

IMPROVEMENTS AT STATE PRISON

What Has Been Done Toward Bettering the Service and Making the Penitentiary Safe From Internal Troubles

The Oregon Penitentiary, one of the most important of the state institutions located near this city, has recently undergone many changes in its interior construction and arrangement, and the improvements made reflect great credit on the present administration, under which the changes were made, as well as on the often unjustly maligned Oregon legislature which provided the wherewithal to make the necessary improvements. Ample appropriations have not always been available for the improvements desired, and when they were to be had, it was fortunate that the prison authorities in whose hands the funds were placed were men thoroughly capable to make the desired changes without waste and with good judgment, for such men Supt. James and Warden F. H. Curtis have surely proved themselves to be.

A much needed improvement was made in the offices and officers' quarters, in the front portion of the structure, where the superintendent's office has been thoroughly renovated and placed in excellent condition. The walls were cleaned and papered, new carpets were put on the floor, new furniture placed in position and the office is now as neatly appointed and furnished as any business office, and is a fit place for the transaction of the affairs of the state that pass through the hands of the prison officials. Adjoining the office is a finely arranged room, well furnished and nicely decorated for a reception room and ladies retiring room, something that has long been needed at the prison. Opposite this are the sitting and dining rooms of the warden, nicely furnished, and the living rooms of that official are on the second floor, occupying the space above the office, where nice home-like quarters have been arranged, and here Warden and Mrs. Curtis are comfortably located.

One of the most important and economical changes made in the prison was that providing for the feeding of the convicts in one common dining room, a plan long discussed by the prison management and now about to be carried into effect by the present administration. This necessitated the raising of the roof of the two-story addition, built at the prison a few years ago, and it was increased so as to make a three-story building out of it. The ground floor of this structure was long used as a kitchen, which previously occupied the quarters in the basement of the main building.

The new dining room is a spacious apartment. It is 114 by 65 feet, with an edge-grain floor thoroughly waxed and well lighted throughout by large windows. The ceiling is 19 1/2 feet high, and here the tables will be set sufficient to feed all the prisoners in the institution at one time. A large double dumb waiter connects with the kitchen below, and through this the food will be conveyed to the dining room.

Over the dining room will be located the new hospital, and this will be as pleasant a place for the patients as could be found in any hospital in the country outside prison walls. The room is 55 by 65 feet, with a fine polished floor, large windows, light and airy and away from the noise-making it an ideal place for the sick of the prison. Adjoining the hospital on the north is a bath room 13 by 12 and beyond it the drug room 12 by 16, fitted with fine hard wood medicine cases in which will be kept complete stocks of drugs. At the extreme north end of this wing on the hospital floor are two rooms intended for female quarters. These rooms are each 19 by 25 feet, fitted with individual beds, and adjoining each is a small bath room. Here also is located the operating room. The old hospital is being fitted for the day quarters of the female prisoners, and the hall way from the stairs leading up from the chapel passes by these rooms.

At the south end of the new dining hall the new structure known as the condemned prisoners' building has been erected. This is a two-story brick, with cement floor. The lower story will be fitted with five steel cells in which condemned men awaiting execution will be confined. A stairway from this portion of the building leads to what may be termed the chamber of horrors, the death chamber. This is an interesting room and everything denotes substantiality. The room is 22 by 45 feet, and 17 1/2 feet high. In the west end is the gallows platform about 10 feet wide, the floor 9 1/2 feet above the

floor of the room. A stairway in the corner leads up to the platform and in the floor of the latter are two trap doors through which the condemned men will drop to execute their crimes. A nicely painted railing at the front of the platform gives it the appearance of a choir loft or gallery, and adds the grandeur of the purpose of the fixtures. This room will be used only for executions of condemned prisoners.

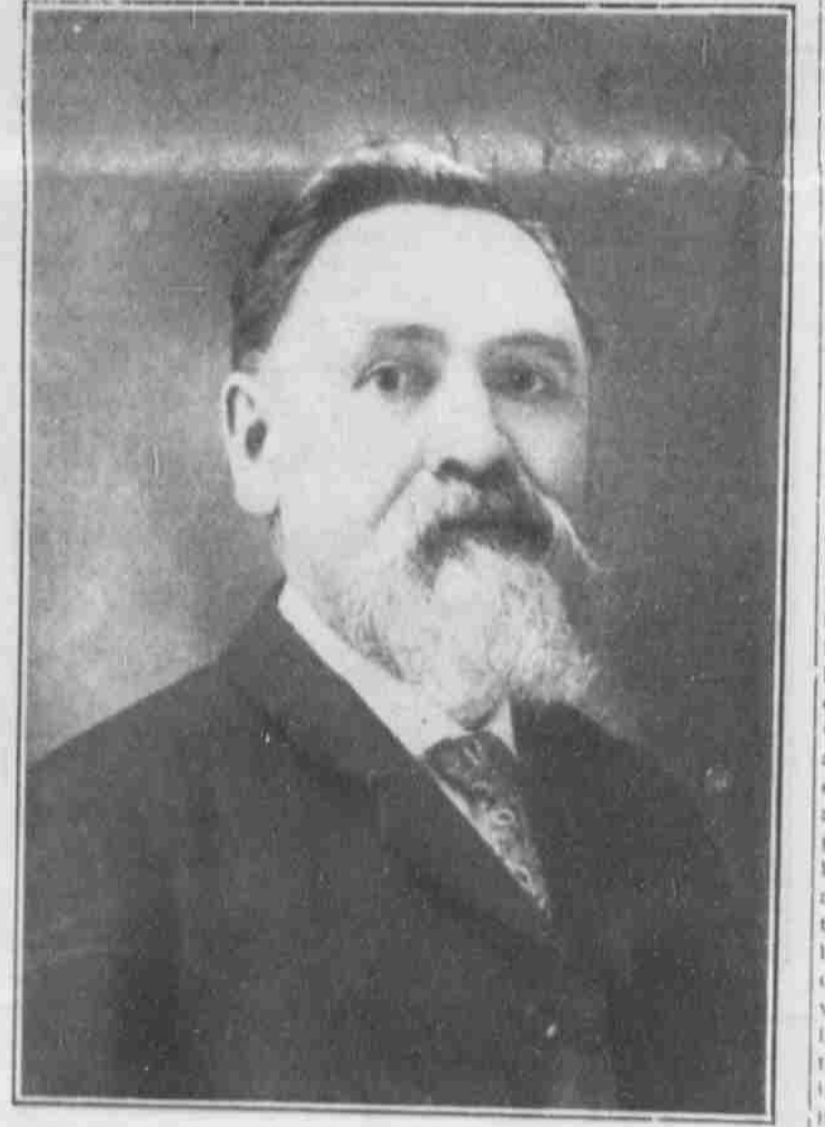
In the basement of the main building, and under the chapel the greatest changes have taken place, and the quarters that were formerly unfit for use, although in use as a kitchen and for storage purposes, have been cleaned and put in first-class condition. Adjoining the new kitchen and connected with the latter by cement steps, is a large airy apartment, formerly used as a bakeshop and a storage room. The small windows have been enlarged, the brick walls plastered and given an adamant coating, the floor cemented, the old bakeshop torn away, and the entire room placed in the best possible condition, with drain connecting with the sewers and all water pipes renewed. The room adjoining the one just described and formerly occupied as a kitchen has been placed in the same condition as the first one named. This apartment will hereafter be used as a dining room for the guards, and will be entered by means of a stairway from the hall in front of the superintendent's office. The wall separating the guards' dining room from the kitchen will hereafter be the dead-line, and a heavy barred door separates the two. This brings the dead-line in the basement of the prison immediately under the same line in the main building. Adjoining the

has long been needed and adds much to the convenience of the family buildings.

All the new buildings have been thoroughly wired for electricity, under the personal direction of Manager Springer of the Citizens Light & Traction Co., and the wires in every department are connected with a central switch from which the lights can be controlled, and turned on or off, independently of any other department. This switch will be under the special charge of a designated officer, who will hold the keys to it and will be responsible for the lighting of the institution.

The entire prison has been thoroughly renovated and repainted inside, every cell has been placed in the best condition for cleanliness possible, and nothing is allowed to accumulate in the way of dirt or filth, thus improving the sanitary condition of the institution vastly.

In addition to the improvements made in the buildings, great changes have been made in the manner of handling supplies, for the big institution. Exact accounts are kept with all departments by the commissary, and receipts issued even for the farm produce grown by the farmer, which is credited up at market rates, and again charged at current rates when used, showing the mess to which each article is sent. This department has this year put up 23 barrels of cucumber pickles, 24 barrels of sauer kraut, 1184 gallons fruit and vegetables, canned goods and 700 gallons of fruit butters. The farm produced and turned in 15 tons of squashes, 13 bushels of beets, 1246 bushels of potatoes, 200 tons carrots, and 12,000 pounds of pork. Inside the prison walls there were also produced 8700



Supt. C. W. James.

guards' dining room is the wash-room, finely appointed and furnished, and connecting with the dining room. This is a great improvement over the old arrangement and gives the guards far better quarters than they have ever had in the past. The guards will be served direct from the prison kitchen through a barred window in the wall known as the dead-line, and the food will be prepared in the main kitchen of the prison where a new addition has just been built in the range, especially for the benefit of the officers.

All the new buildings and the old quarters that have been required and improved have been thoroughly fitted for hot and cold water and all departments are now connected with the new state sewer, the connections being perfect and on the latest approved plans for perfect sanitation.

The old soap factory, a frame shack in the prison yard has been entirely removed and a neat brick building has been erected and the soap factory is located in these new quarters. A new brick building has also just been completed adjoining the foundry and is used as a coke shed. This structure

contains of dried onions and a large amount of celery.

The officers at the prison are now constituted as follows:

Superintendent—C. W. James.
Warden—Frank H. Curtis.
Deputy Warden—J. S. Smith.
Bookkeeper—Thomas R. Wilson.
Physician—J. D. Shaw.
Deputy—William Quarrier.
Commissary—D. B. Watson.
Overseer—J. A. Poland.
Farmer—W. J. White.
Engineer—Frank Greiner.
Turnkey—A. M. Doherty.
Chapel Guard—C. M. Charlton.
Guards—M. H. Sheridan, W. H. Hicks, J. Sturleton, W. H. Fouts, D. C. Ross, Wm. Hayden, H. A. Rawson, Herbert Clark, Oscar Hair, Lute Savage, James Blyen, W. H. Porter, W. H. Fisher, Z. T. Smith, A. W. Drasser, L. Hartzel, Charles Hanterson, Nate Kimsey.

QUININE USERS.
Get to Be "Fiends" for the Drug Which Helps Them Little.
Habitual users of quinine are slaves to it, but derive little benefit from it.

Men with malaria eat it by the ounce, and still keep the malaria. The world is full of quinine drunkards, who pour a spoonful into the palm of the hand and lick it down without a grimace. I have seen them chew cinchona bark as one chews gum. Others, not habituated, must take two grains or ten in a gelatine capsule. Before capsules were invented it was taken in molasses—and the chances are that the molasses effected the cure. Too much of it is nearly as bad as too little calomel.

Great fortunes have been made out of it, however, and its cultivation in Ceylon and Java is said to be successful. There are several pretty romances connected with the discovery of "kina," as the native Indians of Peru called the cinchona trees, from

which quinine is derived. What do you call it—kwinine, kwe-neen, kin-fine, kee-neen or kin-keen? It is impossible that your pronunciation of the word may discover your birthplace. What a lot of names the drug has had—quinine, cinchona, Countess powder, Jeault's bark, Cardinal de Lugo's powder, Peruvian bark, China bark, quina, quinquina, cinchona bark, etc. The world is indebted to Lewis XIV for its general introduction. In France and Italy physicians who prescribed its use were persecuted. Protestants altogether repudiated it. Robert Talbot, an Englishman, cured the Dauphin with it, and Louis Le Grand was induced to buy the secret. He was the only king that ever embarked in the drug business.—New York Press.

TRAINING OF THE STATE'S DEAF-MUTES

An institution that has long attracted the attention of the thinking people of this state, is the school for deaf mutes, located a few miles southeast of this city, between the reform school and the asylum farm. At this institution the deaf-mutes of the state are given a good education and thorough training for the responsibilities of life, and all at the expense of the state, the best talent obtainable having been secured for this delicate and extremely important work. A visit to the school during school hours is a most interesting one and the results attained by the instructors of the deaf-mutes are a constant surprise to the callers. The teaching of lip reading has been brought to a high state of perfection, and Mrs. Clarke, wife of Supt. Thos. P. Clarke, and matron of the school, is one of the most expert of these teachers.

Within a few months children who had no previous instructions have learned to read the lips of their teacher when she is speaking and have also learned a certain number of words, and many of them have attained a proficiency in this and in reading that would be surprising in children with all their faculties and with five times the amount of training. As teachers Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have certainly proven themselves experts in their line and the school under their charge has progressed since their advent as never in its history, due largely to the modern methods applied in the instruction of these defective children.

The children in the care of the school are happy—it is a second home to them—and their confidence in, and love for their teachers and the officers of the school seems to be deservedly bestowed.

During the past year the school buildings and surroundings have been improved to a great extent, and the conditions at the institution are much better than in the past. The building has been repainted throughout the interior, new floors have been laid in the basement where the old floor had decayed, a new steam pump placed in position, 800 feet of a board walk rebuilt, the tramway constructed and 250 feet of iron rails laid instead of the old wooden rails, a quarter of a mile of picket fence built and painted, and all of this work was done by the pupils of the school without a particle of outside help except in the painting of the inside of the building, and all this work was done cheerfully by the boys and with a view to learning how to do it. This is certainly a great achievement of the deaf-mutes and shows how readily they can be taught to be useful if only the right way is employed. In addition to the above work, the roadway from the reform school to the asylum farm, running through the grounds has been opened and the road graded so that it is now a good highway passable at all seasons of the year. In one place where the road formerly led over a steep hill, with a grade of one in eight, it has been changed to one in twenty, by cutting down the hill. A farm fence 800 feet in length has also been constructed and a play ground containing over two acres has been laid out and fenced, and it is the particular delight of the boys who pass many a happy hour on this spot prepared by their own labor.

The old dwelling house on the place that was built in pioneer days and but recently looked like a ruin, has been repaired and transformed into a workshop. The old partitions have been removed and the ground floor of the building transformed into a wood-working and leather shop. The carpenter and his class of pupils work in the south part of the building, while the shoe and harness shop occupies the north end, here repairing of the footwear of the institution is done and harness are made and repaired. The work is done by pupils, and they are taught to do as good work as it

is possible to do, having always in view the necessity of imparting knowledge and teaching a trade that will prepare the pupils to take a place in organized society, to give them an opportunity to earn a livelihood, and that this is being accomplished, the observant visitor to the school will soon discover for himself.

The harness made at the school thus far has been for the use of the institution, but it is likely that a surplus will be made, but contrary to the custom of similar institutions, the product will not be thrown on the market to be sold at less prices than is asked for similar goods made in the regular factories, for Prof. Clarke says that he will not undersell the stores, but will demand regular commercial rates so as not to injure the trade of the stores dealing in these goods. The quality turned out is good and Prof. Clarke asserts that everything placed on the market will stand the market test or it will not go out of the shop.

The pupils working in these departments spend half their time in the school rooms, and the other half in the shops, so that while being educated in the common school branches they are at the same time taught a useful trade, fitting them for work in life, a plan that has been found very satisfactory. It is found also that if the pupils work half the time they advance more rapidly in their classes than if all of the time were spent in the school rooms.

The discipline in the school has been very satisfactory and this is probably due to the fact that the pupils are not held as prisoners, but are treated as members of the superintendent's family, and since Mr. and Mrs. Clarke came to the school 16 months ago, not a single case has come up where discipline had to be resorted to, though of course, many cases of correction have come up, but all of these were settled to the satisfaction of all, and the children are as happy a lot of youngsters as can be found anywhere. There are 62 pupils in the school, filling the institution to its capacity.

Professor Clarke is a strong believer in teaching by association, and he says the school should be located where the pupils can see more of their fellow-men, and for this reason he thinks the present buildings should be given up and turned to some other use and the school for the deaf-mutes be established in this city. He says that not more than 50 per cent of advancement can be secured at the present location for the same expenditure than could be had if the school were located in the city, and he urges that steps be promptly taken to remove the institution to the city. On South Commercial street, near the reservoir, hill, on land owned by the state, he says, is an ideal location for the school, and he hopes to see the day when it will be located there. With that location for the school, he can see a bright future for the institution, and he asserts that it will be saving in money to place it there, and turn the present buildings over to the asylum or reform school either of which could use it to good advantage.

As stated above the school runs without friction, and the officers and employes as well as the children are cheerful and enthusiastic. The officers of the institution are:

Superintendent—Thomas P. Clarke.
Teachers—Mrs. Lottie K. Clarke, Florence A. Divinie, George W. Halse, W. F. Schneider, S. Vaiden Michaels.

Domestic—Mrs. Lottie K. Clarke, Matron. Mrs. Myrtle Barnhart, Housekeeper.

Supervisors—Augustus Helsey, boys; N. G. Wallace, girls; Mrs. G. W. Halse, small boys.

Industrial—Printing, Aug. Helsey; carpentry, John Mather; sewing, Lauretta Core; harness and shoe making, Fred W. Bjorkquist; cooking, Mrs. M. Barnhart.

SCHOOL HONORS OF YORE

Salem Boys and Girls of Thirty-Six Years Ago

Who Their Teachers Were and How They Stood for High

The Journal has recently unearthed an old relic that will interest many alumnites in the shape of a roll of honor of the Salem schools of 36 years ago. The old roll printed on heavy card board, bears the imprint of the "American Unionist" embraces the rolls of the North school district including higher and primary departments and South district school.

It seems to have been the custom in those days to publish at the end of every quarter, a roll of honor for the benefit of the good pupils and we reprint below, with great pleasure one of these souvenirs as it contains many familiar names. Here it is: Rolls of Honor, Quarter Ending May 3, 1867.

North District School.
H. Y. Thompson, Principal.—R. O. Dunbar, Assistant, Males—J. W. Cox, W. Beckner, R. Gibson, W. Harris, B. F. Purdy, N. Cox, F. Ogle, N. Ferril, G. McClane, L. Smith, E. Lafore, C. Gilmore, J. Carol, J. Ellis, J. White, W. Thurman, W. McCauley, John McClane, G. Ferril, R. Gilmore, J. Huffman, Charles Cox.

Females—Emma Cox, Francis Whitman, E. Whitman, Irene Brooks, Viola McCauley, A. Huffman, Sirena Denny, Sarah Wade, Esna Cox, Mary Denny, I. Chapman, Sarah Cole, K. Thurman, N. Thurman, Sarah Ellis, Mary Dufee.

Central District School.
Higher Department, T. H. Crawford, Principal.—Mrs. E. Dellinger, assistant.

Males—Orin Barker, Albert Moores, Eugene Price, Granville Smith, Payson Hatch, Rufus Moor, George Croesant, George Brown, George Swegle, George Hughes, Samuel Crawford, Charles Byrne, Frank McDowell, Thomas Coon, Chas. Watt, Scott Lafore, Eugene Hubbard, John Williamson, Wm. Barker, Liburn Crump, Geo. Sturgis, Moses Meyer, Charles Adams, Jesse Hungate, Edwin Osterhoudt, Samuel Church, Monroe Annis, James Murphy, August Stalger.

Females—Jennie Thatcher, Adaline McAlpin, Sarah Bridges, Nellie Thatcher, Minnie Harrison, Jennie Case, Mary McPherson, Nellie Parmenter, Dora Starkey, Elizabeth Moore, Lactitia Owens, Ann E. Williamson, Sarah Lafore, Emily Parmenter, Jennie Stover, Elizabeth Jory, Charlotte Cook, Nancy Swegle, Dora Craft, Virginia Craft, Emily Leabo, Angeline Johnson, Mary Campbell, Alice Moore, Samantha Adams, Susan Melson, Maggie Smith Sarah Smith, Rachel Johnson, Ella Chitwood, Sarah Adams, Annie Lawrence, Alice Osterhoudt, Mary Myers, Ellen Owen, Fannie Crawford, Rosa Hawley, Irene Chapman, Lactitia Savage, Maggie Bridges, Mary Jory.

Primary Department.
Mrs. P. L. Price, Principal, Miss Virginia Olds, Assistant.
Males—Charles Moore, L. Yocum, S. Reed, E. Bowman, G. Jory, Wm. H. Phillips, B. Morgan, C. Walker, H. Jory, A. Rennie, E. Maxfield, S. Miller, E. Long, C. Myers, H. Cox, F. Hamilton, Clarence Durbin, A. Brown, J. Lawrence, R. Savage, O. Mead, J. Mead, A. Holman, J. Godfrey, C. Godfrey, J. Smart, Jas. Mead, A. Beckner, F. Annis, I. Hawley, A. Jory, W. Savage.

Females—Nellie Riley, L. Maxfield, F. Northcut, H. Holman, E. Illidge, C. Downer, E. Boon, C. Moor, A. Ladd, F. Murphy, M. Jory, O. Swegle, S. Leabo, L. McFarland, A. Martin, O. Martin, L. Yocum, M. Yocum, O. Lance, S. Long, R. Townsend, E. Lawrence, L. Wood, I. Chitwood, M. J. Hamilton, A. Forsyth, M. Spoug, S. Cole.

South District School.
Miss Fannie S. Case.
Alice A. Case, Jennie E. Case, Annie A. Case, Kate V. Pringle, Ella M. Pringle, Velda V. Smith, Eva Howell, Zora Howell, Rachel Gholson, Sarah J. Jones, Jane C. Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Fannie Northcut, Lulu Hughes, Lucy Daniels, Emaline Jory, Frank Pringle, Charles Northcut, John Howell, Henry Gholson, Valentine Colwell, Martin Darr, John Darr, Oliver Jory.