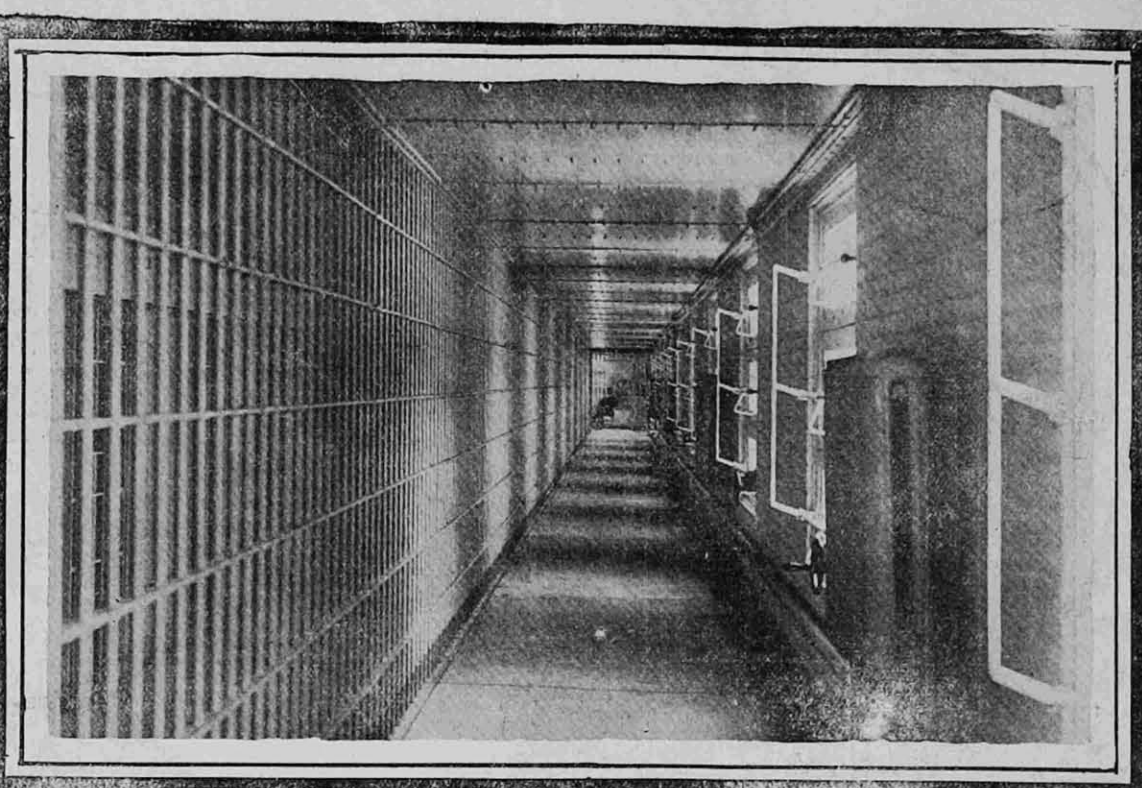


Criminals and Unfortunates Well Cared For



The New Cell House at State Prison

The Guards' Corridor
Prisoners Exercise Behind Bars

THE Utah state prison has seen this year the completion of two noteworthy improvements, viz., the new cell-house, and the enlargement of the yard area by extension of the prison walls to the east. The principal thing was the cellhouse. This was built by the Pauley Jail company of St. Louis, at a cost to the state of \$150,000, and a good half tone of the building accompanies this article. The company considers this the best of its handiwork, and the prison wardens who attended the Seattle convention of the Prison association, and stopped over here on their way home to inspect it, agreed there was nothing better in the country, to their knowledge.

VERDICT OF TWO BAD MEN

Warden Pratt asked Sullivan and Majors not long ago what they thought of the new quarters. Sullivan replied, "The best evidence of its value is the fact that you put us in there last year, and we didn't get out." Majors smiled, and said he didn't think it could be beat. The building includes 200 cells, 50 on each floor, 25 to the tier, with heavy steel and cement between each floor, and a corridor five feet wide and 13½ feet long, for the prisoners in front of the cells, with a corridor outside for the guards, the two being separated by a heavy bar grating made of five ply steel. In fact the walls of the cells and doors are of this combination of material through which no saw, however fine, can penetrate. One or any combination of cell doors can be operated by levers in the office apartment on each floor. What is known as a utility corridor, extending proper between the cell doors, containing all the water and steam piping, and ventilating equipment, accessible only to the guards. The cells are five feet wide, seven feet deep, and eight feet in the clear, provided with an electric lamp, wash basin, steel seat, steel latched bunks, good mattress and steel clothing, with sheets changed once a week. The fourth floor of cells are covered with heavy steel and concrete. Everything is scrupulously neat and clean, the ventilation is the best, and an even temperature is maintained by steam heat in cold weather. For many

inmates of the prison these accommodations are painful to what they had been accustomed to while at liberty.

TRUSTIES ARE BARRED

The cellhouse proper is 14½ feet long, 44 feet wide and 34 feet high, the exterior being of pressed brick and stone, with translucent windows, so that no one can look out or in. The guards' walk or corridor is six feet wide and extends clear around the cells. Sullivan and Majors were shut up here by themselves for several months—practically left alone. As no trusties are allowed in there, there were no means of reaching them with tools, and if they had these tools would have availed nothing, for the officers of the prison tried their best with saws to cut samples of the steel combination, with no result whatever beyond failure. These two desperadoes finally realized they were "up against it," and surrendered unconditionally. So they were put to work in the shops and allowed certain liberties in the yard. Warden Pratt has experienced no trouble with the convicts since the new cell house was put up, though, in addition to the fact that the prisoners realize now there is no chance to get out, they are also made to realize that they are in charge of a man who is always ready to give a man a square deal, always has their physical and mental welfare in mind, feeds them well, and cherishes no prejudices. So there is general contentment in the prison, and punishing a man with any severity is rare. The old dark cell, the lock step, the stripes have been abolished, the sweat-box of territorial days is no more, no punishment involving torture is resorted to. If a prisoner is incorrigible, he is locked up in solitary cell on a moderate diet until ready to behave. If this does not work, he is chained to the wall about the height of his waist, where he must remain until ready to obey the rules and regulations. If a man won't work, he is placed beside a pile of rock with a hammer, and told as soon as he breaks so much rock, he will be fed, so the length of time he is to go hungry depends upon himself entirely. Loss of time credits accompany severe punishments.

OVER 1,000,000 RIVETS

The amount of labor expended on this cellhouse may be imagined from the fact that there are over a million steel rivets used in its construction, a rivet weighing about four ounces. Prison labor was utilized to a large extent, thus saving the state considerable money. The extension of the walls gives a yard 565 feet long by 265 feet wide, the walls remaining 22 feet

high, with a walk supported by iron braces on the outside, for the guards. The two new walkover towers are models in their way, furnished and fitted up like a comfortable office, with washbasin, toilet and heated by stoves. The lighting of the yard at night is by electric arc lamps, bright as searchlights, casting their glare everywhere. The rough work and some of the skilled work on the walls was done by prisoners, 40 or 50 in all and here, as with the prisoners working on the cell-house, they were leased to the contractors at so much a day, and then the proceeds divided with them, thus netting the men quite a little sum. The money retained by the prison management was expended in building a new farmhouse without cost to the state; so here was truly a case of killing two birds with one stone.

GOOD LIBRARY

The men are allowed now to subscribe to the daily local papers which formerly were forbidden them. They have one of the best libraries, which is being added to from the fees paid by visitors; tobacco is allowed in moderation, and medical attention

given, including pulling teeth. But convicts wishing to have their teeth filled must pay for the privilege themselves.

The prison has a dairy of 25 milch cows, it is raising horses now so that there will be animals to sell shortly, there are fine hogs and many chickens, which the large farm maintains in good shape. A new orchard of 175 trees is being set out, mostly to peaches, with some plums and apples. The farm raised this year 1,800 bushels of fine potatoes, with many other vegetables in proportion, as tomatoes, carrots, turnips, parsnips, beets, cabbage, melons, etc.

PRISONERS BEHIND THE BARS

The number of prisoners was 265 the middle of November, the highest number having been 308, but as the courts are now relieving the crowded county jails in the cities of the state, the number of convicts is now considerably more than the minimum. They make all the clothes, underwear and fabrics used in the prison and in the institutions of the state, as well as the shoes. There is abundant opportunity for exercise. The convicts have been numbered since the territorial days, and the record up to Nov. 14, was 2,374; but there have been many more, when the number imprisoned in the early days is considered. From Jan. 1 to Nov. 127 prisoners were received and 153 discharged, most being short termers. In proportion to her population, Utah has a far cleaner record than her sister intermountain states in the number of her convicts. From December 15 for the following nine months, the state prison was closed to the public on account of the prevalence of smallpox in this city and state. The result was that not one case was developed in the prison, and the general health was excellent all through this time. There have been no escapes for six years, except one short termor from the farm. It is believed he will be captured and returned, for Warden Pratt does not propose to lose sight of a man who gets away. He has located Brown, the convict who escaped in 1892, with Tracy, the Oregon desperado, in the Kansas state prison at Lansing, Bishop, another flown bird 10 years since, has been located in the government prison at Fort Leavenworth. These men will be returned to complete their sentences

here on the expiration of their present terms of imprisonment. The spiritual interests of the convicts are looked after. There is a flourishing local society of Christian Endeavor, conducted by Endeavor representatives from town, every Sunday morning, existing since July 1899. Then Christian Scientists visit the prison every other Sunday morning, following the Endeavor meeting. Attendance on Sunday afternoon meetings is alone compulsory. The Latter-day Saints conduct these on the first Sunday in the month, the Methodists on the second, the Catholics on the third, and Rev. Simpkin on the fourth. Mr. Simpkin also conducts a Bible class every Saturday afternoon in the prison chapel which is largely attended. Many men through these religious influences have been induced to lead better lives.

One thing the warden desires to make clear is that no prisoner who wishes to write an immediate relative need use prison stationery; but in all other cases such stationery must be used, as it was discovered some time ago that convicts were working grafting swindling schemes from the prison by the use of plain stationery.

This has now been stopped completely.

ADMINISTRATION ROSTER

The prison administration includes Warden Arthur Pratt, Deputy Warden Andrew Ure, Supt. of Farms H. S. Shurtlett, Supt. of Buildings and Machinery W. D. Davis, Supt. of Shops H. E. Dyer, Commissary Arthur Pratt, Jr., W. W. Mackintosh, clerk, with 22 guards, all well selected and reliable men. There are many and genuine compliments for the model way in which the Utah prison is kept, from official visitors who call. The state board of corrections include Gov. Spry, Dr. Proutz and Judge S. W. Stewart. The board of pardons includes the governor, the supreme court and the attorney general. During the year, Dr. A. C. Young, the prison surgeon, resigned to become state veterinarian, his place being taken by Dr. H. Z. Lund, who is giving excellent service. Warden Pratt has now been in command for nearly six years. It has been found advisable to exclude women visitors from the prison. In fact, a movement to forbid this class of visitors is extending to other prisons, as was brought out at the Seattle convention.

A Big Lumber Concern

HOLMAN, PAYNE & COMPANY EXTENDING ITS BUSINESS.

BY an enterprising business stroke this Salt Lake company recently secured an invaluable foothold near Portland, Or., the very heart of the greatest timber district in the United States. And now the erection of a \$20,000 plant, daily capacity 100,000 feet is underway there. That branch will be called the Burlington Lumber company. It will furnish the local firm with the best of lumber at lowest cost, thereby placing the Salt Lake house in a position to compete with the biggest and best of them. The new plant has a 15-acre site on the Willamette slough, tapping vast forests of fir and yellow pine. This new acquisition gives Holman, Payne & Co. advantages possessed by few, if any, of the local dealers. Now it is from forest to mill, from

mill to consumer, and every timber will be known and can accordingly be guaranteed.

The firm of Holman, Payne & Co. is made up of George P. Holman, A. E. Payne and Phelps Holman, all Salt Lake men. The company recently removed its general offices from the Dooly block to the Newhouse, where pleasant quarters were secured at \$16-17. The yard and warehouses are at Fourteenth and First West streets. Here is carried a four million stock, including a complete line of lumber, mining timbers, and building materials of every kind. Holman, Payne & Co. has its business so systematized that almost regardless of the size of an order, it can be filled within one day's notice. The business now extends into Idaho, Nevada and other surrounding states

Mitchell Van and Storage Co.

ENTERPRISING FIRM THAT'S GETTING THE BUSINESS.

WHEN people want anything moved or stored the first thought is: "We'll call up Mitchell." Years of faithful service are back of that thought. No temporary firm can secure such a standing in a community. People so dislike to have their household treasures handled or stored by anyone in whom they have not the utmost confidence.

Mitchell Van & Storage company was

established 19 years ago, and has had a steady growth. Office, 273 south West Temple. Both phones, 414. It has commodious and strongly built warehouses at 923-5-7-9-81-83 Jefferson street. A specialty is made of caring for and storing household goods. Mitchell also does packing and shipping with dispatch, piano and safe moving carefully attended to on short notice. C. F. Mitchell is manager, and his reasonable prices and satisfactory treatment make permanent customers.

Holy Cross Hospital

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST IN THE GREAT WEST.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago the Holy Cross hospital was established in Salt Lake City. It was then one of the first, and is today among the largest and best in the entire intermountain region. Its all-around superiority accounts for its splendid success and extraordinary growth. The past year it has been materially improved by the addition of a commodious brick laundry, steam house and a garage. The hospital can accommodate 200 patients, but its regular capacity is 150, covering 65 private rooms for special patients, wards, etc. There are three operating rooms, a completely equipped laboratory, an X-ray machine—the latest arriving all up to date apparatus required by a big modern hospital. Attached to the institution is a large

staff of the most skilled physicians and medical men in the west. They are ably assisted by a corps of 22 efficient trained nurses and 25 of the Sisters themselves. Careful nursing is two-thirds of the battle, and thus possessing double the usual number of nurses, the Holy Cross hospital is made particularly strong. This feature alone attracts many patients to the Holy Cross from far and near. The hospital has a beautiful location on First South, between Tenth and Eleventh East. The buildings are admirably situated in the center of a 10-acre city block, with broad stretches of lawn and great spreading trees of whose benign shade convalescents take advantage of a warm summer day. Altogether the Holy Cross hospital is a lasting credit to both city and state.



SHOPPING BY TELEPHONE



THE telephone has made it possible to do shopping and marketing satisfactorily, and with comfort, economy and despatch. Especially at CHRISTMAS time will this be found true, when everybody will have a thousand and one things to buy and attend to, and but a very limited time in which to do it all.

Practically every store and shop caters to telephone trade and pays special attention to telephone orders, so that telephone buying has become a habit with hundreds of thousands of people.

When you want something that cannot be secured in your local shops, the Long Distance Service of the Bell System connects you with the biggest markets of the country, even though you are hundreds of miles away.

Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company

Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System

