	1	Cowboys	5
Waiters	20	Boilermaker	1
Cabinetmaker	1	Shoemaker	1
Clerks	6	Wire worker	1
Bartender	1	Furrier	1
Barbers	5	Interpreter	1
Insurance agent	1	Stonecutter	1
Bakers	6	Assayers	2
Elevator pilots	3	Chair caner	1
Plumbers	4	Electrician	1
Newsboys	2	Tailors	2
Laborers	53	Cooper	1
Trunkmaker	1	Glass blower	1
Blacksmiths	3	Tinner	1
School boys	13	Telegrapher	1
Bookkeepers	3	Gravel roofer	1
Cigarmaker	1	Engineer	1
Druggist	1	Tile setter	1
Painters	6		
School teachers	2	Total	259

RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

Creed	Per Cent	Creed	Per Cent
Baptist	12.5	Methodist	28.5
Catholic	24.5	Non sectarian	1
Christian	7.5	Presbyterian	9.5
Congregational	2	Quaker	5
Dutch Reform	5	Seventh Day Advent5
Episcopal	3.5	United Brethren	5
Free Thinkers5	None	3.5
Jewish	2		
Lutheran	3	Total	100

CRIME	AGE																	Total						
	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	34		37	39	40	59		
Perjury.....												1											1	
Larceny.....	1	2	10	10	9	5	10	12	3	3	3	4	5	5	5									90
Burglary and larceny.....		7	12	9	16	7	3	7	3	1	2	1	2	5		1								76
Robbery.....		2	1	1	2		3	1		1	1		1											14
Forgery.....			2		2	2		5	3	1	1	3	1	1										22
Burglary and assault to rob.....						1																		1
Embezzlement.....														1										1
Rape.....			4		2	1							2											9
Burglary.....			3	3	2	7	1	2	1			1	1	2	1									27
Assault to do bodily harm.....							1																	2
Murder.....																						1		1
Assault to murder.....							1																	1
Larceny as bailee.....								2																5
Accessory after the fact to murder.....																					1			2
Obtaining property under false pretenses.....																								1
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....														2										2
Attempt to commit arson.....																								1
Receiving stolen goods.....														1										2
Marrying married woman.....																								1
Age when committed.....	1	14	32	23	34	24	19	29	14	6	8	11	14	14	7	3	1	1	1	1	2	1		259

DISTRIBUTION OF PRISON LABOR
FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

Where Placed	Time	Where Placed	Time
School.....	4,884 days	Hog pens.....	1,266 days
Tailor, shoe, harness and barber shop.....	6,442 days	Stables.....	1,772 days
Blacksmith shop.....	744 days	Lawn.....	1,033 days
Bath room.....	540 days	Garden.....	1,856 days
Boiler room.....	1,109 days	Ranch.....	7,715 days
Wash house.....	2,543 days	Ditch.....	297 days
Officers' quarters.....	4,613 days	Cellar.....	475 days
Cell house.....	3,594 days	Various work.....	4,516 days
Inmates' kitchen.....	4,030 days	Sick.....	2,463 days
Wood pile.....	5,142 days	Unemployed.....	3,860 days
Hauling wood.....	2,263 days	Total number of days' work accounted for.....	6,157 days

Average number of prisoners at work each day, 83+.

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
1022	F. J. Radford.....	State cash.....	\$ 409 97
1029	Chas. Boettcher.....	Commissioner.....	148 40
1030	William Meyers.....	Commissioner.....	100 00
1031	I. D. Chamberlain.....	Commissioner.....	100 00
1032	F. J. Radford.....	Warden.....	625 00
1033	F. A. Hoyt.....	Deputy warden.....	300 00
1034	I. E. Radford.....	Clerk.....	225 00
1035	E. K. Shelton.....	Physician.....	150 00
1036	E. P. Root.....	Chaplain.....	75 00
1037	R. L. Sutherland.....	Overseer.....	150 00
1038	E. A. Swayze.....	Overseer.....	150 00
1039	J. W. Chaffin.....	Guard.....	150 00
1040	E. L. Follet.....	Guard.....	150 00
1041	J. E. Wilkerson.....	Guard.....	150 00
1042	L. R. Slater.....	Guard.....	150 00
1043	B. F. Reagan.....	Guard.....	150 00
1044	James Newitt.....	Turnkey.....	150 00
1045	W. G. Ferrill.....	Blacksmith.....	180 00
1046	C. A. Morse.....	Guard.....	150 00
1047	Harry Seogin.....	Guard.....	150 00
1048	E. A. Radford.....	Engineer.....	180 00
1049	T. D. Mitchell.....	Overseer.....	150 00
1050	Fannie Hoyt.....	School teacher.....	150 00
1051	H. L. Follet.....	Carpenter.....	37 50
1052	Joseph Ewing.....	Shop overseer.....	150 00
1053	James Northcutt.....	Guard.....	150 00
1054	J. V. Swanson.....	Electrician.....	38 00
1055	Catherine Broadrick.....	Housekeeper.....	30 00
1056	Jules Gurule.....	Stable hand.....	45 00
1057	Levi Block.....	Supplies.....	118 75
1058	A. Baldwin.....	Supplies.....	102 60
1059	Simonson & Pelta.....	Supplies.....	73 30

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
1060	Denver Dry Goods Co	Supplies	\$ 179 04
1061	Diamond Incandescent Light Co	Supplies	45 00
1062	J. P. Dunn & Co	Supplies	163 82
1063	Tritch Hardware Co	Supplies	7 40
1064	Albert Sechrist	Supplies	9 50
1065	Davis-Creswell Manufacturing Co	Supplies	117 77
1066	Hendrie-Bolthoff Manufacturing Co	Supplies	30 27
1067	Chicago Lumber Yards	Supplies	64 15
1068	Chaffee County Republican	Supplies	57 50
1069	Leonard-Scheck Saddlery Co	Supplies	234 38
1070	Pelta Bros	Supplies	89 31
1071	M. J. Marks	Supplies	120 25
1072	Cash expended	Supplies	909 53
1073	Dean & Brown Mercantile Co	Supplies	4,306 20
1074	Buena Vista Electric Light Co	Supplies	167 69
1075	James Northcutt	Guard	61 65
1076	Catherine Broadrick	Housekeeper	25 72
1077	T. D. Mitchell	Overseer	36 75
1078	W. C. Farrell	Tireshrinker	22 50
1079	I. E. Radford	Clerk	75 00
1080	Jules Gurule	Stableman	19 00
1081	F. J. Radford	Warden	291 73
1082	E. A. Radford	Electrician	106 00
1083	W. G. Farrell	Blacksmith	104 00
1084	Joseph Ewing	Shop foreman	96 55
1085	Dean & Brown	Supplies	819 55
1086	Simonson & Pelta	Supplies	12 15
1087	C. R. Halsey	Supplies	17 75
1088	W. R. Logan	Supplies	10 25
1089	O. W. P. & S. Co	Supplies	41 75
1090	J. W. Hunt	Supplies	9 02
1091	Leonard-Scheck Saddlery Co	Supplies	58 93
1092	Denver Dry Goods Co	Supplies	108 98
1093	Davis-Creswell Co	Supplies	72 14
1094	Dunn Leather Co	Supplies	57 05
1095	Buena Vista Herald	Supplies	17 55

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
1096	Struby-Estabrook Co	Supplies.....	\$ 39 46
1097	C. W. Erdlen	Supplies.....	17 30
1098	C. P. Hoyt	Supplies.....	344 41
1099	Chas. Boettcher	Commissioner	98 40
1100	To 1999 skipped numbers
2000	W. G. Hines	Commissioner	42 60
2001	I. D. Chamberlain	Commissioner	48 80
2002	W. H. Meyers	Commissioner	31 20
2003	H. L. Follet	Carpenter	5 00
2004	General Electric Co	Supplies.....	88 44
2005	M. J. Marks	Supplies.....	59 00
2006	W. G. Hines	Commissioner	101 55
2007	I. D. Chamberlain	Commissioner	124 40
2008	W. H. Meyers	Commissioner	131 20
2009	C. P. Hoyt	Warden	333 35
2010	F. A. Hoyt	Deputy warden	300 00
2011	E. K. Shelton	Physician	150 00
2012	E. P. Root	Chaplain	75 00
2013	F. A. Morse	Guard	180 00
2014	B. F. Reagan	Guard	180 00
2015	J. D. Slater	Overseer	40 00
2016	James Love	Carpenter	96 00
2017	J. B. Fitzpatrick	Engineer.....	78 00
2018	Elmer Sims	School teacher.....	157 50
2019	John Trankle	Turnkey	40 00
2020	H. Sanderson	Guard	53 35
2021	Al Doolittle	Guard	53 35
2022	E. C. Laithe	Guard	43 32
2023	Ben Shaver	Guard	78 32
2024	L. T. Vigar	Guard	40 00
2025	R. L. Sutherland	Guard	150 00
2026	Hugh McLean	Guard	128 32
2027	Harry Seguin	Guard	150 00
2028	J. P. Crowley	Guard	40 00
2029	J. E. Wilkerson	Guard	150 00
2030	L. R. Slater	Guard	150 00

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2031	J. W. Chaffin	Guard	\$ 150 00
2032	E. A. Swayze	Guard	150 00
2033	Dean & Brown	Supplies	808 70
2034	Simonson & Pelta	Supplies	13 55
2035	Levi Block	Supplies	68 95
2036	M. J. Marks	Supplies	20 25
2037	Denver Dry Goods Co.	Supplies	246 73
2038	Hendrie & Bolthoff	Supplies	62 20
2039	C. S. Ogden	Supplies	801 77
2040	Silvey & Webster	Supplies	115 33
2041	R. M. Davis P. S. Co	Supplies	29 32
2042	Sindlinger & Niles	Supplies	130 00
2043	J. W. Hunt	Supplies	11 60
2044	A. Baldwin	Supplies	124 60
2045	Buerger Bros	Supplies	5 75
2046	C. R. Halsey	Supplies	7 25
2047	C. W. Erdlen	Supplies	17 30
2048	Lee-Kinsey Implement Co	Supplies	157 94
2049	J. G. Schall	Supplies	71 36
2050	Edward Krueger	Supplies	10 60
2051	Continental Oil Co	Supplies	6 00
2052	Western Clothing Co	Supplies	132 10
2053	Denver Sewer Pipe Co	Supplies	565 92
2054	Dean & Brown	Supplies	80 97
2055	C. P. Hoyt	Cash	535 46
2056	Richard McLane	Guard	10 00
2057	May Shoe and Clothing Co	Supplies	33 30
2058	John P. Lower's Sons	Supplies	27 50
2059	Rocky Mountain News	Supplies	15 00
2060	L. C. Treloar	Supplies	12 91
2061	Gazette Printing Co	Supplies	5 00
2062	William B. Lloyd	Supplies	13 80
2056	C. P. Hoyt	Warden	625 00
2057	F. A. Hoyt	Deputy warden	300 00
2058	H. B. McChesney	Clerk	200 00
2059	J. I. Gafford	Physician	150 00

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2060	E. P. Root	Chaplain	\$ 75 00
2061	B. F. Reagan	Guard	180 00
2062	C. A. Morse	Guard	180 00
2063	Hugh McLean	Guard	150 00
2064	J. E. Wilkerson	Guard	150 00
2065	L. R. Slater	Overseer	150 00
2066	J. D. Slater	Turnkey	180 00
2067	H. Sanderson	Overseer	150 00
2068	E. A. Swayze	Overseer	150 00
2069	L. T. Vigar	Overseer	150 00
2070	Pablo Baca	Guard	100 00
2071	S. M. Bell	Guard	25 00
2072	J. B. Fitzpatrick	Engineer	180 00
2073	A. W. Doolittle	Guard	93 33
2074	E. C. Laithe	Guard	135 00
2075	John Trankle	Turnkey	150 00
2076	W. L. Townsend	Guard	118 39
2077	W. P. Abbott	Blacksmith	60 00
2078	N. M. Willson	Overseer	116 73
2079	Ben Shaver	Overseer	150 00
2080	James Love	Carpenter	180 00
2081	W. G. Hines	Commissioner	142 60
2082	W. H. Meyers	Commissioner	131 20
2083	I. D. Chamberlain	Commissioner	124 40
2084	R. M. Davis P. S. Co	Supplies	43 00
2085	C. H. Case	Supplies	76 82
2086	John Deere Plow Co	Supplies	77 50
2087	Hendrie & Bolthoff	Supplies	15 36
2088	Davis Creswell Manufacturing Co	Supplies	266 54
2089	C. S. Morey Mercantile Co	Supplies	55 11
2090	Charles Wheeler	Supplies	294 73
2091	P. S. Hessler Mercantile Co	Supplies	336 00
2092	Denver S. P. & C. Co	Supplies	26 97
2093	H. J. Van Wetering	Services	15 00
2094	George Tritch Hardware Co	Supplies	15 66
2095	William B. Lloyd	Supplies	16 25

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2096	McPhee & McGinnity	Supplies	\$ 2 50
2097	Crew-Levick Co	Supplies	61 00
2098	W. H. Kistler Stationery Co.....	Supplies	13 95
2099	News Job Printing Co	Supplies	6 50
2100	J. S. Brown Mercantile Co.....	Supplies	462 02
2101	Chas. D. Griffith Shoe Co.....	Supplies	42 60
2102	L. C. Treloar.....	Supplies	17 43
2103	General Electric Co.....	Supplies	131 44
2105	F. H. Leonard & Co.....	Supplies	11 43
2106	Silvey & Webster	Supplies	230 10
2107	E. M. Kemble.....	Plumbing	60 50
2108	Western Clothing Co	Supplies	301 30
2109	C. Doyle	Supplies	79 50
2110	Edward Krueger.....	Supplies	21 71
2111	Denver Fish Co	Supplies	43 99
2112	Denver Dry Goods Co	Supplies	208 22
2113	Sindlinger & Niles.....	Supplies	88 75
2114	Dean & Brown.....	Supplies	1,203 01
2115	C. S. Ogden	Supplies	853 23
2116	C. R. Halsey	Supplies	39 35
2117	A. E. Wright, Jr	Supplies	90 20
2118	George Cooper.....	Services	17 50
2119	H. J. Van Wetering.....	Services	10 00
2120	Chas. Wheeler	Freight.....	90 72
2121	C. P. Hoyt.....	Cash expended.....	902 75
2122	C. P. Hoyt.....	Cash expended.....	64 00
2123	George E. Newell	Services	25 00
2124	W. G. Hines	Commissioner	142 60
2125	W. H. Meyers.....	Commissioner	131 20
2126	I. D. Chamberlain	Commissioner	124 40
2127	C. P. Hoyt	Warden	625 00
2128	F. A. Hoyt	Deputy warden.....	300 00
2129	H. B. McChesney.....	Clerk	225 00
2130	J. L. Gafford	Physician	150 00
2131	E. P. Root.....	Chaplain	150 00
2132	B. F. Reagan.....	Guard	180 00

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2133	C. A. Morse	Guard	\$ 180 00
2134	E. C. Laithe	Guard	150 00
2135	J. E. Wilkerson	Guard	150 00
2136	L. R. Slater	Guard	150 00
2137	Hugh McLean	Guard	150 00
2138	Pablo Baca	Guard	150 00
2139	N. M. Willson	Guard	150 00
2140	E. A. Swayze	Guard	150 00
2141	Ben Shaver	Guard	150 00
2142	L. T. Vigar	Guard	150 00
2143	John Trankle	Guard	150 00
2144	Harley Sanderson	Guard	150 00
2145	James Love	Carpenter	180 00
2146	J. D. Slater	Overseer	180 00
2147	J. B. Fitzpatrick	Engineer	180 00
2148	J. W. Chaffin	Guard	25 00
2149	Western Clothing Co	Supplies	137 18
2150	C. S. Ogden	Supplies	677 61
2151	Sindlinger & Niles	Supplies	99 50
2152	Dean & Brown	Supplies	415 00
2153	C. R. Halsey	Supplies	19 80
2154	Levi Block	Supplies	24 00
2155	Dan M. Jones	Supplies	10 50
2156	M. J. Marks	Supplies	26 85
2157	E. H. Smith	Services	10 50
2158	Edward Krueger	Supplies	86 75
2159	A. E. Wright, Jr.	Supplies	6 75
2160	Silvey & Webster	Supplies	125 78
2161	C. S. Morey Mercantile Co	Supplies	492 24
2162	F. H. Leonard & Co	Supplies	78 93
2163	W. H. Kistler Stationery Co	Supplies	17 55
2164	Handy & McGee Mercantile Co	Supplies	47 50
2165	Chas. Wheeler	Freight	80 40
2166	General Electric Co	Supplies	7 16
2167	George Tritch Hardware Co	Supplies	17 00
2168	Davis-Creswell Manufacturing Co	Supplies	6 86

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2169	Phillip Cary Co	Supplies.....	\$ 17 52
2170	Denver Sewer Pipe Co	Supplies.....	23 80
2171	Denver Engineers Supply Co.....	Supplies.....	23 45
2172	News Job Printing Co	Supplies.....	7 00
2173	Hunter Palmer	Supplies	10 00
2174	R. M. Davis P. S. Co.....	Supplies.....	14 70
2175	Denver Fish Co	Supplies.....	33 40
2176	Denver Dry Goods Co	Supplies.....	62 49
2177	Pelta Bros.....	Supplies.....	17 87
2178	C. P. Hoyt.....	Cash expended.....	809 44
2179	W. P. Abbott	Blacksmith	10 50
2180	Chaffee County Republican	Printing.....	6 92
2181	C. P. Hoyt.....	Warden	625 00
2182	F. A. Hoyt	Deputy warden	300 00
2183	H. B. McChesney	Clerk	225 00
2184	J. L. Gafford	Physician	150 00
2185	E. P. Root.....	Chaplain	225 00
2186	J. D. Slater	Overseer	180 00
2187	James Love	Carpenter	180 00
2188	J. B. Fitzpatrick.....	Engineer	180 00
2189	N. M. Willson	Overseer	150 00
2190	E. A. Swayze.....	Overseer	150 00
2191	B. F. Reagan.....	Guard	180 00
2192	C. A. Morse	Guard	180 00
2193	J. E. Wilkerson	Guard	150 00
2194	Hugh McLean	Guard	150 00
2195	Pablo Baca.....	Guard	150 00
2196	L. R. Slater	Guard	150 00
2197	E. C. Laithe.....	Guard	150 00
2198	John Trankle	Turnkey	150 00
2199	Harley Sanderson	Turnkey	170 00
2200	Ben Shaver.....	Overseer	150 00
2201	W. P. Abbott.....	Blacksmith	38 75
2202	R. H. McLean.....	Guard	13 40
2203	W. G. Hines.....	Commissioner.....	142 00
2204	W. H. Meyers	Commissioner.....	100 00

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2205	I. D. Chamberlain	Commissioner	\$ 124 40
2206	L. T. Vigar	Overseer	99 00
2207	Sindlinger & Niles	Supplies	83 50
2208	C. R. Halsey	Supplies	13 00
2209	C. S. Ogden	Supplies	546 24
2210	Dean & Brown	Supplies	369 50
2211	A. E. Wright, Jr.	Supplies	398 45
2212	J. W. Hunt	Supplies	16 89
2213	Edward Krueger	Supplies	30 65
2214	E. H. Smith	Services	13 75
2215	Logan & Turner	Insurance premium	54 75
2216	George Tritch Hardware Co	Supplies	29 69
2217	Denver Engineers Supply Co	Supplies	8 50
2218	Denver Dry Goods Co	Supplies	288 28
2219	Western Clothing Co	Supplies	299 15
2220	Denver S. P. & C. Co	Supplies	7 00
2221	J. S. Brown Mercantile Co	Supplies	172 57
2222	W. H. Kistler Stationery Co	Supplies	10 90
2223	William B. L'oyd	Supplies	42 50
2224	C. P. Hoyt	Cash expended	39 00
2225	W. A. Hoover & Co	Supplies	15 46
2226	C. S. Morey Mercantile Co	Supplies	536 08
2227	Silvey & Webster	Supplies	159 50
2228	General Electric Co	Supplies	40 46
2229	McPhee & McGinnity	Supplies	310 00
2230	Chas. Wheeler, treasurer	Freight	139 30
2231	F. H. Leonard & Co	Supplies	66 30
2232	C. P. Hoyt	Cash expended	288 22
2233	Davis & Saville	Supplies	204 80
2234	E. M. Kimble	Supplies	4 75
2235	Denver Novelty Works	Supplies	2 10
2236	B. F. Reagan	Supplies	10 50
2237	H. B. McChesney	Supplies	38 15
2238	C. P. Hoyt	Cash expended	789 49
2239	R. H. McLean	Guard	13 40
2240	C. P. Hoyt	Cash expended	760 87

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2241	C. P. Hoyt	Warden	\$ 625 00
2242	C. A. Morse	Deputy warden	300 00
2243	C. F. Reed	Clerk	175 00
2244	E. P. Root	Chaplain	225 00
2245	J. L. Gafford	Physician	150 00
2246	J. B. Fitzpatrick	Engineer	225 00
2247	H. B. McChesney	Yardmaster	225 00
2248	J. D. Slater	Officer	180 00
2249	George T. Williams	Officer	180 00
2250	E. C. Laithe	Officer	180 00
2251	R. H. Evans	Officer	180 00
2252	N. M. Willson	Officer	180 00
2253	L. R. Slater	Officer	150 00
2254	Harley Sanderson	Officer	180 00
2255	E. A. Swayze	Officer	150 00
2256	C. C. Marshall	Officer	130 65
2257	Henry Hartmeyer	Officer	141 94
2258	C. J. Betts	Officer	130 65
2259	Seneca Winters	Officer	95 00
2260	Allen Rodgers	Officer	71 67
2261	W. P. Abbott	Officer	18 75
2262	E. C. Laithe	Officer	15 00
2263	Geo. T. Williams	Officer	8 00
2264	Levi Block	Supplies	14 40
2265	Buerger Bros	Supplies	20 60
2266	Dean & Brown	Supplies	98 05
2267	Denver Engineers Supply Co	Supplies	20 26
2268	Denver Dry Goods Co	Supplies	91 17
2269	Denver Engineering Works	Supplies	2 50
2270	Denver Brush Factory	Supplies	12 25
2271	C. Doyle	Supplies	12 00
2272	Denver Novelty Works	Supplies	7 80
2273	Chas. Wheeler, treasurer	Freight	140 63
2274	General Electric Co	Supplies	110 60
2275	Hendrie & Bolthoff	Supplies	62 20
2276	Edward Krueger	Supplies	62 57

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2277	W. H. Kistler Stationery Co	Supplies	\$ 62 29
2278	Lee-Kinsey Implement Co	Supplies	257 64
2279	F. H. Leonard & Co	Supplies	65 10
2280	W. B. Lloyd	Supplies	6 10
2281	C. S. Morey Mercantile Co	Supplies	861 46
2282	News Job Printing Co	Supplies	8 50
2283	C. S. Ogden	Supplies	570 08
2284	Sindlinger & Niles	Supplies	156 05
2285	Silvey & Webster	Supplies	102 50
2286	George Tritch Hardware Co	Supplies	103 00
2287	A. E. Wright, Jr	Supplies	10 50
2288	Western Clothing Co	Supplies	311 85
2289	C. R. Halsey	Supplies	13 15
2290	W. G. Hines	Commissioner	142 00
2291	I. D. Chamberlain	Commissioner	124 40
2292	W. H. Meyers	Commissioner	131 20
2293	C. P. Hoyt	Cash expended	101 93
2294	C. P. Hoyt	Cash expended	876 55
2296	C. P. Hoyt	Cash expended	702 53
2297	C. P. Hoyt	Warden	625 00
2298	C. A. Morse	Deputy warden	300 00
2299	C. F. Reed	Clerk	225 00
2300	E. P. Root	Chaplain	225 00
2301	J. L. Gafford	Physician	150 00
2302	J. B. Fitzpatrick	Engineer	225 00
2303	H. B. McChesney	Yardmaster	217 50
2304	George T. Williams	Guard	180 00
2305	E. C. Laithe	Guard	180 00
2306	R. H. Evans	Guard	180 00
2307	N. M. Willson	Guard	106 00
2308	L. R. Slater	Guard	150 00
2309	Harley Sanderson	Guard	180 00
2310	E. A. Swayze	Guard	15 00
2311	Henry Hartmeyer	Guard	150 00
2312	C. J. Betts	Guard	180 00
2313	Seneca Winters	Guard	150 00

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Continued.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2314	Allen Rodgers.....	Guard.....	\$ 150 00
2315	W. B. Enoch.....	Overseer.....	174 00
2316	George Wallace.....	Assignment Guiterraz..	43 99
2317	W. C. Gregg.....	Overseer.....	102 00
2318	Dean & Brown.....	Supplies.....	12 04
2319	Denver Dry Goods Co.....	Supplies.....	182 41
2320	Denver, Leadville & Gunnison.....	Freight.....	216 62
2321	Hendrie & Bolthoff.....	Supplies.....	33 87
2322	J. W. Hunt.....	Supplies.....	10 80
2323	C. R. Halsey.....	Supplies.....	23 20
2324	Edward Krueger.....	Supplies.....	83 21
2325	W. H. Kistler Stationery Co.....	Supplies.....	39 00
2326	Lee-Kinsey Implement Co.....	Supplies.....	18 25
2327	F. H. Leonard & Co.....	Supplies.....	60 90
2328	C. S. Morey Mercantile Co.....	Supplies.....	593 00
2329	M. J. Marks.....	Supplies.....	25 20
2330	C. S. Ogden.....	Supplies.....	468 77
2331	Pelta Bros.....	Supplies.....	16 13
2332	Hunter Palmer.....	Supplies.....	4 00
2333	Sindlinger & Niles.....	Supplies.....	39 50
2334	Standard Firebrick Co.....	Supplies.....	94 67
2335	Silvey & Webster.....	Supplies.....	83 70
2336	E. H. Smith.....	Supplies.....	63 75
2337	Geo. Tritch Hardware Co.....	Supplies.....	12 25
2338	A. E. Wright, Jr.....	Supplies.....	445 75
2339	Western Clothing Co.....	Supplies.....	111 80
2340	Wellborn & Richter.....	Supplies.....	6 15
2341	W. G. Hines.....	Commissioner.....	142 00
2342	I. D. Chamberlain.....	Commissioner.....	124 40
2343	W. H. Meyers.....	Commissioner.....	131 20
2344	C. P. Hoyt.....	State cash.....	832 14
2345	C. P. Hoyt.....	Warden.....	625 00
2346	C. A. Morse.....	Deputy warden.....	300 00
2347	C. F. Reed.....	Clerk.....	225 00
2348	E. P. Root.....	Chaplain.....	225 00

VOUCHERS ISSUED

FOR TWO YEARS BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1896, AND ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1898—Concluded.

No.	Issued To	What For	Amount
2349	J. L. Gafford	Physician	\$ 150 00
2350	J. B. Fitzpatrick	Engineer	37 50
2351	Geo T. Williams	Guard	180 00
2352	E. C. Laithe	Guard	152 00
2353	R. H. Evans	Guard	180 00
2354	L. R. Slater	Guard	150 00
2355	Harley Sanderson	Guard	180 00
2356	Henry Hartmeyer	Guard	174 00
2357	C. J. Betts	Guard	180 00
2358	S. D. Winters	Guard	150 00
2359	Allen Rodgers	Guard	84 00
2360	W. B. Enoch	Overseer	180 00
2361	W. C. Gregg	Guard	180 00
2362	Jno. D. Cantonwine	Guard	178 00
2363	A. E. Ayers	Guard	120 00
2364	D. O. Darnell	Engineer	125 00
2365	W. G. Hines	Commissioner	142 00
2366	I. D. Chamberlain	Commissioner	124 40
2367	W. H. Meyers	Commissioner	131 20
2368	E. C. Laithe	Guard	28 00
2369	Denver Engineers Supply Co	Supplies	18 49
2370	Denver Dry Goods Co	Supplies	107 50
2371	Chas. Wheeler, treasurer	Freight and coal	217 70
2372	Edward Krueger	Supplies	104 24
2373	F. H. Leonard & Co	Supplies	87 15
2374	C. S. Morey Mercantile Co	Supplies	449 30
2375	Sindlinger & Niles	Supplies	33 30
2376	Silvey & Webster	Supplies	217 18
2377	Geo. Tritch Hardware Co	Supplies	21 45
2378	A. E. Wright, Jr	Supplies	219 35
2379	Western Clothing Co	Supplies	83 00
2380	C. S. Ogden	Provisions	577 18
2381	M. J. Marks	Clothes	29 50
2382	Richter's Pharmacy	Drugs	15 00
2383	C. R. Halsey	Drugs	14 95

DISTRIBUTION OF VOUCHERS DRAWN

FOR TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

What For	Amount	Total
Salaries	\$ 34,769 74	
Office and stationery expense	469 91	
Provisions	17,425 80	
General expense	3,963 59	
Expense returning paroled and escaped prisoners	803 75	
Stamps	203 05	
Arms and ammunition	74 20	
Teams and tackle	373 40	
Forage	867 54	
Improvements and repairs	2,308 04	
Sewer	1,000 00	
Wagons	500 00	
Lights	909 78	
Tools and implements	674 82	
Freight and express	1,582 56	
Shoe shop	937 75	
Tailor shop	1,096 79	
Fuel	364 44	
Parole expense	5,805 92	
Total		\$ 74,131 08

