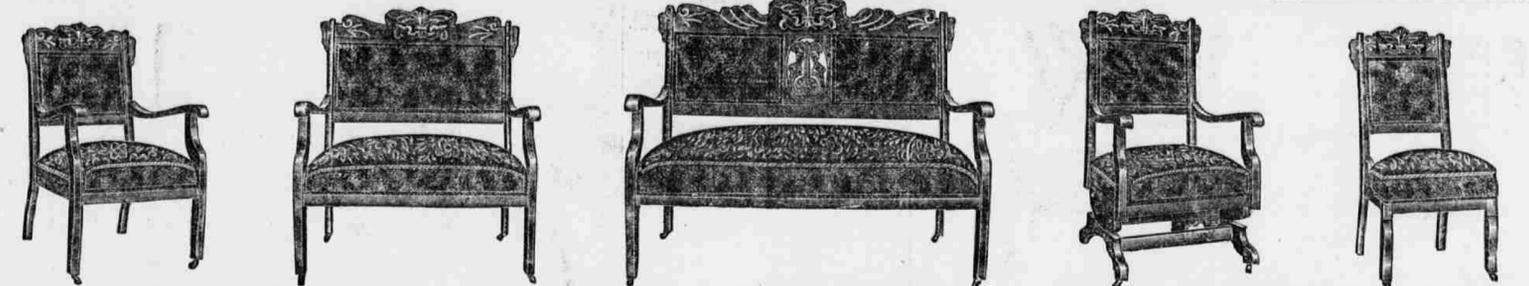


# DISCOUNTS IN PRICES

The man who gets the most votes will surely be elected. But the people who fail to secure some of the splendid bargains in Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Stoves and Crockery, which we offer this week, will just as surely miss the opportunity of their lives. Read carefully the following sample prices. We lead in goods, prices and terms. Follow the crowd this week, it will lead to our store.

FURNITURE.		Carpets and Draperies.		BEDDING.		CROCKERY.		STOVES.	
Antique Folding Beds worth \$15.00.....	now \$ 7 50	Ingrain Carpets, worth 50c.....	now \$ 24	Pillows, worth \$1.25.....	now \$ 48	Decorated Toilet Sets, worth \$6.00.....	now \$ 3 00	Base Burners, worth \$22.50.....	now \$12 65
Antique Bed Suits, worth \$20.00.....	now 9 50	Brussel Carpet, worth \$1.00.....	now 55	Pillows, worth \$2.50.....	now 1 25	Decorated Tea Sets, worth \$8.00.....	now 4 00	Base Burners, worth \$40.00.....	now 19 00
Antique Cheffoniers, worth \$12.50.....	now 6 75	Velvet Carpet, worth \$1.50.....	now 74	Comfortors, worth \$2.25.....	now 68	Decorated Dinner Sets, worth \$15.00.....	now 6 75	Oil Heaters, worth \$15.00.....	now 7 50
Antique Beds, worth \$3.00.....	now 1 40	Moquette Carpet, worth \$1.50.....	now 98	Comfortors, worth \$4.00.....	now 1 95	Decorated Vase Lamps, worth \$4.00.....	now 1 25	Soft Coal Heaters, worth \$6.50.....	now 3 50
Hat Racks, 5-hook, worth 75c.....	now 15	Brussel Rugs, 40x40, worth \$3.50.....	now 1 20	Blankets, worth \$2.50.....	now 1 75	Brass Banquet Lamps, worth \$6.50.....	now 3 50	Laundry Stoves, worth \$7.00.....	now 3 75
Antique Extension Tables, worth \$6.00, now	3 50	Smirna Rugs, worth \$6.00.....	now 2 75	Blankets, worth \$5.00.....	now 2 25	Glass Piano Lamps, worth \$12.50.....	now 4 85	Ranges, worth \$15.00.....	now 9 75
Antique Dining Chairs, worth \$1.00.....	now 50	Chenille Portieres, worth \$8.00.....	now 3 85	Lace Bed Sets, worth \$6.00.....	now 2 85	Brass Water Sets, worth \$3.50.....	now 1 75	Ranges, worth \$40.00.....	now 24 50
Antique Kitchen Safes, worth \$6.00.....	now 3 50	Lace Curtains, worth \$5.00.....	now 1 75	White Bed Spreads, worth \$2.50.....	now 1 00	Glass Wine Sets, worth \$4.00.....	now 1 85	Oil Heaters, worth \$8.50.....	now 4 65
Antique Oak Sideboards, worth \$35.00, now	13 50	Silk Tapestry Curtains, worth \$12.00.....	now 6 50	Bed Sheets, worth \$1.00.....	now 25	Hanging Lamps, worth \$5.00.....	now 2 00	Coal Hods, worth 50c.....	now 24
Antique Oak Hall Trees, worth \$16.00, now	7 75	Chenille Table Covers, worth \$2.00.....	now 98	Pillow Slips, worth 60c.....	now 25	Hall Lamp, worth \$6.00.....	now 3 25	Stove Pipe, worth 20c.....	now 10



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### TALK WITH JAPAN'S PREMIER

Count Ito the Brain Force Behind the Japanese Throne.

### HE DIRECTS THE WAR UPON CHINA

Count Inouye the Head of the Reform Movement in Korea—Did Ito Plan the War?—Japan's Development—Revision of Treaties.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by Frank G. Carpenter.)  
 The new Japanese parliament is now sitting at Hiroshima, and Count Ito, the Japanese premier, again has things all his own way. A year ago the members of both houses were more or less against the government, and the emperor had to peremptorily dissolve parliament last spring. The whole country was in an uneasy state, and Ito had broken out in many of the election precincts, and had it not been for the fact that the constitution of Japan provides that when a parliament is dissolved the budget of appropriations for the year before shall be continued in force without the act of parliament, the emperor would not have had the means to run his government. This was the condition when the war was declared. This satisfied the people, and today they are, to a man, in favor of almost everything that the administration proposes. All this was largely brought about by Count Ito, who is, perhaps, the brainiest man in the whole Japanese empire, and whose master mind is directing the war against China. He is the Li Hung Chang of Japan, and he is the power behind the throne which passes upon measures of state policy, and which, it is whispered, is, to a large extent, the cause of the present war. Still, the world knows but little about him. He is modest and retiring by nature, and he prefers to do rather than to bluster or brag. It is by no means easy for a foreigner to get access to him, and during my stay in Tokyo, when the British ambassador was gathered over Asia, the doors to his palace were closed even more tightly than usual. Still, my letters from the cabinet ministers at Washington and a special introduction from the Japanese minister at our national capital gave me an appointment, and I had a chance to see something of him and to chat with him about the condition of the Japanese people.

### COUNT ITO'S ROMANTIC CAREER.

But first, let me tell you something about Count Ito. His history reads like a romance, and it is closely associated with that of Count Inouye, who has just gone to Korea to preside over the introduction of western civilization into that land. The most of the history of Count Ito's life I got from himself, and other parts were told me by an English officer connected with the Japanese government, as we sat together one night in the Bohlen mansion in Tokyo. It is wrapped up in the history of modern Japan, in which Ito and Inouye have been the chief actors. They came of good families, and their fathers were samurai, and they expected to serve in the army of the Shoguns themselves. This was in the days when the Toyoon or Shogun governed the country. He had a special introduction from the British minister at our national capital, and he was well known to the country with big words at their sides, acting very much like the "bad man of Bitter Creek," and they considered other people as having no rights which they were bound to respect. In the meantime, the mikado was kept inside the walls of his palace at Kyoto, a sort of a sacred puppet, surrounded by his wives and his servants. Commodore Perry had made his treaty, with gunboats to back him, and there were foreign and anti-foreign parties in Japan. Among the anti-foreigners were Ito and Inouye. They thought that these pale-faced barbarians would ruin the country. They did not know much about them, but they understood that they were at Yokohama, and they conspired to get up a party and go there and clean the foreigners from the face of Japan. Without letting their superiors and parents know it, they went to Yokohama, and they did not get far when they were found there.

seems surrounded by soldiers. They fought their way out and returned to Tokyo. They soon learned, however, that the killing of the foreigners at Yokohama would only be the beginning of a great war with them. They went to the sea-coast and saw war warships, as they floated in the harbor beside their Japanese junk, and they saw that Japan could not successfully fight such things on the sea. It is a boy who was in the service of the prince of Choshu, who was the chief of the anti-foreign faction, and the question of how to get rid of the foreigners was discussed everywhere. At last the two boys concluded that the only safety for the country was in her having good ships and good guns, and they went to their prince and told him they wanted to go to England with three other picked youths of their band. They said that they would study English customs, would go into the gun works, and would master the great secret of naval supremacy, and bring it back to Japan. The Japanese could then build ships of their own, and they would be able to fight with the British consul to ship them to Shanghai, from whence they were to go on to England.

### A MIDNIGHT ESCAPE.

Now, it was contrary to the commands of the Shogun for any Japanese to leave the country without permission, and they feared they would be detected, so they took a small boat one dark, rainy night, and were taken on a ship just about to depart for China. I took them some days to get to England, and they were very glad to speak English to the merchants who were aboard them, and when they said over and over again, "Navigation," and "London," the merchants thought they wanted to become sailors and go off to London, and in a few days they were on their way to a good naval school, they were shipped as common sailors on a sailing ship which was bound for the Cape of Good Hope. They had only a small amount of money with them, and the rest having been sent on by draft, and this they spent during their voyage.

### COUNT ITO'S ADVENTURES IN LONDON.

The English officer told me of their troubles in London. "The most of them," said he, "occurred on the day that they landed. As I venture the darkest day of Count Ito's life was when he found himself wandering through the slums of the city without a cent in his pocket, and with a great crowd of people. The moment the vessel reached the docks, the officers and crew departed and left the two Japanese boys to take care of themselves. They were dazed with the din and the sights and the confusion of the great city. In the center of millions of people, they knew not which way to turn, nor whether to go. The cook who was with the locker was shut, and there was not a bit of food to be had. They waited some time, expecting that the merchants might send for them, but after a while they saw that they were evidently imported from England. It was Count Ito. He is, I judge, about five feet six inches high and he weighs about 150 lbs. He is well formed and muscular. His eyes are a bright black and not so almond in shape as the average Japanese type. His forehead is high, his nose rather thick and his mouth, which shows through rather thin mustache and whiskers of black, is strong and yet pleasing. He shook my hand in American fashion, and addressed me in English. He chatted with me about the growth of Japan, and he told me that he thought the country was just on the eve of its development, and that it had a great future. He referred to the Japanese troops which he was then sending to Korea, and when I asked him as to whether he thought that there might be a war between Japan and China, he shrugged his shoulders, and said, "Who can say? We are sending our soldiers to Korea to take care of our people, and if the Koreans should ask us to help them put down the rebellion, we might possibly consent. There is one thing that is certain, and that is that if our soldiers are attacked they will fight, and, as it is now, China has already been the

fact that Japan could never make a successful struggle against such wealth, and such a mighty nation as that about them. They considered it their duty to go back and tell the prince what they had learned.

### ATTEMPTED KILLING OF INOUE.

"The two boys had some trouble in getting back to Japan, and they finally made it into the presence of their prince and told him their story. It was by no means well received, for he was fighting the foreigners at the time, and his hatred of them was great. The soldiers were exceedingly angry at the suggestion that the foreigners were stronger than they, and equally brave, and when Inouye left the castle one night he was set upon by a mob and slashed and hacked and left for dead by the roadside. He recovered consciousness, and was able to crawl to his mother's house, and it was only by careful nursing that he was brought back to life, and he bears on his face today the scars of the wounds he received during the night. Shortly after the time the Shogun was put down, and the revolution was organized by which the mikado again became the real ruler of the people, and the western civilization gradually worked its way in. In every movement toward modern progress both Ito and Inouye have been in the front, and it is the largest of them that Japan now stands shoulder to shoulder with any modern nation on the globe. Count Ito has long been the most influential and powerful of all the Japanese statesmen, and he is now pushing the civilization of which he got his first knowledge in this romantic way into the land of Korea, and there is no telling but that his ambition may be the eventual revolutionizing of China itself. He is certainly a most remarkable man, and all the diplomats who have met him speak of his wonderful ability. He had an interview with Li Hung Chang not long ago, and during it he changed his views of Japan, which he had thought up to that time were dangerous to China, but Ito told him that Japan and China should be friends, and that it was to their interest to receive me at 4 o'clock sharp that afternoon. In a jiribasha, with two men to help me, I rode along the edge of the moats which surround the palace grounds, passed the new Parliament buildings, and on up the most fashionable part of the Japanese capital. It is made up of modern buildings surrounded by large yards, and it is now that they look like the fashionable suburbs of a European capital. Count Ito's house was a large one, of two stories, built of brick, with a great porte cochere running out above the front door. A Japanese butler, in brass buttons and European clothes, received my card, and showed me into a parlor as large as the blue room of the white house. It was furnished in foreign style, and was, to my eyes, not half so pretty as many of the pure Japanese homes. I waited a moment, and then a young man, of perhaps 50 years, entered the room. He had a long body, but rather short legs, and he was dressed in a frock coat of black cloth and dark trousers, while his shoes were evidently imported from England. It was Count Ito. He is, I judge, about five feet six inches high and he weighs about 150 lbs. He is well formed and muscular. His eyes are a bright black and not so almond in shape as the average Japanese type. His forehead is high, his nose rather thick and his mouth, which shows through rather thin mustache and whiskers of black, is strong and yet pleasing. He shook my hand in American fashion, and addressed me in English. He chatted with me about the growth of Japan, and he told me that he thought the country was just on the eve of its development, and that it had a great future. He referred to the Japanese troops which he was then sending to Korea, and when I asked him as to whether he thought that there might be a war between Japan and China, he shrugged his shoulders, and said, "Who can say? We are sending our soldiers to Korea to take care of our people, and if the Koreans should ask us to help them put down the rebellion, we might possibly consent. There is one thing that is certain, and that is that if our soldiers are attacked they will fight, and, as it is now, China has already been the

aggressor. But you know, I can hardly talk on this subject just now. The situation is critical, and no one can tell whether there will be war or not."

### DID ITO PLAN THE WAR?

This was three weeks before the war was declared, and there is no doubt but that Count Ito at that time had all his plans laid, and he gave us to understand during the interview that it would take very little provocation to bring his men into battle. A few days after the Japanese troops were carrying thousands of troops into Korea, and the condition of the Japanese army shows that Japan had long had the means of the war, and that she was thoroughly organized that 100,000 troops were shipped out of the country without creating more than a ripple upon the waters of the social and business life of the Japanese empire, and the troops which were sent to Korea were thoroughly equipped, both for fighting and for reforming the country. They carried telephonic and telegraphic material, and, while the Chinese tried to live off of the people, they carried all of their own provisions and took care of them by the thousand to aid them in transporting their baggage. In connection with Count Ito and the different parties of the Japanese empire, it is curious to state that both the administration and the opposition parties delegated men to go along to report on the actual occurrences in order that they might use the same as political capital, and all of the newspapers sent corps of reporters. A few days after my interview, however, Count Ito made the censorship of the press even more rigid than it had been in the past, and the papers were warned that any comments upon or news of the war which might be published without first going through the hands of the censors would subject the paper to immediate suspension, and its editors to fines and imprisonment. This has been the policy of Count Ito throughout the struggle, and the little talk that I had with him is probably the last that will be given to any newspaper writer in this country. I have received letters from Japan within the past few days, saying that no news whatever is given out to correspondents, and that it is impossible to get any authentic news regarding the war. The Japanese outside of Count Ito and his confidential officials with practically nothing, and as for the Chinese, they are getting more and more so on such matters as reports of their battles.

### JAPAN'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

During my conversation with Count Ito the question of Japan's industrial development came up, and he spoke of the growth of Osaka and of its cotton mills. He said that most foreigners in estimating Japan's possibilities forgot to put in the women, which are equal with the men in almost all manufactures, and who practically double the working force of the Japanese nation. They do a great deal of work in the cotton mills and they have a hand in the making of nearly every thing that is shipped to America. As to cotton, Count Ito told me that Japan had thirty years ago about 5,000 spindles at work, and that this number had risen in 1883 to over 40,000. Within five years from that it had doubled, having then 88,000 spindles. This was in 1888, and there were twenty-four million then at work. Four years later the spindles numbered 400,000, and there are now forty-six great modern mills, with 600,000 spindles. It is impossible to estimate the growth of Japan's modern manufactures, and the greater part of her cotton now comes from America, though much of it first goes to London and is thence shipped to Japan. During the talk Count Ito referred very kindly to the United States, saying that he had spent some time in Washington looking into our monetary system, and that he had been awarded every facility by the Treasury department. He spoke of the financial situation in Japan, telling me that the country was in splendid condition, notwithstanding the fall in silver, and he referred with satisfaction to the prospect of the treaties being revised within a very short time. Since then, England has made new treaty with Japan, and it is probable that the other countries will follow within a short time. Japan every day rises higher and higher among the ranks of the nations, and the day has passed when she could be considered anything else than the equal of any of the countries of Europe.

Frank G. Carpenter

### OF FUNERALS HE HAD FOUR

The Body of a Union Soldier Dishonored and Honored in War.

### LOYAL CONDUCT OF A SOUTHERN DOCTOR

The Death of Lieutenant Bradford and the Animosities of Charleston Citizens—Carrying Out the Last Wishes of a Dead Officer.

(Copyright, 1894, by McClure.)

There were but few prominent citizens of South Carolina who were avowed union men after war became rampant. The foremost union man in the state was Dr. Albert G. Mackey of Charleston. His views were well known to his fellow citizens for he had publicly declared them and predicted the final triumph of the arms of the union. He was the most eminent Free Mason in the United States, and his works upon Masonic science were recognized as of the highest authority throughout Europe, as well as this country, having been translated even into the Russian language. His exemption from the harsh treatment usually inflicted by the civil authorities in the south upon known union men was doubtless due to his Masonic character, which invested his person with a certain degree of sanctity, and secured for him an amount of toleration that would have been otherwise denied him.

### THE SECOND BURIAL.

That night he had the body exhumed, and with his family accompanied the hearse that bore it to the Potter's field, situated about two miles west of Magnolia cemetery. As the small funeral cortege wended its way through the darkness the sky was ever and anon kindled up by the flames bursting from the 200-pound shells fired from the gun known as the "Swamp Angel," located at the foot of the Ashley river. One of the shells completely arched the city from east to west with its fiery curve, and passing over the rot not far in front of the hearse, burst into a shower of shrapnel, eight miles from the gun that discharged it.

### THE FIRST BURIAL.

At night fall on January 15 Dr. Mackey, with his wife and two daughters, followed the hearse that bore the body of a Yankee soldier, a mile north of the city. The next afternoon a procession composed of fifty or more citizens marched to the residence of Dr. Mackey and charged him with having worn by an eminent commander of Knights Templar, which Masonic rank Lieutenant Bradford had attained. Then the flag was placed in the hand of the doctor's wife over the soldier's heart.

### THE FOURTH BURIAL.

They reposed there with a guard of honor posted near them for five or six days. Then, in accordance with the request of Lieutenant Bradford's family, they were forwarded to Bangor.

The dead hero was borne back to his native soil in a vessel of war, and consigned to his final resting place a marble column, which tells, "Now, the dead that the Nation might live."

I should add that Dr. Mackey was one of the most prominent citizens of the city of Charleston, and he was a member of the military department.

T. J. MACKEY,  
 Late Captain of Engineers, C. S. A.

### BABY'S MOODS

Remembrance Journal.  
 Everything seems dull and drear,  
 When the baby cries,  
 From her weeping eyes,  
 Sorrows grows with every tear,  
 Everybody's heart is sore,  
 Things get worse with every roar,  
 Life seems just a horrid bore,  
 When the baby cries.

But it's vastly otherwise  
 When the baby crows,  
 Grabbing off the guests' eyes,  
 From her grandma's nose,  
 Everybody's cheerful then,  
 The air is full of merriment,  
 And the whole world smiles again,  
 When the baby crows.

The British Empire.  
 The British Empire is a political creation unparalleled in the world's history, the Forum, not only by its extent and population, in both which respects it is slightly surpassed by China, but because, with an area of more than 10,000,000 square miles and with 352,000,000 inhabitants, it is scattered over the whole globe. It embraces all zones from the icy wilderness of Hudson bay to the tropical jungles of India and the mahogany forests of Honduras; there is scarcely a product which a British province does not bring forth in excellent quality, and not less various are the degrees of civilization of its inhabitants, from the Kafirs of the cape to the highly cultivated citizens of Toronto and Sydney. We find with Christians of all confessions 200,000,000 Hindus, about 70,000,000 Mohammedans, and 8,000,000 Buddhists; and the bible is printed in 130 languages and dialects represented in the empire, yet notwithstanding such promiscuous elements, the government, with rare exceptions, maintains order and no sign of dissolution is visible.

Every observant physician knows that