

PRAYER OF THE TEMPTED.

O heart that loves too well; O lips I fondly press;
O passion's burning swell, that comes with his
caress;
O strange magnetic force, that sways my yield-
ing will;
O soft beguiling voice, seduction in its thrill;
O earnest truthful eye, O sweet entrancing smile,
O clasp in which I lie—can love like this be guile?
O sin! for by such name the world would call
these bonds.
And brand me with a shame to which my pride
responds;
O Time! hath thou no calm, no solace for such
pain?
O storm! will come no calm, no freedom from
this chain?
O God! wilt thou not hear the prayer my heart
sends up?
Wilt not thy mercy spare my lips this bitter cup?
Oh, help me then to crush this wild, entrancing
pain,
Whose fatal surges rush resistless as the main,
Remorseless as the sea, with death on every
wave,
Is there no mortal plea a sinking soul to save?

CLEVELAND IN BOSTON.

An Eloquent and Able Plea for
Ballot Reform.

POLITICAL SELFISHNESS.

Political selfishness cheapens in the minds of the people their apprehensions of the character and functions of the government; it distorts every conception of the duty of good citizenship and creates an atmosphere in which iniquitous purposes and designs lose their odious features. It begins when a perverted judgment is won to the theory that political action may be used solely for private gain and advantage, and when a tender conscience is quieted by the ingenious argument that such gain and advantage are identical with the public welfare. This stage having been reached and self-interest being now fully aroused, agencies are used and practices permitted in the accomplishment of its purposes, which seen in the pure light of disinterested patriotism, are viewed with fear and hatred. The independent thought and free political preference of those whom Fate has made dependent upon daily toil for hard earned bread, are strangled and destroyed by intimidation and the fear of loss of employment. Vile unsavory forms rise to the surface of our agitated political waters, and gleefully anticipate in the anxiety of selfish interest, their opportunity to fatten upon corrupted and debauched suffrage.

CORRUPTION OF VOTES.

This train of thought leads us to consider the imminent danger which threatens us from the intimidation and corruption of our voters. It is too late to temporize with these evils to speak of them otherwise than in the plainest terms. We are spared the labor of proving their existence, for all admit it. They are terribly on the increase, all must concede.

Manifestly if the motives of all our citizens were selfish and patriotic, and if they sought in political action only their share of the advantage accruing from the advance of our country at all points towards her grand destiny, there would be no place or occasion for the perversion of our suffrage. Thus the inauguration of the intimidation and corruption of our voters may be justly charged to selfish schemes seeking success through political action. But these evils have been neglected by honest men disgusted with all political endeavor; they have been tolerated by respectable men, who in weakness of patriotic sentiment, have regarded them as only phrases of shrewd political management, and they have been actually encouraged by the honors which have been bestowed upon those who boast of their use of such agencies in aid of a party supremacy.

A FREE BALLOT.

Many of us therefore may take to ourselves a share of blame, when we find confronting us these perils which threaten the existence of our free institutions, the preservation of our national honor and the perpetuity of our country. The condition annexed to the founding of our government upon the suffrage of the people, was that the suffrage should be free and pure. We con-

formed to abide by the honest preponderance of political opinion, but we did not consent that a free voter, expressing the intelligent and thoughtful sentiment of the voter, should be balanced by a vote of intimidation and fear, or by an unclear, corrupt vote, disgracefully brought and treacherously sold.

Let us look with a degree of pity and charity upon those who yield to fear and intimidation in the exercise of their right of suffrage. Though they ought not thus to yield, we cannot forget that as against their free ballot, they see in the scale, their continued employment, the comforts of their homes and the maintenance of their families. We need stifle our scorn and contempt for the wretch who basely sells his vote, and who for a bribe betrays his trust of citizenship. And yet the thought will intrude itself, that he but follows in a low and vulgar fashion, the example of those who proceed upon the theory that political action may be turned to private gain.

NO SURRENDER.

But whether we pity or whether we hate, our betrayal is none the less complete; nor will either pity or hate restore our birthright. But we know that when political selfishness is destroyed our dangers will disappear; and though the way to its stronghold may be long and weary, we will follow it—fighting as we go. There will be no surrender, nor will there be desertions from our ranks. Selfishness and corruption have not yet achieved a lasting triumph, and their bold defiance will but hasten the day of their destruction.

As we struggle on and confidently invite a direct conflict with these entrenched foes of our political safety, we have not failed to see another hope which has manifested itself to all the honest people of the land. It teaches them that though they may not immediately destroy at their source the evils which afflict them, they may check their malign influence and guard themselves against their baneful results. It assures them that if political virtue and rectitude cannot at once be thoroughly restored to the republic, the activity of baser elements may be discouraged. It inspires them with vigilant watchfulness and determination to prevent as far as possible their treacherous betrayal by those who are false to their obligations of citizenship.

THE DAY IS NEAR.

This hope, risen like the Star in the East, has fixed the gaze of our patriotic fellow-countrymen; and everywhere—in our busy merits of trade and on our farms—in our cities and in our villages—in the dwellings of the rich and in the homes of the poor—in our universities and in our workshops—in our banking houses and in the ranks of inexorable toil—they greet with enthusiastic acclaim the advent of Ballot Reform.

There are no leaders in this cause. Those who seem to lead the movement are but swept to the front by the surging of patriotic sentiment. It rises far above partisanship; and only the heedless, the sordid and the depraved refuse to join in the crusade.

FOR THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM.

This reform is predicted upon the cool deliberation of political selfishness in its endeavor to prostitute our suffrage to the purposes of private gain. It is rightly supposed that corruption of the voter is entered upon with such business calculation that the corruptor will only pay a bribe when he has ocular proof that the suffrage he has bargained for is cast in his interest. So too it is reasonably expected that if the employee or laborer is at the time of casting his ballot removed from the immediate control of his employer, the utility of fear and intimidation will lead to their abandonment.

The change demanded by this re-

form in the formalities surrounding the exercises of the privilege of suffrage, has given rise to real or pretended solicitude for the rights of our voters; and the fear has been expressed that inability on the part of electors to conform to the requirements of the proposed change, might produce great inconvenience and in some cases result in disfranchisement. It has even been suggested that the inauguration of the new plan might encroach upon unconstitutional guarantees.

BEWARE OF ENEMIES.

It will not do to accuse of hostility to the reform all those who present these objections; but it is not amiss to inspect their ranks for enemies in disguise. Though the emergency which is upon us is full of danger and though we sadly need relief, all rights should be scrupulously preserved. But there should be no shuffling, and no frivolous objections should be tolerated. When a dwelling is in flames we use no set phrase of speech to warn its inmates and no polite and courtly touch to effect their rescue. Experience has often demonstrated how quickly obstacles which seemed plausible if not convincing when urged against a measure of reform, are dissipated by the test of trial, and how readily a new order of things adjusts itself to successful use.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I remember the inauguration of another reform; and I have seen it grow and extend, until it has become firmly established in our laws and practice. It is to-day our greatest safeguard against the complete and disgraceful degradation of our public service. It had its enemies and all of them are not yet silenced. Those openly and secretly unfriendly, and in the beginning that the scheme was impracticable and unnecessary; that it created an office-holding class; that it established burdensome and dilutive tests for entry in the public service which should be open to all; that it put in the place of real merit and efficiency, scholastic acquirements; that it limited the discretion of those charged with the selection of public employees, and that it was unconstitutional. But its victory came—wrought by the force of enlightened public sentiment—and upon its trial every objection which had been urged against it was completely discredited.

As it has been with Civil Service Reform, so will it be with Ballot Reform, except that the coming victory will be more speedily achieved and will be more complete.

Crisp Condensations.

The suicides at Monte Carlo reach an average of fifty yearly.

A daily illustrated Graphic is the latest journalistic sensation for London.

Italy has 4,000,000 trees, which produce 1,260,000,000 lemons per annum.

A musical gas machine is an English invention. It produces tunes and airs.

It is said that the population of Norway exhibits the highest known percentage of light eyes.

Large deposits of ice, believed to be relics of the glacial period in the United States, have been discovered in Idaho.

Cremation is coming more and more into vogue in Germany. At Gotha 100 bodies have been cremated since January 1.

One of the latest novelties in Rome is the appearance of hansom cabs, only the rider sits in front instead of at the back.

The Garfield monument at Cleveland, that is to be dedicated next Memorial day, cost \$150,000, which was contributed by 600,000 people in nickies and pennies.

Their is to be an international exhibition of postage stamps held in Vienna next year commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their introduction.

TEN YEARS IN THE SOUTH.

A WONDROUS RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Statistics and Estimates Furnished by State Officials Showing the Number of New Enterprises of Various Kinds that have been Established in the Southern States in the Last Decade.

CHATTANOOGA, December 30.—The Tradesman has compiled statistics of the development of the manufacturing interests in the South for the last ten years from a thorough investigation, with the aid of State officials, throughout the South, by decades, the result of which is shown as follows:

	Establishments.	Capital.	Value of Products.
1850	20,465	\$ 77,142,147	\$ 97,642,439
1860	23,571	116,241,387	193,482,899
1870	36,335	138,578,183	257,618,236
1880	84,362	179,366,230	315,924,794
1890	153,931	267,349,000	675,592,000

The increase in the number of establishments in the past ten years is 61.7 per cent. The increase in capitalization in the past ten years is 185.1 per cent. The increase in value of productions in ten years is 113.8 per cent. The details of this increase in the past ten years, briefly expressed, are as follows:

	1880.	1890.	Increase Per cent.
Cotton Mills.	346	142	142.9
Cotton consumption bales.	497,670	1,890,871	174.11
Cotton seed oil mills.	232	47	393.8
Pig iron production tons.	1,396,963	212,722	555.8
Coal production tons.	12,997,500	1,964,574	563.2

Total value mineral product \$30,347,509 \$3,347,445 818.7

The different commissioners of agriculture throughout the South estimate that there is to-day standing in the South an acreage of forest area aggregating 205,300,000 acres, and that of this area the total yellow pine standing (in 1,000 feet,) is 212,937,000. The daily sawing capacity of the mills in the South in feet, according to reports received, is to-day 39,392,000, against 13,255,000 in 1880, an increase of 197.1 per cent in ten years. The total number of saw mills in the South to-day is 13,960, against 5,783 in 1880, an increase of 141.3 per cent. The capital invested in saw mills is to-day estimated from reports received at \$61,000,000, an increase of 19.5 per cent in the past ten years.

The South contains to-day 109 blast furnaces out of a total in the United States of 380, with a total capacity per week of 29,312 tons out of an aggregate in the whole country per week of 125,162 tons.

A statistical table of manufactures compiled from reports to the Tradesman from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia shows the following totals: Number of establishments in 1880, 34,463; in 1890, 55,931. Value of products in 1880, \$316,132,256, 1890, \$678,332,000.

From reports received it is estimated that manufacturing establishments in the South to-day give employment to 488,260 hands, against 217,425 in 1880, an increase of 122 per cent in ten years.

The Tradesman has compiled reports of new industries established during the past twelve months. These reports have been thoroughly revised by the mayors of leading cities in the South, and are as near accurate as they could possibly be made. It shows a total of 3,042 new establishments, against 2,613 last year. During the last year 12 agricultural implement factories were established; fifteen breweries, Kentucky leading with 6; 20 boot and shoe factories, Florida leading with 5. Virginia 3. Tennessee 4. Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina 2 each, Kentucky and Texas 1 each.

Eight car works were established during the year, Kentucky leading with 4; 5 canning factories, Tennessee leading with 15; Mississippi 9, Georgia 7.

One hundred and forty-three cotton and woollen mill companies were

formed, Georgia leading with 32, North Carolina second, with 26, Alabama, and Tennessee each 16, Texas 15, Arkansas 8. Kentucky and Louisiana each 5. Florida, Mississippi and Virginia each 3.

One hundred and twenty electric light plants were established: Tennessee and Georgia each 15, South Carolina and Texas each 14. Arkansas 6, Kentucky 11, Louisiana 6, Mississippi 5.

One hundred and fifty-two flour and gris mills were established during the year, pretty evenly distributed throughout the South. Also 168 foundries and machine shops: Tennessee 25, Virginia and Kentucky each 22, Georgia 21.

Forty-five blast furnace companies were organized, Alabama leading with 11, Georgia 7, Texas 6, Tennessee and Virginia each 4, Kentucky 4.

Three glass factories were organized in Georgia, and one each in West Virginia and Tennessee.

Sixty-nine ice companies were formed during the year.

Two hundred and thirty-eight mining and quarrying companies, Virginia and Kentucky leading with 34 each, West Virginia 33, Alabama 31, Georgia 30.

Fifty-three natural gas and oil companies were formed, Kentucky leading with 35.

One hundred and fourteen cotton seed oil mills were organized, Georgia leading with 32, South Carolina 28, Texas 16, Alabama 14.

Twenty-six pottery companies were organized and 282 railroad companies, the latter being pretty evenly distributed throughout the South, Alabama leading with 44, Tennessee and Texas each 35, Georgia 34.

Seventy-eight street railroad companies were formed, 89 water-works companies, 589 wood-working establishments and 435 miscellaneous works.

Restored Her Health.

For twenty-five years I suffered from boils, erysipelas and other blood affections, taking during that time great quantities of different medicines without giving me any perceptible relief. Friends induced me to try S. S. S. It improved me from the start, and after taking several bottles, restored my health as far as I could hope for at my age, which is now seventy-five years.

MRS. S. M. LUCAS,
Bowlinggreen, Ky.

Cured After Twenty-five Years of Suffering.

"I have used Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) for blood diseases and in every instance with the best results. About twenty-five years ago I had my leg hurt in an accident, and the wound never entirely healed. I tried various remedies without success. I was finally induced to try S. S. S. That medicine healed it up—healed it after twenty-five years of suffering had been endured and much money had been thrown away in the purchase of worthless medicines."

G. W. WELCH,
Mobile, Ala.

Rheumatism in Children.

One of my children was afflicted for a long time with rheumatism. After a number of remedies had failed I commenced giving her Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) After taking a couple of bottles she was entirely cured.

W. P. THOMPSON,
Piedmont, S. C.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Ruts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. by Royster.