

THE DAILY EQUATOR-DEMOCRAT.

FOR OUR COUNTRY'S BEST INTEREST.

VOL. 9, NO. 280

KEY WEST, FLA., MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1889.

KEY WEST DEMOCRAT Founded 1880
EQUATOR-EL ECUADOR 1886 by C. B. PENDLETON

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

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[BY CABLE TO THE EQUATOR.]
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PROCLAMATION.



STATE OF FLORIDA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the People of Florida:

WHEREAS, George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States, in the city of New York, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1789; and whereas, it is appropriate that the centennial anniversary of this important event which marked the inauguration of a Constitutional Government in this country, based upon the will of the people, should be fittingly observed; now, therefore, I, Francis P. Fleming, Governor of the State of Florida, do hereby appoint and declare Tuesday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1889, the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington, First President of the United States, to be a day of thanksgiving, and I earnestly enjoin upon all citizens of our State to assist on that day from their usual avocations, and repair to their respective places of public worship, and return thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and otherwise to observe and celebrate the shades drawn and lamp lit, in this great event in the history of our country. In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the great seal of the State of Florida to be affixed hereto. Done at the Capitol, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1889, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirteenth year.

FRANCIS P. FLEMING,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN L. CRAWFORD, Secretary of State.

A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

Don't, Says Burdette, Try to Stop Your

Husband from Smoking.

A woman, whose address we met on the train,

old Lydia Jackson Lamphere, who kept

her husband from smoking. "On our wed-

ding day," she said, "I made what I called

a declaration of principles to my husband,

I said to him that I was not going to

conduct my life in all respects; that in

our family there would be no separate stand-

ards and whatever he would think right for

himself should be right for me." You see

what was coming. "One evening supper

was over, the shades drawn and lamp lit. I

looked at my husband and said, "I really

scratched a match, lighted the pipe and

took a whiff."

Well, as the woman told the story—the

husband of course gave up. Good story,

as far as it goes, but I can't help thinking

what a good idea, and how much better

it would be to let him smoke, and let her

do as she pleased. Lydia Lamphere's friend

tells us, never try that cure on your husband's

your respective husbands, that is. It won't

work, with all men. It would cure one of

you of smoking; that I am sure of, but it

won't cure the other. I don't want to say

if you are fond of excitement of a rather

limp and stringy kind, it won't kill you, even

if you take your first smoke with a briar

pipe and nigger head tobacco. But you can

produce the same effect upon yourself with a

millionaire.

I tremble, especially about the shoulders—

when I think what awful scenes may be pre-

luded in happy homes by the fallacious

theories taught in this story. Why, sister, I

have seen a boy, a great, strong, rough boy,

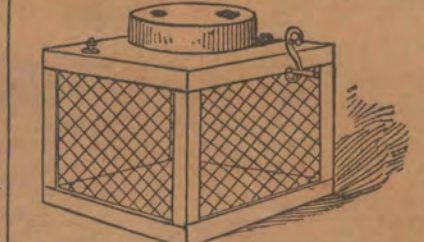
14 years old, so wrought upon by a mild five

SOME NEW BALLOT BOXES.

WALTER WELLMAN LEARNS ABOUT THEM IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

The Subject Is Rendered Especially Appropriate by Reason of the Present General Interest in the Subject of Ballot Reform—The Cherokee Ballot.

[Special Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, April 18.—Three or four states have recently passed ballot reform laws, and in other states proposed laws are still pending in the legislatures. It is a singular fact that one of the most perfect election laws in this country, or at least one which brings best results in absence of frauds and corruption where used, was enacted by Indians for the control of Indian elections. In some of its features the election law of the Cherokee nation, that little republic within our greater republic, resembles the fa-



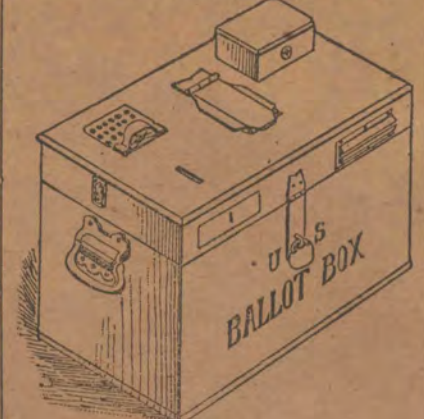
NEW JERSEY BALLOT BOX.

mous Australian law now being used as a model by the ballot reformers of America.

John W. Bushyhead, formerly chief of the Cherokee nation, has spent the winter in Washington watching the interests of his people in the Oklahoma question, and many people on meeting Mr. Bushyhead here were amazed to discover that, though an Indian, he wears neither blanket nor head feathers, and is, withal, a modest, intelligent gentleman, speaking English perfectly, and wearing such clothing as other gentlemen wear. In this he is not in advance of his countrymen, almost all of whom speak and read and write English, take English newspapers and magazines, read English exclusively in their schools, play piano and organs in their private homes, which are neatly carpeted and decorated, and altogether maintain a civilization in no wise differing from that of their neighbors in Kansas, Missouri or Texas. Referring to the election laws of his nation, ex-Chief Bushyhead said:

"We have never had any election frauds or troubles in our nation. Our election law is perfect for our use, though I suppose it is too simple for the requirements of more complex political communities. Our elections for principal chief, assistant principal chief, members of the national council and other officers are held on the first Monday in August. Every male citizen, 18 years old or upwards, a resident of the district six months, of sound mind and not convicted of a felony, is allowed to vote. You will notice that a young man of 18 or 19 can vote with us, because we believe a youth of that age as competent to cast an intelligent ballot as the average citizen of more mature years. Our young men are naturally better educated than our older men, and are quick, bright and thoughtful."

"Ten days prior to the election the clerk of the district appoints two clerks and two superintendents of election, and furnishes them with blank rolls and envelopes. He must also post in some conspicuous place in every precinct in his district the names of all persons put in nomination for office. The rolls used in elections state the offices to be filled, the



PATENT SAFETY REGISTERING BALLOT BOX.

names of candidates, with blank spaces for recording the votes cast for each. After taking their oaths the clerks and superintendents appoint and swear in three supervisors, the duties of these supervisors being to keep peace at the polls. The first duty of the supervisors is to measure, mark and tape off in the open air a space of fifty feet enclosing the polls, and within this circle no person not an officer of the election is permitted to come, except for the purpose of voting, and then only one voter at a time. Each voter, after casting his vote, is required to retire beyond the prescribed limit. We use no ballots or boxes, and hence, of course, do not have secret voting. The voter steps up, names the candidates for whom he wishes to vote, and the clerks, after reading his name, tally one to the credit of each candidate named. If the voter asks to have it done, one of the officers of the election must read out aloud the names of all the candidates for the various offices. The election officers are forbidden under penalty to seek to influence or bias voters. If any person present himself as a voter whom the officers suspect to be not qualified they must challenge his right, and he has then and there an opportunity to be sworn and give testimony, and also to offer other evidence. After both sides have been heard the superintendent must decide the question, and a list must be kept of all persons whose votes are challenged and finally accepted, and also of all who are challenged and not permitted to vote, with a statement showing the names of the candidates whom such voter would have voted for had he been given a chance.

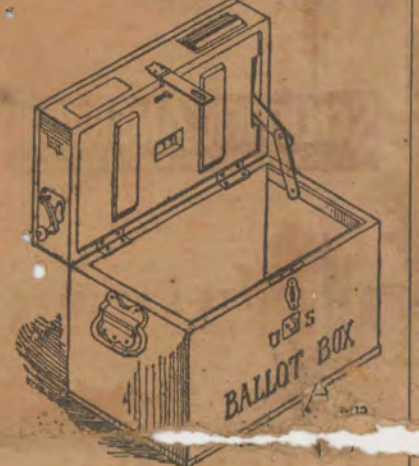
"We have perfected order at our elections, the supervisors having power to summon to their assistance as many per-

sons as they may require to prevent any threatened breach of the peace. They may see that no intoxicating liquors are sold or drunk in the election district, though this part of the law gives little trouble, for intoxicating liquors are not trafficked in anywhere in our nation. Our laws severely punish all who attempt fraudulent voting, or bribery, or interference with the voters, or the conduct of the election, or making of false entries on the rolls. If three or more persons conspire to disturb or break up an election, and attempt to do so with deadly weapons, they are deemed guilty of treason, and, on conviction, are sentenced to death by hanging.

"We have not a secret ballot," concluded the ex-chief, "and I am glad we have not. I cannot understand why a man should be ashamed to cast an open vote. It is the secret ballot that gives opportunities for corruption and bribery, and there is no bribery among the Cherokees."

Nearly two hundred ballot boxes have been patented in the United States patent office. Only three or four of these patented devices were ever brought into actual use. Some of these ballot boxes are intricate and delicate mechanisms, while others are very simple. Some are as big as printing presses, while others look like rat traps. Among the latter is the box known as the New Jersey box, from the fact that the New Jersey legislature some time ago authorized the purchase of several thousand of its type. It is also used in Cincinnati and some other towns. The boxes cost \$25 each, but are warranted sure death to ballot box stuffing.

They are about a foot and a half square, with sides of plate glass protected by heavy wire in such manner that even if the glass is shattered the wires hold the broken pieces in place. There are three locks on the box, two of them combination and one a plain lock. The combinations and key are divided among judges and clerks of opposing political parties, the mayor, county judge or other officials holding both combinations and a duplicate key. In use the voter hands his ballot to one of the judges, who inserts it in the

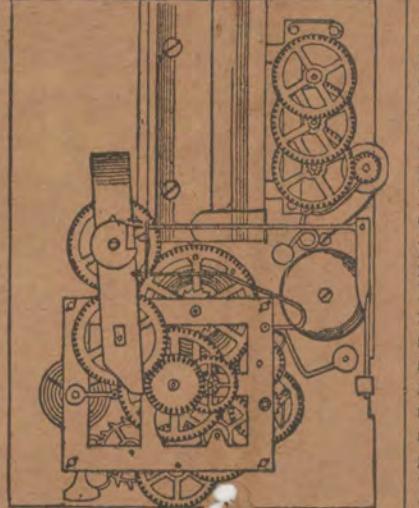


REGISTERING BALLOT BOX.

opening while another judge turns the crank. As the ballot disappears a bell rings, and a printing mechanism marks the ballot with its number or other device in red ink, and the slip of paper then falls into the bottom of the box, where, with its predecessors, it is plainly visible. If on the count two ballots are marked together, or a ballot not marked with the red stamp, it is thrown out as fraudulent, because the mechanism will mark but one ticket at a time, and that, of course, the outside one. As originally designed, this machine was intended to number the ballots consecutively, but that would not do for the reason that it destroys the secrecy of the ballot, inasmuch as comparison of the number of a ticket with the poll sheet would reveal the candidates for whom any given voter had cast his preference.

Nearly all of the patented ballot boxes, or voting machines, as they are called, are of the same type. They are called them, aim at similar results. The turning of a crank, marking or numbering of the ballot, ringing of a gong and detection of double voting are features common to the vast majority of them. Some novel mechanical methods are employed, and in a few the mechanism greatly resembles that of a town clock. Clocks are actually introduced in several machines, as in the invention of T. R. Hester, of Napa, Cal., whose device calls for an "auto-register signal time lock" on the compartment containing the ballots, and another similar time lock on the compartment containing the dial plates which record and exhibit the number of votes cast for each candidate.

W. P. Funnell, of Silver Hill, W. Va., patents a machine in which the names of all the candidates are placed on a con-



HESTER TIME LOCK BALLOT BOX.

tinuous roll of paper, and each ballot is deposited the clerk "fills" for each candidate voted for through an aperture, and as soon as this is done the tally sheet moves along out of sight and reach, so that no tallies can be erased or additional marks surreptitiously added.

A novel device is that patented by A. C. Carey, of Boston. The ballots are automatically sewn together, and to end, and rolled upon a spool from which they are unwound to be counted. The beginning of the string is an election authorization document; then come the ballots, and finally, at the closing of the polls,

the certificate of the judges of election, all sewn in one continuous strip. C. A. Mayrhofer, of Vienna, Austria, patents a strip of mechanism for "automatically casting and recording ballots actuated by the pressure or expansion of fluid." Probably Mr. Mayrhofer does not know that elections in this country are already too much influenced by the pressure of certain fluids.

Among a host of other devices, resembling threshing machines, lamps, locomotives, sheep pens, money vaults and employing electricity, balls, marbles, knobs and wires, one more attracts attention. It is the invention of H. W. Synnott, Blackheath, England, and probably is the most comprehensive voting machine ever invented. It is warranted to do everything except pay election bets and furnish the intelligence for discriminating voting. "The voting place is approached by a turnstile," says the inventor. "The voter on entering through this turnstile unlocks the mechanism and makes it possible for him to vote. There is a knob for each candidate, but the voter can get at but one knob at a time."

"Drawing of this knob locks all the other knobs. After this knob has been pushed back in its place another knob is exposed to view, and so on till all the officers have been voted for. Pulling of a knob registers a vote for the candidate assigned to it, indicates to the voter that his vote is registered, registers the vote on a public index, rings a bell and actuates the entire locking apparatus. As the voter makes his exit through a second turnstile the mechanism is locked till another voter enters the first stile and thus unlocks it."

This is all very pretty and convenient, but after a voter had pulled knobs for thirty-six presidential electors, a member of congress, two or three senators and representatives in the legislature, judicial, county, city and township officers, perhaps to the number of fifty or sixty in all, he would be in danger of becoming wearied, and the voters awaiting their turn at the stile would be likely to lose patience and commit a fracture of the peace. One wonders that the able inventor did not add a mechanism for promptly arresting and turning over to the police any man who might attempt to pull more than his lawful number of the knobs.

Three or four of the patents embrace devices for automatically displaying, in large figures, the number of votes cast for each candidate, so that at any moment a bystander, by merely glancing at the machine, could tell how his party or favorite candidate was faring. This would greatly facilitate the gathering of election returns for afternoon newspapers, and would often enable them to determine the result of a local election many hours before the closing of the polls. By these devices the ballots are counted as deposited, and when the polls close the result of the day's work is instantly known.

This would deprive the free American citizen of his inalienable right of staying down town till midnight of an election evening to hear returns, it is not likely to meet with universal favor.

WALTER WELLMAN.

ENGLAND, IN NUTSHELLS.

Seeing England Without Being Seen—Finding Shows Without Being Shown.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAG HARBOR, April 18.—Lived two years in England. From Dover to Scotland, from London to London, from London to London. Among high, low, rich, poor, good, bad, indifferent, publicans, sinners, aristocrats and plebs. In London, Liverpool, Chester, Halifax, Huddersfield, Greenock, Maidstone, Dover, St. Margaret's, Deal, Southend, Harwich, Yarmouth, Calcutta, Durham and other places now forgotten. Expense per year, \$400. Clothing and amusements included. Camped all over London. At Bloomsbury, Stepney, Nine Elms, Canterbury, Kings Cross and Westminster. Names of parishes. London a nest of parasites. Except old London, as "the city." Stayed from a week to a month in each. Hired lodgings. Among poorer class. Expense from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, inclusive of "attendance," meaning your cooking, boot blacking and other small services done by the landlady. Found most lodgings neat. Some not. When not, were very bad. Took the chances. Fell among next to thieves a few times. Was never murdered or robbed. Protecting Providence! Don't recommend my example as safe. Saw no Americans. Didn't want to. Wanted to see the English. And how they lived. Landed in London from Liverpool at Euston Square rail station. Total stranger. Left trunk at station luggage room. Two pence per day. Slung satchel on shoulder. Walked out of station. Didn't know where I was going. Didn't want to. Lost right away. Knew money in pocket would buy beds, suppers and breakfasts. Found myself first in Hampstead road. Next Tottenham Court road. More English names of places end in "ham" than any other terminal. Next found Oxford street. Name looked familiar. Began to feel myself really in London. Followed Oxford street to Holborn. Same street in substance. Change only in name. Confusing place, London, for streets. Name of street gives out all at once. Another succeeds in place. Numbers of houses give out in similar manner. Give Broadway seven different names from Battery to Fifty-ninth street and you have an idea of London's way regarding streets. Holborn runs into Poultry street. Poultry into Threadneedle. Threadneedle close. "Bank," meaning Bank of England. Only one bank in England. That's the Bank. Everything in London converges to Bank. Bus drivers six miles away cry out "Bank! Bank!" London east of Bank little known to four-fifths of Americans who visit there. Best part of London for seeing real London. Distinct race. Hundreds of West End aristocrats never in their lives at "East End." Never will be. Think of it as they do of Timbuctoo.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

MEN OF THE HOUR.

The Centennial at New York.



Captain Ambrose Snow,
To Row President Harrison Ashore.

On April 30, when the presidential party shall arrive in the East River, New York, opposite Wall Street, a barge manned by a crew of shipmasters from the Marine Society of the port, with Captain Ambrose Snow, president of that society, as a coxswain, will row the President ashore. The crew of the barge that rowed President Washington from Elizabethport to the foot of Wall Street were members of the same society.

At an early age Captain Snow became master of a ship, and during the palmy days of our merchant marine he commanded in succession the ships John Holland, Leopold, Leonidas, John Hancock, Carack, Tealman and Southampton. When forty years old he established an eminent shipping firm in New York, which still exists. Captain Snow's maternal grandfather served as a private soldier under Washington at the battles of Long Island, Trenton, and elsewhere.

Miss Josephine Bolio's Birth-Day Picnic.

Miss Josephine Bolio gave a picnic to a number of her young friends, in honor of her birth-day, in the spacious and beautiful garden of the Catholic Convent, last Saturday evening at 3 o'clock. Among those present by invitation were, Misses Eugenia Love, America Curry, Marie Louise Moreno, Cassie Pendleton, Ella Demerit, Mary Roberts, Bertha Sands, Fannie Saunders, Hattie Babcock, and several others, whose names we cannot now recall, chaperoned by Mrs. J. J. Warren, Mrs. Frank Bolio, Mrs. Bolio and Mrs. Jones. Besides the above quite a number of the little Misses who attend the Convent were also present.

The long tables were spread under the beautiful and majestic shade trees for which the garden of the Convent is so famous, and the tables were covered with snow white linen cloths, festal gowns, sweetmeats, fruits, and, etc., which were heartily partaken of by the guests, and washed down with a liberal supply of Champagne and other wines. After the dinner had been served, the remainder of the day was spent in running and romping, swinging, games, etc., and taken altogether, was one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season to those who were so fortunate as to have been present, and the event will long remain in the memory of those who were present.

Miss Josephine Bolio has the congratulations of the Equator-Democrat for the successful termination of her "birth-day picnic," and wishes for her many other happy returns.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him for his firm.

WEST & TRUX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDRING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. VAN HORN, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

THE ARIZONA KICKER.

A Few Strenuous Protests Called by The Detroit Free Press.

The last issue of The Arizona Kicker contains the following cheerful paragraphs: Nor a Success.—Last Saturday night soon after 11 o'clock some gentleman whose identity is unknown to us fired a charge of buckshot through the side window of our editorial room directly at the spot where our cot is usually placed. Had the cot been there we should have been in quest of and buried ere this. But the cot wasn't there. We are not sorry, but we are no less amazed. We haven't slept twice in the same spot for the last twelve weeks. We have learned the ways of this community at considerable cost and trouble and we don't propose to plant ourselves as a midnight target.

We feel sorry for the gent who wasted his energies and ammunition. He doubtless went away from the window feeling that he was entitled to credit for doing a smart thing. Come again, old chap.

CAN'T TELL YET.—The Boston Acme Opera company is billed for the coming week at Carter's hall. This may be a first class combination, or it may be a snide show which our people should give the cold shoulder. No tickets have been left at this office up to date, and we shall not express our opinion in this issue.

ERRATA.—We find we were in error last week in regard to the shooting affray between the Hon. Bill Dakin and Col. Jones. We supposed at the time that Col. Jones was a regular subscriber to this paper, but a look through our list, proves that we have never had his name at all. On the contrary, the Hon. Dakin has subscribed for five copies. We were misinformed as to the following:

1. Dakin did not call Jones a liar.
2. Dakin did not draw his gun first.
3. Jones did not offer to apologize.
We were hasty in saying that Dakin ought to swing from a limb, and that he had long been a terror to the town. We found him to be a mild, courteous, genteel citizen, full of credit to the town. Col. Jones had better travel for his health as soon as possible, and in case he finds a town to suit him better he should buy it and settle there.

NOT THIS YEAR.—A correspondent who signs himself "P. D. Q." wants to know why The Kicker doesn't pitch into the board of aldermen for its corruption, and he adds that every mother's son of them could be sent to prison for a thief. We don't doubt this assertion in the least, but we are not saying anything. We have the city printing this year at a good, fat price, and are not saying a word.

REVEREND.—Major Jim Smith created quite a sensation by descending from the stage as it reached town last Friday evening. We had no sooner notified him that his subscription to The Kicker had expired than he handed us two big silver dollars for a renewal.

