

PRISON SYSTEMS—Continued.

	Page.
Under the first relation, two systems of imprisonment in the United States, the separate and congregate.....	50
The separate system nowhere found in United States out of Pennsylvania.....	50
The discipline of the western penitentiary looses, compared with that of the eastern.....	50
The present head of the former appointed, without experience, at too ad- vanced an age.....	51
No man over forty should be appointed a prison officer, and why	52
State prison at Trenton, N. J., organised originally on the separate plan.....	52
Misgivings early felt, by the authorities, of the operation of the system.....	52
1. As to its reformatory power.....	52
2. In a sanitary point of view, both bodily and mental.....	52
3. In respect of its financial results	53
The system at length replaced by the congregate.....	53
Moral considerations not excluded, but financial most potent in effecting the change.....	53
State prison of Rhode Island founded on the separate principle	53
Early doubts of the managers as to the wisdom and efficiency of the system..	54
The warden regarded it as a "slow, corroding process," fatal to the health of mind and body.....	54
The congregate system substituted.....	55
Financial considerations partly, moral considerations mainly, the ground of the change	55
Separate system, in effect, now confined to Philadelphia.....	55
Has proved a failure everywhere else in United States.....	55
No inference thence deducible against the value of the system in its proper place.....	55
Has immense value for county jails, and as the initial part of a reformatory prison discipline	55
Outside of Pennsylvania the congregate or silent system universal in United States	56
Its ancient rigor commonly much relaxed.....	56
Both systems have a common basis—separation and labor.....	56
The difference lies in the different methods by which the separation is effected..	56
Second aspect of the inquiry relating to prison systems—that of the several institutions composing any given system.....	56
Most of our states have three classes of such institutions—viz: state prisons, county jails and juvenile reformatories.....	59
Some have another grade—houses of correction or local penitentiaries.....	59
Exhibition of the prison systems of the several states and Canada, considered in this view.....	57 - 61
Moral cure of criminals regarded, everywhere, as the best means of repressing crime	61
Two tests of a prison system—viz: first, how far does it aim at reformation? and, secondly, how efficiently does it pursue that end?.....	62
No prison system for adults in United States, that could abide either of these tests	62
A system sketched that seems to the commissioners best adapted to the ends in view	62 - 77
Compulsory education a necessary preliminary step.....	62
A prison system, to be effective, should consist of	
I. Preventive Institutions, in which the true field of promise lies.....	63
1. Public nurseries for children of two to six years old.....	63
2. Industrial schools for exposed children not yet tainted with crime	64
These two classes of institutions would dry up the most prolific fountain of crime.....	65