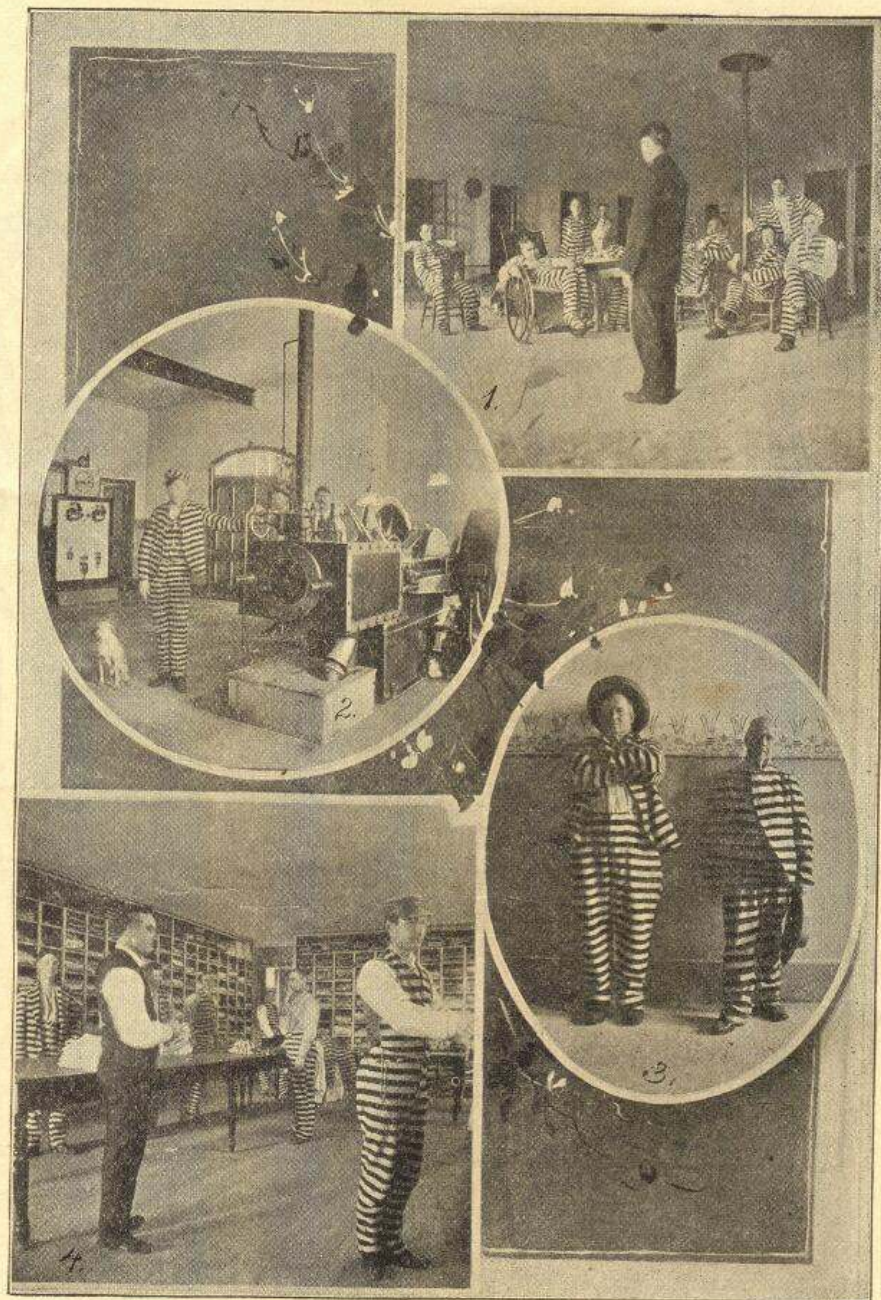


Memorial Day, 1899.

xxx





1 The Invalid Ward.

2 Corner of Dynamo Room.

4 The Tailor Shop.

They smote the glistering armies, as they stand,
With quivering beams, which dazed the wondering eye.

—Fairfax.

Colonel Wm. T. Shaw.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Charles Aldrich, Curator of the State Historical Department at Des Moines, we are permitted to present an excellent portrait of Col. Wm. T. Shaw, the Hero of the Battle of Pleasant Hill, Ark., one of the chief events of the Civil War in the Red River expedition under Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks. The Annals of Iowa, No. 5 and 6, April, July, 1898, contains a full description of this terrific fight by Col. Shaw, which is followed by a statement of Charles T. Granger, Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, which fully corroborates Col. Shaw's statements.

Col. Shaw has been one of Anamosa's most staunch friends, and has contributed very much in labor and finances towards the upbuilding of the Prison City. He was one of the prime movers in securing a site for this institution when it was located here, and the railroad facilities now possessed by Anamosa are the outcome of his perseverance years ago when the two present lines were constructed under the greatest pressure and most straightened circumstances.

Col. Wm. T. Shaw is a thoroughbred Yankee, having been born in Steuben, Maine, Sept. 22, 1822. He comes of fighting stock. He is a Veteran of the Mexican War, having enlisted at the age of 21 in the Second Kentucky Infantry, being appointed Corporal and afterwards Sergeant. He was at the Battle of Buena Vista when Col. Henry Clay, Jr., one of Kentucky's favorite sons fell mortally wounded. He ordered him carried back to a place of safety. Lieut. Col. Wm. R. McKee also fell at this time and it was thus that the Regiment was left without a field officer. He has twice resided in California, the first time in the days of '49.

Col. Shaw served as a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly as Representative from Jones county. He is a Post Commander of Fred Steele Post, G. A. R. No. 76, of Anamosa. We are under obligations to the Annals of Iowa for many of the facts contained in this brief sketch of one of the foremost and respected citizens of Jones county.

The Miseries of War.

Oh! tell me, if there be any relentings of pity in your bosom, how could you endure to behold the agonies of the dying man as, goaded by pain, he grasps the cold ground in convulsive energy; or faint with the loss of blood, his pulse ebbs low

and the gathering paleness spreads itself over his countenance; or wrapping himself round in despair, he can only mark by a few feeble quiverings that life still lurks and lingers in his lacerated body; or lifting up a faded eye, he casts on you a look of imploring helplessness for that succor which no sympathy can yield him. It may be painful to dwell thus in imagination on the distressing picture of one individual, but, multiply it ten thousand times—say how much of all this distress has been heaped together on a single field. Give us the arithmetic of this accumulated wretchedness, and lay it before us with all the accuracy of official computation, and, strange to tell, not one sigh is lifted up among the crowd of eager listeners as they stand on tip-toe and catch every syllable of utterance which is read to them out of the registers of death! Oh! say what mystic spell is that which so blinds us to the suffering of our brethren; which deafens to our ear the voice of bleeding humanity when it is aggravated by the shriek of dying thousands; which makes the very magnitude of the slaughter throw a softening disguise over its cruelties and its horrors; which causes us to eve with indifference that is crowded with the most revolting abominations, and arrests that sigh which each individual would singly have drawn from us, by the report of the many that have fallen and breathed their last in agony along with him.

—Chalmers.

The Name "America."

American school children have been taught that the name of our continent was derived from Americus Vesputius, one of the Italian discoverers. This, it seems, is only partly correct, if at all. A writer in the N. Y. Sun says:

America—it should not be, but it is necessary to say—is the native Manyan name for the continent. The earlier discoverers got the name from the natives and put it on their maps. On one of the maps of Columbus (1498) the continent is marked "Merican." On other maps of 1501, 1503 and 1506 it is spelled Amarica, Amarca and Marca.

The correct Manyan word is Amarca, when an ending. It lies all over the South American continent, preserved in the native names of provinces, towns, villages, mountains, streams.

Cundin Amarca—America of the mountains.

Cax-Amarca—America of the cut or pass.

I found fifty towns on the map in one afternoon. When it begins a phrase it is spelled usually Merica or Marica, sometimes America, as in Maracaibo—America of the gulf; America-ixim—America of the wells.

No fire, nor foe, nor fate, nor night,
The Trojan hero did affright,
Who bravely twice renew'd the fight.

—Denham.

The Civil War.

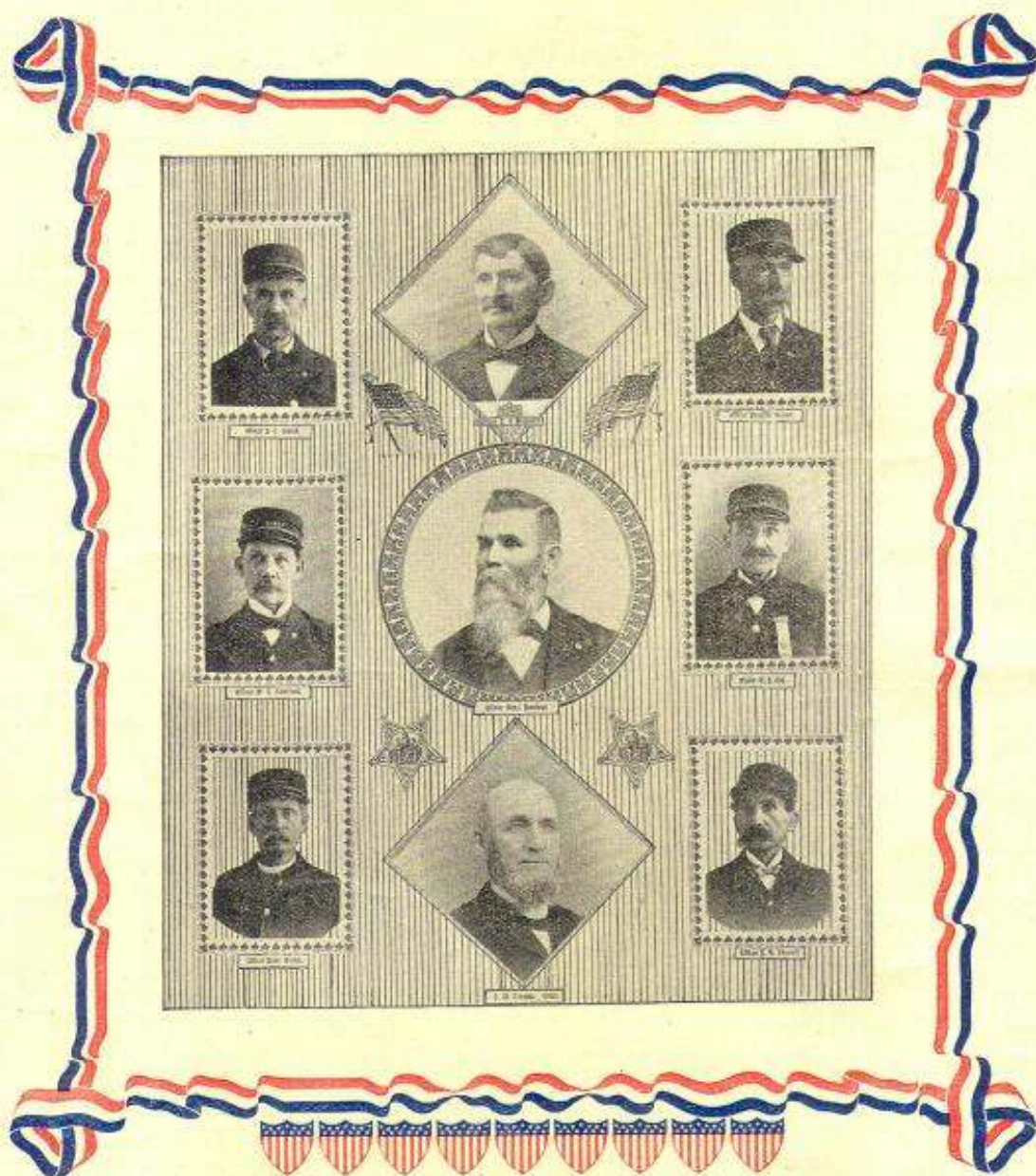
From 1861 to 1865 the most destructive and cruel war in the history of the world occurred in this country. It was doubly cruel, for in this enlightened age of civilization, it does not seem possible for two people of the same land to engage in such a bitter warfare. It was caused by the belief that because tradition had endowed slavery upon this free land, that it should and could continue. The results of that terrible strife are apparent to-day, but how thankful we should feel that the forgiving spirit is throughout the land, and that vengeance was not sought when the bitter war was over.

This terrible war cost both sides at least \$12,000,000,000.00 and at least a million men laid down their lives. It was terrible, and it does not seem possible that this should be within the history of the land before the first Centennial of the Government had passed. It is stated that at the great Battle of Gettysburg 50,000 soldiers expired in that three days fight. It was the greatest battle fought in the North. The Union Army lost at least 150,000 men in the campaigns against Richmond which were most stubbornly contested engagements, and which continued from the opening until the close of the war. It is estimated that at least 360,000 of the Northern troops died in prisons and camps. History records 107 decisive battles.

During the very height of the war President Lincoln liberated four million slaves by his Proclamation of Emancipation, Sept. 22, 1862. It increased the anger of the slave-holders, and for over two years longer the bitter strife was continued.

President Lincoln was assassinated April 14, 1865, just as the war had closed, and the Nation mourned its President. The great man's place was taken by Vice President Andrew Johnson, and the work of reconstruction was commenced and out of chaos came order very rapidly, for all political sins were forgiven by the Government. The men on both sides returned to their homes and commenced the work of reconstruction; to make a United Country under one flag and to show the world that this is the grandest people on the face of the globe. All this has been wisely directed and the signs of that great struggle are gone forever, and the world looks upon us with wonder. The older countries can not realize how all this can be accomplished and that too with a foreign element that in many cases has been driven from under the rule of monarchies for having the manhood and heart to proclaim freedom for thought and speech.

It is therefore not inappropriate for us to honor and applaud the living Veterans and show honor in remembering the dead soldiers who fought and died for their country's flag. We are prisoners of the State, but our treatment is made the better by having men who are men, to take care of us, for their experience is what makes the kindness they show to their fellow-man in trouble. May they and theirs always meet with that respect and honor of which they are so deserving should be the wish of every patriotic heart, whether in prison or free.



J. C. GIBSON, GUARD.
M. O. STANWOOD, GUARD.
JESSE M. BIGLEY, GUARD.

BENJ. JENNINGS GUARD.
O. W. TREMAN, USHER.

FRANCIS KIDSON, GUARD.
E. J. GILL, CELL HOUSE KEEPER.
J. H. STEWART, GUARD.

Group of Veterans who Worked for Uncle Sam.

**Their standard, planted on the battlement,
Despair and death among the soldiers sent.—Dryden.**

CRIME IN IOWA DECREASING.

Insanity However is Apparently on the Increase—Some Facts and Figures.

Des Moines, May 17.—Since the first of January, 1899, in four months prior to May 1, the number of convicts in the two Iowa penitentiaries had decreased from 1,140 to 1,039, a reduction of 71 in the criminal population. If this is kept up during the year it will amount to 313, or a decrease of 18.6 per cent. The decrease has been gradual every month. To what cause it is due we will hear various answers; but those who are fond of arguing that the mulct law has added to the criminal population will not easily explain this condition of the prisons.

The population of the three hospitals for the insane has increased during this time. The number of inmates, or patients, at the beginning of the year was 2,645, and on the first of May it was 2,741. The board will increase the population of the hospitals by its refusal to allow patients to be transferred to the county poor houses, or madhouses, but the people, when they come to understand the facts, will surely approve this and the law will probably be made to give the board more power in doing this.

The credit balance in the support funds of all the institutions at the end of April was \$105,798.35, or \$7,317.84 less than at the end of March. The balance varies, according to the purchases of the institutions from month to month, as sometimes things are purchased for several months' supply. It has usually been round about \$90,000 to \$100,000. The lowest it has ever been was \$75,447.64, at the end of July last, the first month the Board of Control was in power.

Dr. Gershom H. Hill, superintendent of the hospital for the insane in Independence, has filed with the Board of Control an interesting and valuable report for the year ending June 30, 1898. It presents, in a concise and lucid form, the work of this great and well managed institution. Dr. Hill's ability is of high order, for he possesses a rare combination of qualities, business and executive and professional capacity and skill. There is no noise about his work, no fuss and feathers, but while he may not always be swift, he is always sure. There is no excitement or hurry or worry about the management of the Independence hospital, but every thing is attended to in its turn and nothing is neglected. It is a remarkable fact that none of the nurses or attendants in the Independence hospital have ever gone insane, while there are three in the Mt. Pleasant hospital.

One of the interesting things brought out by Dr. Hill's report is the fact that the Irish and Norwegians are much more prone to become insane than the Germans, because the former are more nervous, perhaps, naturally. Foreign born persons are more liable to insanity than native

born Americans, for while only 16 per cent of the population of the state is foreign born, 37 per cent, of the population of the hospitals for the insane is foreign. Of those admitted this year 254 were born in the United States, and 142 were foreign. Of those admitted since the institution was opened, 4,917 were born in the United States and 3,026 in foreign lands.

The farmers lead the list in occupations, because there are more farmers in Iowa than there are persons engaged in other occupations. Of the 158 women admitted during the year 62 were farmer's wives or daughters and 119 of the 243 men were farmers, sons of farmers or gardeners. Dr. Hill says however; that in proportion to population there are less farmers insane than in almost any other occupation, and he recommends the farm and its surroundings as affording a life least likely to produce insanity.

Only 11 out of the 401 admitted could not read or write, as insanity does not appear to be produced by a lack of knowledge about books.

It is interesting to note the facts about the social conditions and civil relations of the patients admitted. Here they are:

Single.....	131	50	181
Married.....	82	88	170
Widowed.....	20	14	34
Divorced.....	4	2	6
Separated.....	6	4	10
Total.....	243	158	401

Of the single patients, 72 per cent. were men, while only 60 per cent. of all the patients are men. On the other hand, while single men are more likely to become insane than married men, the reverse is true of women, for it is shown that married women are more likely to become insane.

The patients are kept busily employed whenever they are able to work. For the year ending June 30, 1898, the average number of men patients was 578.33, and the average number employed was 410.59. At the same time the average number of women patients was 425.91, and the average number working was 242.68, or 59.97 per cent. The percentage of men working was 72.72. During the year better facilities have been provided for the women to work.—Dubuque Telegraph.

Not Yet Abolished.

Six prominent Finnish noblemen of considerable wealth have just been banished to Siberia for organizing a fund to enable their poorer fellow-citizens to emigrate to the United States. The reports of the Department of Prisons just issued at St. Petersburg show that during the past two years the total number of persons banished to Siberia has amounted to 20,056 of whom 894 were women. In addition to this, 7,940 persons of both sexes, followed them of their own free will to Siberia. Of the 20,000 and odd mentioned above as exiles to Siberia, 2,623, including 167 women, were sentenced to hard labor. These figures are noteworthy in view of the fact that the Russian government has repeatedly announced during the past few years that exile to Siberia as a punishment had been abolished.—Exchange.

INDIANA REFORMATORY STATISTICS

But Nineteen of the Paroled Men Have Been Returned.

The state board of charities has completed statistics as to the operation of the reformatory for the entire time it has been conducted as such. On April 1, the institution entered upon the third year of its existence. In the two years just closed 239 men were paroled, and no man can be paroled until the minimum sentence has been served. To no one is a parole granted until employment has been secured for at least six months, and the paroled man is only released after twelve months of proper conduct and well doing. Of the entire number paroled but nineteen were returned to the reformatory for various causes. Every shop and home to which a paroled man is sent is thoroughly investigated and where former associations have been bad the man is sent as far away from his old home as possible. Others are sent direct to their homes and neighbors have given much assistance. There has been no trouble in securing employment for paroled men. The reformatory keeps a strict watch of the men and they are required to report regularly.

The indeterminate sentence law is found to have extended the average time of imprisonment. From April 1, to Oct. 1, 1896, prior to the enactment of the indeterminate sentence law, the number of men released after one year's service was 32 per cent. From April 1, to Oct. 1, 1897, under the indeterminate sentence law, the average number of men released after one year's service was 19 per cent.

During the first two years of the reformatory's history these paroled men together earned a total of \$27,326.24. One hundred and twenty-five of them also received their board for a greater or less part of the time, which at an average value of \$3 a week is \$9,639, making a total earning of \$36,965.25. Had these young men remained in the reformatory the state would have been required to board them. The cost of maintenance for each inmate for the year ending Oct. 31, 1898, was \$114.76. They would have cost the state over \$12,000 for their support. In addition some of them would yet have years to serve, and, therefore, be a continuing expense to the commonwealth.—Evansville, Ind., Courier.

An Original Sentence.

A decidedly original sentence was given by a western judge recently. A man who did not know how to read or write was sentenced for a minor offense to be imprisoned until he learned. The next prisoner could do both, and he was sentenced to stay in jail until he had taught his predecessor in the dock. After three weeks they were discharged, both having fulfilled their task to the satisfaction of the judge.—O. P. News.

**"And all this assembly shall know that the Lord saveth not
with the sword and spear: for the battle is the Lord's"**

I Samuel, XVII; 47.

The Prison Chapel

E. G. Beyer, Chaplain.

Sunday Morning Chapel Service.

The services were opened as usual with congregational singing followed by prayer. The choir then sang a fine selection from Male Chorus No. 1, entitled "Praise Him." The 15th chapter of Exodus was read as a Scripture lesson. After the singing of another hymn the Chaplain announced as his text, Exodus 15: 2.

"The Lord is my strength and song, he is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God, and I will exalt him."

He said in part: The rejoicings at the home coming of the brave boys of the 49th the past week, and the receptions and ovations tendered them and the wonderful victories and triumphs of the past year, brought to his mind the song of triumph and rejoicing to which expression was given some 3,500 years ago. It was in connection with one of the most remarkable incidents in history.

The Israelites had been freed in a miraculous manner from the slavery and bondage of Egypt, and were now going forth laden with the spoils of their oppressors—a free people. At the Red Sea they were again confronted with great dangers and difficulties, but the God in whom they trusted also again wonderfully delivered them and destroyed the Egyptians. Their triumph over their enemies now being complete they give themselves up for a while to rejoicings and their joy finds expression in the song recorded in this chapter.

He said he would not stick very closely to the text, but desired to present a few thoughts suggested to him by it. The Israelites recognized the Lord as their strength and song and that he had become their salvation, and hence they render him due praise and honor. What the Jehovah religion was to the Israelites, Christianity is to this world of a later date.

He said he did not intend to dwell upon the history of that ancient world, but wanted to touch upon a few facts more immediately related to the present. There had been a gradual evolution in the ideal of life. War for glory or conquest only and the enslavement of one's fellowman had largely ceased. Virgil sang of "Arms and a man." In our time, Carlyle says, it is "tools and a man." Our great problems are not of the battlefield, but of the centers of industry. War now is incidental largely to industrial and commercial development, and at least the political liberation of one's fellowman. In this connection we must recognize the influence of Christianity.

When Christ came he found three classes. The Patricians who lived in luxurious ease. There were only 2,000 knights and senators in Rome. Of slaves there were 60,000,000 in the Empire. The third class were the Plebeians who despised work as only fit for slaves, 320,000 of them receiving corn rations with 385,000 seats in the circus. There was no thrifty middle class. To these came the poor carpenter of Nazareth. Let us note briefly what he accomplished.

He has leveled up the race. Others have tried to level down aristocracy, wealth, nobility, culture, but Christ's gospel says, up with the people. His plan is not to tear down but build up. God is no respecter of persons and all are on the same level before him. The object of the gospel is not to eliminate class distinctions by the leveling down of the few so much as by lifting up and elevating the masses. As such he himself has dignified labor. Plato, Cicero, Lycurgus and men of that class, counted common labor a disgrace. Christ was a carpenter and his disciples were working men. He came not to the rich and the great, but to the downtrodden and broken-hearted and the poor; not to the selfrighteous but "condescended to men of low estate. He came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance.

We notice this is also true of the great reformers who have followed in his footsteps. We notice also that where the gospel is first introduced it appeals largely to men in the humbler walks of life. They recognize its uplifting power. Hence the uprising of the masses which brings such revolutions in the affairs of life. The material condition of the working classes is far superior to that of ancient Greece and Rome, or of unchristianized lands in modern times. He has made it possible for the lower classes to rise. They are not as in India and China, "embedded in the rocky layers of caste." A man now need not stick to the occupation of the class in which he was born. As one has well said, "Brahm fixed classes, Christ puts a golden ladder before the feet of every ambitious man." The Nihilist is not the benefactor of his race. The anarchist in the "Reign of Terror," left the French peasant if anything worse off than before.

He then briefly showed how that the power of Christianity on its north and westward march had emancipated whole peoples from the thralldom of ignorance and savagery, and raised them up to the higher levels of civilization and progress. He spoke of Holland as under the energizing influence of the gospel, battling 80 years against the overwhelming hosts of Spain, and becoming the cradle of civil and religious liberty. The refugees of Holland carried the same spirit into England, and a new energy manifests itself; breaks the shackles of civil and religious oppression, and in the person of the Puritan and the Pilgrim, planted the principles of freedom on the seemingly inhospitable shores of New England, in whose rocky soil they nevertheless took a deep root, and attained to a magnificent growth and a harvest of grand results. Together with

the persecuted of other lands who had found a restingplace in this favored country of ours, they raised the standard of Freedom and in the spirit and to a large extent after the pattern of the Dutch Republic, they announced the principles of civil and religious liberty, and framed a government which has been the envy and admiration of, as well as a blessing to the world.

This same divine energy manifested itself not only in the development and material progress, but in striking off the shackles of 4,000,000 bondsmen and bestowing upon them blessings of liberty and the privileges of citizenship. It has founded schools and colleges for the education and enlightenment of all. It has brought about the expansion of our domain and called forth the best energies of the world in the development of the wonderful resources of this new world. The frozen north and the sunny south and the islands of the sea, have by force of circumstances—by a divine providence which works in and through all—been brought under the protection of our flag, and the influence of that power which leads and brings men up to the planes of a higher civilization, and a nobler manhood.

The past year has been fruitful in results far beyond our fondest expectations. It was the power of Christ, of the spirit of civil and religious liberty which again manifested itself, and threw the pent up forces of its indignation against the rule of tyranny. Whatever we may think of territorial expansion, one thing is certain, the principles of Christianity and of civil and religious liberty will continue to expand, and one might as well seek to stem the tide of the sea as this resistless force.

He recognized that this was not the time for a memorial service. Yet in view of the general rejoicing at the return of those who had gone forth from this part of the state, and the day which is to be so generally observed throughout the land on next Sunday and the Tuesday following, it may not be out of place to have our minds directed to those who bore such an important part in those great struggles. He also reminded them that these were not wars for glory or for conquest, but for the liberation of man from the thralldom of slavery and tyranny, and hence a part of the great movement in the path of progress to a higher and better life. The sentiment of the text may then also become rightfully ours, and the truth embodied in the lesson a means of strength to every one of us.

The service was closed with prayer, hymn and benediction.

Sunday School Lesson, May 28.

Christ before Pilate. John 18: 28-40. Golden Text.—I find no fault in him. John 19: 4.

Introductory:—Our present lesson follows immediately after the last one. We must remember that the residences of the priests, Annas and Caiaphas, were in the temple inclosure, and that the residence, or palace, of Pilate, the Roman Governor, was probably in or connected with the Tower of Antonia, at the northwest corner of the temple "platform," or inclosure, one entrance to it being directly from the court of the temple. It was a large building, containing many rooms and courts, and usually strongly guarded by soldiers. When the examination of Jesus by the Sanhedrim was finished—and the whole proceedings occupied but a few hours—it was yet too early for an interview with Pilate. They had to wait, therefore; but as soon as it was possible to get an audience with the governor, they were at his door with the prisoner.

"With the Oregon I have no fear of the whole Spanish fleet."—Capt. Phillips.

Christian Endeavor.

The C. E. service at the close of Sunday-school was conducted by one of the members who after the singing of a hymn read the Scripture lesson on the Topic of the day, "The Gift of Power." He then asked for a season of prayer that God's blessing might rest upon the meeting, to which several responded with earnest petitions. Some comments were then made in which the leader dwelt upon the desire for power, frequently in a bad sense. In the lesson is set forth the power of the spirit which every one should desire. The time as usual was too short for a full consideration of the topic. Time was called before the meeting was ready to close. The subject for April 28, is, "Established in Heart."—Roman's 1: 11-12. Psalms 112: 1-10. Let all study the subject and come prepared with some helpful testimonies and suggestions.

Sunday school report April 21: After the opening hymn prayer was offered by Mr. Wood. A selection was then rendered by the choir and after another hymn had been sung the lesson was read and the usual time given to its study and explanation. All the teachers were present except Miss Larimer, who was detained at home by sickness. Total attendance in Classes 178; Visitors 53; Total 231.

The Memorial Number.

THE PRESS comes to its readers dressed in Patriotic colors in honor of Memorial Day. It is the finest number we have attempted to issue from this place. We believe it is the finest issue of a paper ever published from a penitentiary.

When our facilities are considered, and the printer realizes that this was all printed one page at a time on an Old Style Gordon press and that it required 88,500 impressions to produce the issue; the thing hardly seems possible upon such an inferior machine. It was done however, and how well it is done we leave for you to judge.

When it is considered that there are hundreds of prisoners in Iowa who are either sons of veterans, or veterans, it will be seen how appropriate it becomes a prison paper to make an extraordinary issue for Memorial Day, and devote much space to the men who fought that the united country should remain as one government under "Old Glory." We embellish our first page with the Stars and Stripes which is dedicated to every Patriotic American, whether native born or of adopted citizenship.

The Prison and Reformatory Papers.

Below we present a list of the Prison Reformatory and Industrial school journals published regularly and which are received at this office. They are each and all a credit to the institutions which publish them, and there is not really a poor paper among the lot, while several of them are as bright and ably edited as many of the most prominent earthly journals.

"Our Paper," is 14 years old, and the Summary, of Elmira is in its tenth year, while the Stillwater Prison Mirror is a close second, and the Columbus, O. P. News is old enough to attend school. The Reformatory Record, Advance, Dawn and several others are getting along in years, but there are several of these publications which like THE PRESS are young, but doing their mite in the good work. The following is the list:

The Prison Mirror, Stillwater, Minn.
The Ohio Penitentiary News, Columbus, O.
The Reflector, Jeffersonville, Ind.
The Summary, Elmira N. Y.
The Record, Wethersfield, Conn.
Our Paper, Concord Junction, Mass.
The Pioneer, Pontiac, Ill.
The Reformatory Record, Huntington, Pa.
The Dawn, Meriden, Conn.
The Record, Golden, Colo.
The Gem, Louisville, Ky.
The Advance, Jamesburg, N. J.
The Star of Hope, Sing Sing, N. Y.
The Emerald, West Chester, N. Y.
The Industrial News, Lansing, Mich.
The Boys Lantern, Nashville, Tenn.
The Prison Missionary, Salem, Oregon.
The Riverside, Red Wing, Minn.
The West Virginia School News, Pruntytown.
The Whittier, Whittier Reformatory, Cal.
The Lyman School Enterprise, Westboro, Mass.
The Berkshire Farm Record, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.
The Times, Howard R. I.
Our Companion, Cincinnati, O.
Leader, House of Reformation, Boston, Mass.
Mail, Plankington, S. D.

Remember Your Record.

Those who are applicants for Executive clemency or anticipating being candidates for the same, should be very careful of their records here in Prison. The Governor will not suspend the sentences of men who do not behave themselves here. It therefore becomes an inducement extraordinary to be as obedient as possible. Good conduct is always rewarded whether a man is seeking a pardon or not. The management are desirous of assisting every deserving man, but unless a man does something for himself he will not secure the much wanted relief. Governor Shaw is basing his suspensions of sentences on the record reports of the Prison.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK!

SUNDAY.

The Czar acknowledged the message from The Hague conference, and replied thanking that body for its interest in the work.

President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley and party have returned to Washington, and the President has gotten to his official duties with renewed energy.

There has been a stay ordered by Gen. Otis in the fighting in the Philippines, and it is hoped that an agreement which will bring peace to all concerned will be determined.

Admiral Dewey with the Olympia, left Manila, yesterday at 4 p.m. He will stop at Hong Kong for two weeks in order to have the vessel docked before proceeding on its long journey home. The Americans gave the Admiral and his crew a perfect ovation on the departure of the Olympia. Salutes were fired, bands played and the men shouted until the harbor was full of noise.

MONDAY.

Earth and Titus counties, Texas were visited by a destructive cyclone, doing much damage and killing several persons.

The payment of 3,000,000, and the dispersal of the Cuban troops is expected to begin this week and proceed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Dawson City, Alaska, was almost completely wiped out by fire. One hundred and eleven buildings were destroyed with loss of \$1,500,000.00 to \$2,000,000.

All the departments of the Presbyterian Church are now free from debt, as subscriptions and endowments enough were made to the general assembly at Minneapolis last Sunday to lift the same.

A proposition has been submitted to the Filipinos, which will if accepted give them a government similar to that proposed for Cuba. President McKinley will appoint a Governor General and the people will elect a Council.

TUESDAY.

The Prohibitionists of Iowa have nominated Rev. E. L. Eaton, of Des Moines, for Governor.

Seven colored laborers were lynched in Mexico at San Dials. They were employed on the Mexican Central.

Admiral Schley is being entertained by Omaha and Council Bluffs citizens and nothing is too good in the Twin Cities on the Missouri for the admiral.

Admiral Dewey has arrived at Hong Kong, but his health would not permit him to attend a birthday dinner in honor of the Queen, by the British officers.

The soldiers in the Philippines don't think the end of the war is near; although the enemy is constantly growing weaker, a surrender is not expected for some time to come.

Kansas City paper says strawberries are cheaper than prunes. We don't believe that fellow could be hired to tell the truth.

Mr. C. F. Ellis, of Maquoketa, is a new guard on the force having come on duty Tuesday.

Death makes no conquest of this conqueror.

For now he lives in fame, though not in life.

—Shakespeare.

We took up arms, not to revenge ourselves,

But to free the commonwealth.—Addison.

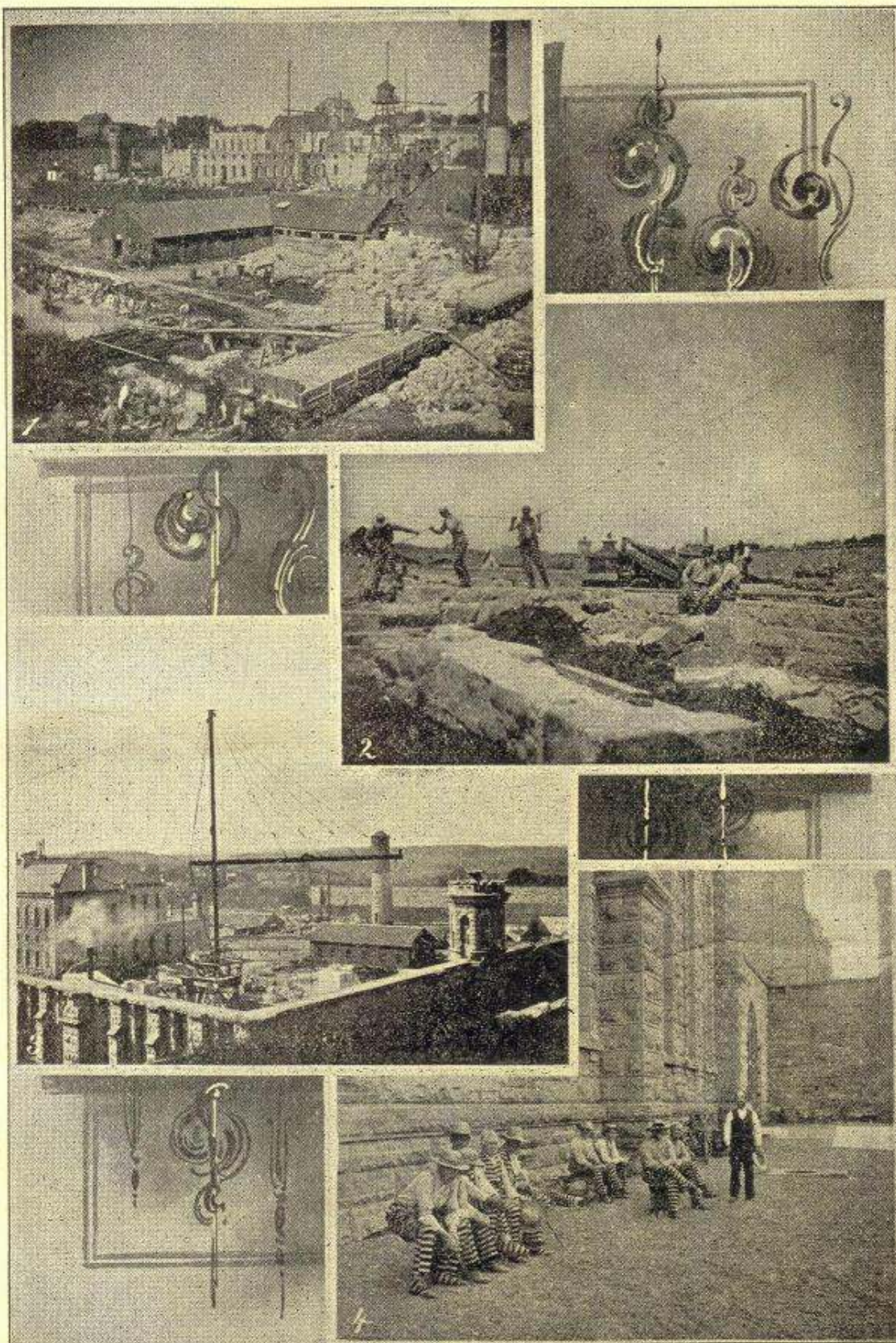


ROBERT EWING, TURNKEY.
THEO. WALL, PATROLMAN.
THOMAS PERRYMAN, GUARD.
C. H. BUCKNER, SERGEANT.

H. P. SMITH, GUARD.
HON. Z. H. GURLEY, DEPUTY WARDEN.
J. C. YOUNG, FOREMAN TAILOR DEPT.
FRANK KEFFELER, GUARD.

M. M. WATSON, TURNKEY.
W. H. SEELY, GUARD.
H. C. BYERS, GUARD.

A Group of the Prison Officers and Guards.

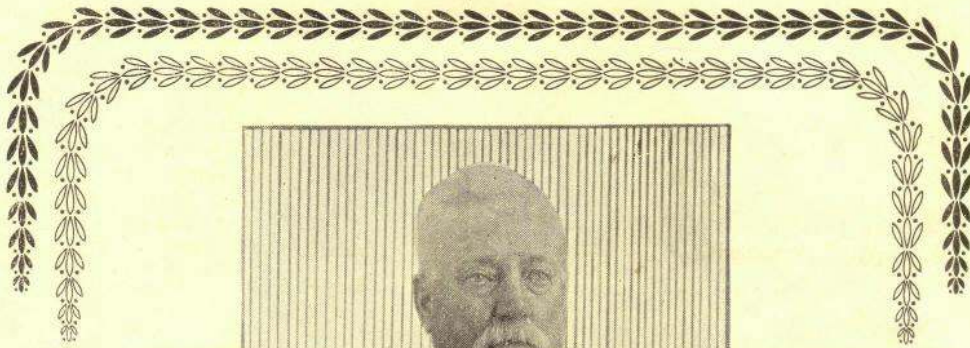


1 A View Inside the Walls.

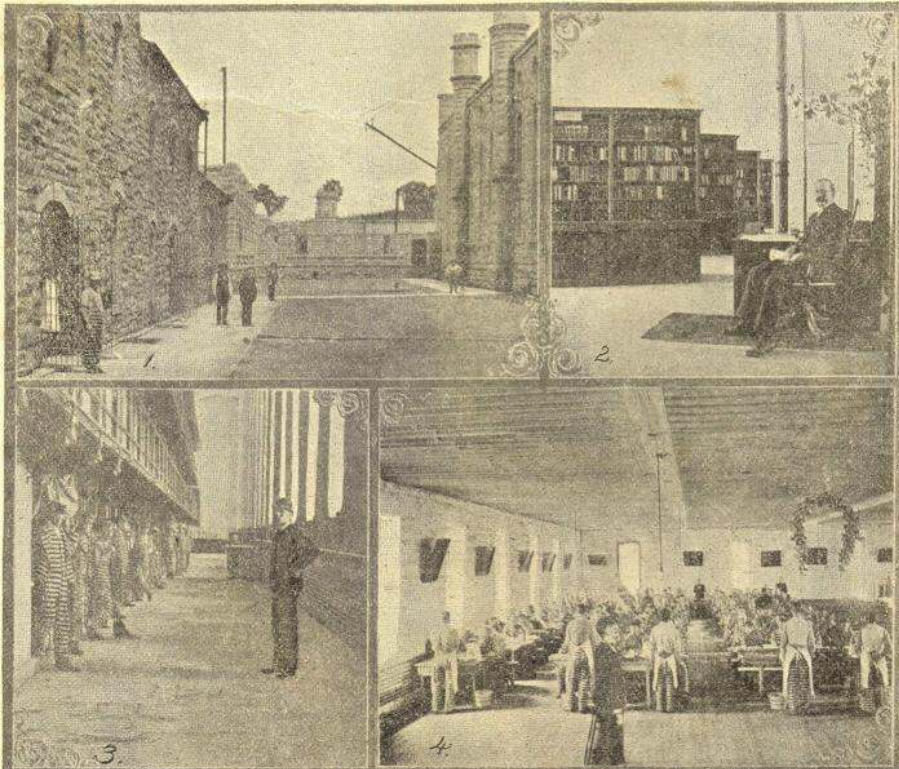
3 Prisoners at Work in Quarry.

3 Derricks and Water Tower.

4 Group of Aged Prisoners.



OFFICER GEORGE W. HAMAKER.



1 Court at Entrance,
3 Interior of Cell-house.

2 Library---Chaplain.
4 Prisoners at Dinner.

How can I see the brave and young
Fall in the cloud of war, and fall unsung.

—Addison.

Anamosa Prison Press.

Chaplain E. G. BEYER, Managing Editor.

Local Prison Chat

When the Americans will climb a tree, swim a river or go rooting through the jungles looking for scrap, it ought to convince the powers over the pond that "we are the people."

An exchange says: "Every native Editor in Porto Rico is said to have been in jail sometime during his professional career." Now that Uncle Sam owns the country we shall expect to see them treated better and be advanced to the penitentiary.

Now that Admiral Dewey has left the scene of his famous achievements, the rebellious and ambitious "Aggie" may gather together his remnant tribe and seek to emulate the risk-it-all-on-the-one-remaining-chance example—which will afford Otis and Lawton an opportunity to win a few laurels by Funstoning them.

Owing to the absence of Officer George W. Hamaker, who was visiting at home in Webster City, we were unable to secure his picture for our Old Soldier groups, but are compelled to present him separately. We shall use the cut in the future to represent any man of note and prominence; consequently we are very fortunate in having Mr. Hamaker with us.

Most all of the photographs for this Edition were taken on the premises by the Prison artist, a convict, and that the work was creditably done can be seen by the results after the engraver has greatly reduced them. The mounting was done in this department, so that the engraver had nothing whatever to do but take photos of groups and etch them on the copper plates.

When you read this little paper, don't get it in your head that the State is getting extravagant. This State has a printing office, but the little paper foots it own bills, and so far its friends have not allowed it to suffer for want of the necessary wherewith. You can assist it very much by purchasing a copy or subscribing for it for six months or a year. Try it, and you are guaranteed to receive the worth of your money. Our list is growing. Don't you want to join it?

We note in the O. P. News, the account of a man who didn't wait for the Sheriff to take him to the Penitentiary down in Mississippi, but went to Jackson alone

and presented himself upon hearing the Supreme Court had decided against him. Since the writer has resided here no less than three Iowa men have done the same thing. One of them is still here and the other two were pardoned some two years since. But the public don't appreciate the honesty of such men.

An inmate was received here last week who is now serving his twelfth sentence in prison. It does not seem possible that a man can fall so often, and this party is possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. He has heretofore tried Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin, and is now back to Iowa. He has served altogether twenty-one years and a few months in prison and we sincerely hope when he gets through here that he will cease to make his home in such places. We have faith enough left to believe that even he can reform and live a better life after leaving these walls. It surely would be a pleasure to us to assist him to cease a crooked life.

We are pleased to note the good order prevailing about the yard. One notices scarcely any idle lounging, all being seemingly occupied and well behaved. The patrol officer, consequently reports very little trouble with the men and when he brings some indiscretion to their notice they frequently thank him for calling their attention to it. This is as it should be and nothing is gained by ill will or bad conduct. Although it may annoy the officer the offender usually gets the worst of it, and makes it more disagreeable for all concerned. It costs no more to be civil and agreeable and it makes it better for all. We are pleased to notice this feature in the present management and discipline of the prison.

There are many things to contend with in trying to do right even in prison. The public imagines that all a man has to do is to obey the rules. They do not realize how many are constantly attempting to undermine the fellow who is trying to do his duty. Everything possible is done by the unprincipled to cast an odium upon the fellow who would do right if given an opportunity. The officers of course become suspicious and we have noticed in our career that where suspicion is usually lacking is where the devilment is done. It is extremely annoying between all the forces which are brought to bear against a fellow but it is exactly the same kind of treatment man receives on earth; only in a place of confinement it becomes more noticeable, and a fellow has no rights by which to protect himself. All are human beings whether in or out of prison and it is the selfishness of man which degrades and destroys more good than all other causes combined.

Orange Blossoms.

Invitations have been issued announcing the marriage of Miss Julia Louisa Gurley, to Mr. James Ernest McNutt, of Illinois, on next Tuesday evening, May 30th, at seven o'clock in the Baptist church of Anamosa.

Miss Gurley is the second daughter of Deputy Warden and Mrs. Z. H. Gurley, who during her brief residence in Anamosa has made many friends. She has assisted in the Sunday school work and taken a general interest in the work of the Female department where her accomplishments are appreciated.

Mr. McNutt, the fortunate gentleman in this affair is personally unknown to us, being from Hancock county, Illinois, but THE PRESS with much pleasure extends advance congratulations to the happy couple in their new life.

Hansen Declared Insane.

Des Moines, May 20 th.—Chris Hansen alias Peter Jorgenson, the obscene letter writer who recently entered a plea of guilt in the United States court, was adjudged insane yesterday by the county insanity commissioners and being a non-resident of the State was accepted as a charge by the State Board of Control. He will be taken to Mt. Pleasant to-day.

Judge Woolson in making inquiry into Hansen's case before passing sentence became convinced that he is insane and directed that he be taken before the commissioners for examination. It was learned that he had served a term in the Minnesota penitentiary for sending obscene letters through the mails and that at the time of the commission of the offenses for which he was last arrested he had just completed the service of a term in the Anamosa penitentiary for the same offense.

Sensible Talk.

Having read opinions of sojourners here, I would like, before I go home, to be heard in the O. P. News. I want to ask those who think they can lead easy lives by taking property that does not belong to them to stop and think beforehand of the disgrace of name and loss of character that are the consequences of this error that never can be removed. But, even if you have committed this sin, and are a prisoner here, God has promised you another chance, if you will only make a strong determination to lead a truthful and honest life when you leave here.

What you feel here is not to be compared with the anguish that some poor mother, or brother or sister, feels for you; or, if you are a husband and father, what your wife and children suffer for you. Your sentence and imprisonment bring shame and starvation to the ones you left at home. On life's sea the wave is too strong and the ship too frail, and they may go down so far as this world is concerned, but may God have mercy upon those suffering ones bowed down with shame and may He comfort them, and let us go from this place better men and teach us to dread intemperance.—Wheeler 31045.

"Ye prisoners of hope: even to-day do I declare that
I will render double unto thee."—Zachariah, IX; 12.

Female Department

We had a visit Sunday morning from Mr. Houlihan, the new guard.

Mr. H. Cristoph, of New Hampton was here to visit the Prison and was a caller.

Rev. Bock, and Mr. G. Miller, were shown through this department by Chaplain Beyer Tuesday morning.

We have but two on the sick list at this writing and the remainder are all too busy to get sick during this beautiful weather.

Mrs. Warden Hunter, accompanied by Mrs. S. R. Oldacker, of Montana, and another lady friend were callers Thursday.

Deputy Sheriff Henry and wife, and Recorder Jones, of Sioux county, visited the Prison on business and called at this department.

Sunday Miss Peet, of Delaware county, visited this department and attended the Divine services, and also spoke a few words to the inmates at the close of the same.

Mrs. Carhart, of Marion, who was the guest of Mrs. E. J. Wood, of this city, conducted the Sunday-school. She is a S. S. worker and we shall be pleased to have her come to see us again.

The first flowers to bloom on the premises were visible in the court this week. Officer Douglas says their aroma could be scented up at his watch-tower. The Second Ward took the bouquet.

The female department of the Japanese prisons are said to be models of perfection, and when we consider that only a few score years since that country was a heathen nation, it becomes surprising that such strides of civilization and humanity are living examples of what the Gospel can do for a country. We have recently read a description of the Japanese system; also the prison rules, and we find the matter as a whole fully up to the American system; while in some respects there is a superiority, especially in the construction and hygienic arrangements. They are also more particular in their cleanliness of body, bathing every day being as necessary as eating, and when all is considered it is not a bad idea in a warm country like Japan. Cleanliness makes prisons healthful.

The count for this month has been a little on the increase. May is generally noted as being a month for arrivals.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK!

WEDNESDAY.

At last the Buffalo dock laborers strike is over and gladness instead of grief prevails.

In a running fight between San Miguel and Baling yesterday, one American was killed and fourteen were wounded.

The San Franciscoans will erect a \$100,000 Dewey monument. The leading sculptors of the world will be asked to submit a design.

Queen Victoria's birthday was celebrated all over the British Empire, and President McKinley sent a congratulatory message to her.

General Lawton has been having some busy times. In twenty days he had 22 fights and captured 28 towns, and then he was ready for another fight.

Russia refuses to accept Chinan's refusal of a concession to construct a railroad in China, and will proceed to the work regardless of China's kick.

Surgeon J. E. Page of the Olympia has arrived in Washington, having been granted a leave of absence. He says Admiral Dewey is not a very sick man, but that his health needs care.

Admiral Schley has left Omaha for Denver, where he will be entertained. The lands-men are showing the Admiral much honor and he will go back East thinking much more of the West.

THURSDAY.

Professor Arthur T. Hadley will succeed President Timothy Dwight of Yale College.

Dr. Eaton, of Des Moines declined to become the Prohibition candidate for Governor.

The members of the National Democratic committee held a conference at St. Louis, but no definite results were outlined.

The Presbyterians at the general Assembly at Minneapolis reaffirmed their confession of faith.

At St. John, N.B., a fire destroyed \$500,000 worth of property, at least 150 buildings being burned. Two persons were burned to death.

The Samoan Commission after a thorough investigation commended the action of Admiral Kautz during the existing troubles on the island of Samoa.

General Wood reports from Santiago that the conditions in that part of Cuba are improving and that there are no Cubans under arms in that Province and there is no brigandage.

W. H. Hurd is quite sick at this writing. He recently returned here from a sixty-day suspension of sentence granted him by Governor Shaw that he might have a surgical operation performed, and went to Iowa City to have the work done. The leading surgeons however decided that it would be his death, and he returned here to take his chances on getting well. His many friends hoped his suspension of sentence would be extended indefinitely.

Personals.

Mrs. Wm. A. Hunter, accompanied a party of friends through the Prison Thursday.

Warden Wm. A. Hunter went to Des Moines Thursday on business before the Board of Control.

Sheriff Tod, of Tama county came down Wednesday night with a prisoner, and visited the institution Thursday morning.

Mr. W. Leon Hall, of Cedar Rapids, has our thanks for favors rendered which materially assisted in making the paper attractive.

Mr. Gabriel Miller, of Maquoketa, and Rev. Bock, of this city were visitors to the Prison Tuesday morning, and this office was favored with a call.

Mrs. L. S. Riddell has returned home after an extended visit with parents at Tama, and Officer Riddell does not look so forlorn since the arrival of wife and baby home.

Mr. G. Stutzmann, of New York City, an expert baker, with the Fleischmann, Yeast Co., gave the baker boys some lessons on bread making Monday and Friday of this week.

Miss Martha Peet, of Delaware county, visited the home of Assistant Deputy Odell over Sunday. She has gone to Kansas City where she is engaged in teaching school.

Officer Jesse Bigley continues to be on the sick list, being laid up with rheumatism. We had hoped that he would be able to be out ere this. Officer Irwin has charge of the laundry during his absence.

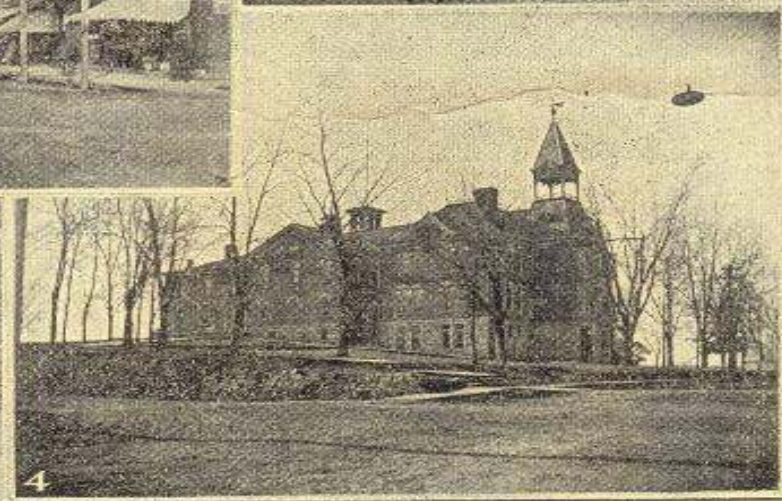
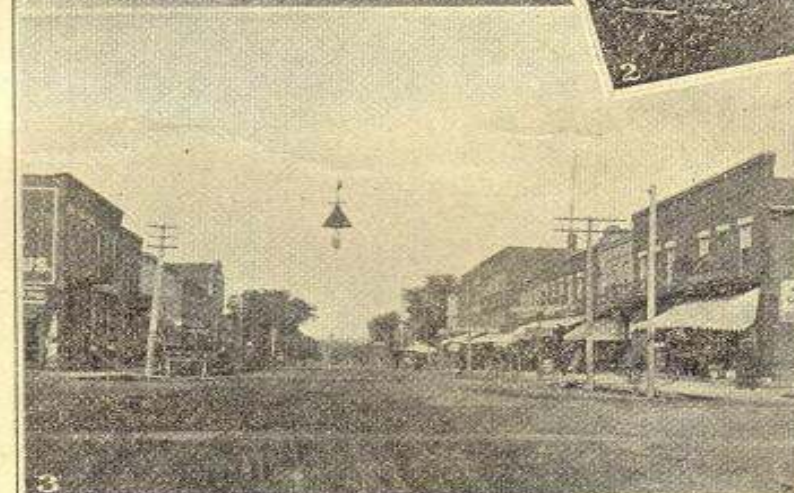
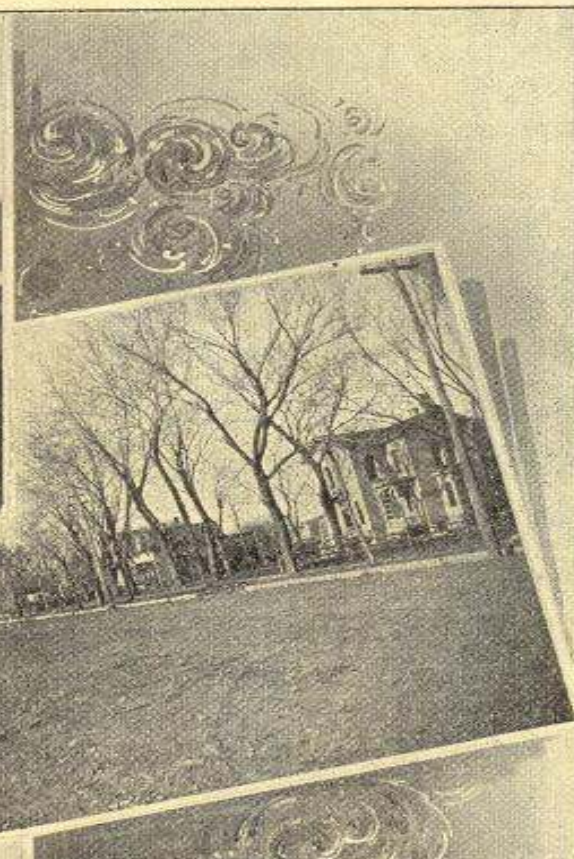
Mrs. May Bauer and children are guests at the home of her parents, Major and Mrs. E. J. Gill, having come up from Iowa City last week, and Grandpa Gill is happy as a lark.

THE PRESS is under obligations to Mr. John Lull, Cashier of the Farmer's and Traders Bank, and who is also President of the Anamosa District Fair Association, for two views of the City of Anamosa, which will give the stranger some ideas regarding the pretty Prison City.

Deputy Sheriff A. J. Henry and wife, and Recorder B. F. Jones, of Orange City, delivered two prisoners here Wednesday morning. This office was visited and they were shown over the premises by Warden Hunter. Mrs. Henry also left a years subscription to THE PRISON PRESS.

Steward R. C. Inger, who has been connected with the cuisine department for the past year will leave here Monday, having accepted a position in a restaurant at Ft. Dodge at an advanced salary. Mr. Inger is a gentleman who can be commended to the people of that beautiful city, and THE PRESS takes pleasure in wishing him and his estimable wife well in their new location.

Mr. C. W. Weyer who supplied the Presbyterian Church of Anamosa, during his vacation last summer and officiated as Chaplain pro tem here occasionally, becoming quite well and favorably known to the boys here at that time, after a year's study in McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago is supplying the Presbyterian Church at Lenox, Iowa, this summer. He preaches to large congregations and enjoys his work there very much. He sends his respects to the boys in this department and others with whom he became acquainted while here.



1 Opera House - Howard's Pharmacy.
3 Main Street, Looking West.

2 Looking South on Park Avenue.
4 High School Building.

Some Views in the Prison City.

Local Prison Chat

Our Population May, 26.

Total number of inmates 542.
Male 529. Females 13.
In hospital 6. Insane ward 27.
Discharged during the week, 1.
Received during the week, 3.
Highest Register No. 4255.

The Christian Endeavor here will not send any representative to the Eighteenth International Convention at Detroit, July 5 to 10, as everything is so rushing here none of the members can be spared for such a junket.

The machine shop men are now busily engaged in building a rotary washing machine. It is no little task, but Chief Engineer Sadler is a master machinist and can turn out anything undertaken in the machine line.

The severe rain Thursday night interfered very much with the work on the pump well which is being put down near the standpipe for the new force pump which will be put in for the purpose of securing greater water pressure.

the protection of crime is the greatest crime under the sun. The world has fallen again and again along these lines, and it is a notorious fact that the more wealthy a man becomes the more un-Godly he lives, and consequently he loses all, even though he possesses much of this world's goods which is of little value when death closes the eyes of such men.

Let us pray for the hovering of white-winged angel peace over the land; for war is so cruel, and what is more, so many who die in its cause are invariably the very ones it seems the most sad to spare. The wreaths of flowers will make all of the brave boys who lie in soldier's graves heroes to-day and forever in the history of the Nation. Their deeds of valour will never die; but will live to make other brave hearts to stand fast and true for the uplifting of the Stars and the Stripes of the Red, White and Blue in the Land of the Free and Home of the Brave.

The man who tries to please everybody no matter what his avocation may be, is certain to make a signal failure. The editor is no exception to this rule. He is bound to be cussed, no matter how faithfully he tries to discharge his duties, and the harder he tries to suit the whims and fancies of all, the more cussing he gets.

Some May Statistics.

There have been twenty arrivals so far this month, the longest sentence being ten years and the shortest was for six months. During the month, to date, 13 have been discharged on account of expiration of sentences; four have been pardoned and there was one death, a total of eighteen. For June the out list will contain about 18 names. Of course the June terms of court are very few, consequently the count will drop off almost that number.

Mutual Disgust.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is credited with telling a war-time story at his own expense. He was editor of a daily paper in Hartford, and was doing his best to arouse the patriotism of his readers. One day a type-setter came in from the composing-room and planted himself before the editor.

"Well, Mr. Warner," he said, "I have determined to enlist."

With mingled sensations of pride and responsibility the editor replied that he was glad to see that the man felt the call of duty.

"Oh it isn't that," answered the compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than try to set any more of your copy."—Cincinnati Enquirer.



VIEW OF MAIN STREET LOOKING EAST.

The full page portrait of Admiral Dewey elsewhere represents the hero in full dress as an Admiral. He is very particular about his clothes, but then a man of his style afford to be can.

Editor Baldwin, of the Cascade Pioneer has taken unto himself a wife. May the genial Charles and his bride always have plenty of this world's good things, a good use for "small caps," never have to use a "shootin' stick," and have "quoin" galore.

Fred Steele Post, No. 76, G. A. R. of Anamosa, of which a number of our guards are members, will observe Decoration Day, assisted by the Women's Relief Corps. The boys of the Spanish-American War are also eligible to fall in the ranks as Veterans on this occasion to assist in doing honor to the men who fought under "Old Glory."

We hear a great deal said about poverty and crime but little is said about wealth and crime. The greatest sins of the day are those caused by parties who are wealthy. They escape the punishment because they have means to free themselves. To have wealth is no crime, but to use it for

So it goes. You are cussed if you do; and cussed if you don't do, and the only thing to do is to go straight ahead, tell the truth, and tell it straight, then take your cussing like a little man. The average editor expects regular roasts and if they do not come, he would soon pine away and die.

According to the Woman's Journal this is one of Gen. Miles' stories. In the Confederate army Longstreet's corps was making a night march. About 4 o'clock in the morning when every one was worn out, a Georgia regiment stopped. A Georgia soldier put his rifle up against the tent on the other side of where Longstreet was. "Well," he said, "this is pretty hard—to fight all day and march all night. But I suppose I can do it for love of my country." He continued: "I can go hungry. I can fight. If need be, I can die for my country, because I love my country. But when this war is over, I'll be blown if I'll ever love another country."

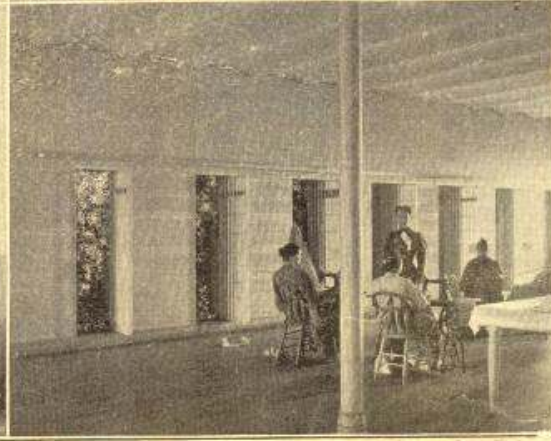
Rev. Giesel, of Plattsville, Wis., was a visitor at the Prison yesterday.

There Were Exceptions.

A good many newspaper men rather gave themselves away last week by blowing about being invited by Governor Shaw to his reception. Every editor who got one of the engraved invitations jumped to the conclusion that he was almost the only man, outside of the "big guns" at Des Moines, that got one. The funny part of it is that the Governor sent one to every editor except J. Windy Johnson of the Journal and Jord Norman of the Albia Palpitator. He had to draw the line somewhere, of course.—Knoxville Express.

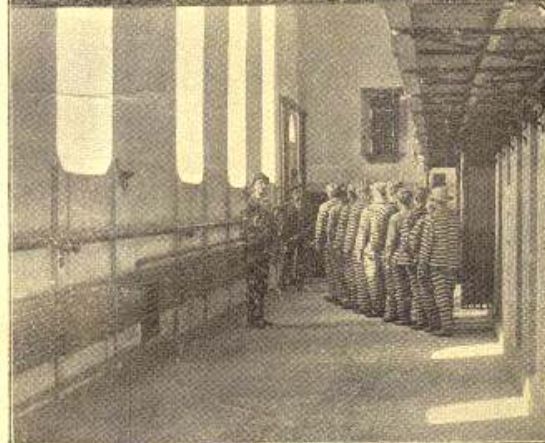
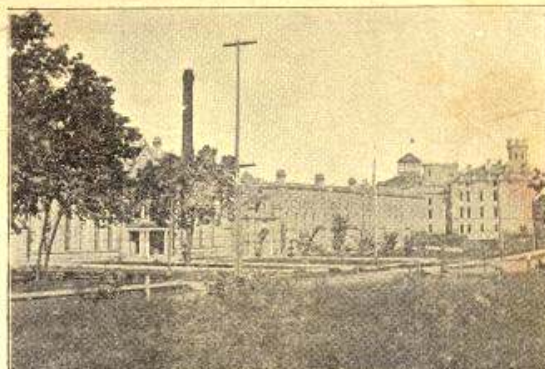
The constant contention of the doctors that crime is a disease, looks like they want the criminals turned over to them, instead of to the lawyers.—Keokuk Gate City.

A dozen cases of measles have been reported to the State Board of Control by the Boys' Industrial school at Eldora. They are said to be doing well, and it is hoped by Superintendent Miles to avoid a spread of the disease.



Insane Ward.
Dispensary.

Hospital Ward.
Female Ward.



Front View.
Cell House.

Printing Office.
Barber Shop.