

# THREE BIG SPECIAL SALES At the Peoples' Store

## Factory Outlet Furniture Sale

Eighteen carloads of Furniture bought from eighteen different factories, including all kinds of bedroom, dining room, library and parlor furniture. A great many are factory samples of which we have but one each. The prices are about half regular values, and you ought, in justice to yourself, investigate the merits of this sale.

- 500 iron beds—all sizes—4 coats of white enamel—worth \$8.50, factory outlet price—**1.79**
- Handsome Bed Room Sets of 3 pieces—2 styles to select from—worth up to \$35.00—factory outlet price—**19.75**
- Mantel Folding Beds—solid oak—golden-steel supported—worth \$22.00—factory outlet price—**12.75**
- 5.00 Golden Oak Rockers—factory outlet price—**1.98**
- 2.50 Cane Seat Oak Rockers—factory outlet price—**98c**
- 2.50 Oak Center Tables—factory outlet price—**95c**
- 5.00 Kitchen Sets—factory outlet price—**2.90**
- 12.00 Wardrobes—factory outlet price—**7.50**
- 15.00 Golden Finish Dressers—factory outlet price—**8.50**

## Annual Fall Sale Stoves and Ranges

Never before were we so well equipped in this department—wonderful inducements to command your trade this week await you. Be sure and read our steel range offer below.

**Steel Range Offer**  
In order to get into general use 450 Star Estate Steel Ranges, we will offer this range in a on 2 tons of coal. 6-hole top and 16-inch oven, with high warming cabinet and guaranteed fireback, **43.50**

on a down payment of \$4.50 and \$5 every month. You can in this way obtain a high grade steel range and find the payments so easy as to place it within reach of all.

No. 8 Cook Stove—smooth castings—wide flues—worth \$15.00 sale price **9.50**

Home Coral Base Burners—In 3 sizes—on sale tomorrow up from—**16.50**

Big sale soft coal stoves—Estate Oaks—guaranteed to keep fire 48 hours with one charge of soft coal—on sale upward from—**11.75**

4-hole cast ranges—large oven—good bakers—worth \$25—sale price **15.00**

## Bedding Sale

Right at this reasonable time we offer astounding values in blankets, comforts, pillows, draperies, carpets and rugs. Be sure and visit our fourth floor this week.

- Cotton Blankets—size 56x74—very heavy—worth \$1.25—sale price—**75c**
- Wool Blankets—size 56x72—color gray—worth \$2.50—sale price—**1.39**
- Wool Blankets—size 66x82—worth \$4.50—sale price—**2.65**
- Comforts—well quilted—filled with white cotton—size 64x74—worth \$2—sale price—**98c**
- 9x11 Brussels Rug—in choice effects—worth \$18—sale price—**10.75**
- Three thousand yards all wool Ingrain Carpets—worth 75c—on sale at—**48c**
- 36x72 Smyrna Rugs—in assorted patterns—worth regular \$2.50—sale price—**1.19**
- Tapestry Curtain—new pattern—heavily fringed, worth \$4.50, sale price—**2.24**

## Record Breaking Sale Suits, Cloaks, Millin'y



Our Cloak and Suit Department abounds with everything that is new, fresh and up-to-date in Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel. Judging from the past ten days' sale people are appreciating the values we have been giving—and we shall endeavor to make October a record breaking month.

Our Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits in either black or colors, are all in the latest effects—Blouses with postillion backs and Peplin bottom, sleeves with the new puff and wide turn over cuff, skirts 9 to 15 sore flare, pleated or fitted bottom, either percelling or silk drop lining in all the latest materials—Venetians, chevrons, sible-line, two-toned camel's hair, etc. Price ranging from—

- 12.50 to \$25**
- Ladies' Walking Suits**  
Made of fancy mixed materials, in black and white, blue and white, hair lined, striped or snowflake, in either Norfolk or
- 9.98 to 27.50**
- blouse jacket, knit, strapped or slit strapped skirts, at a special price.
- We have just received about 300 Monte Carlo Coats—made of best quality kersey—in tans, castors, royal blue, red, black and brown, lined with guaranteed satin—worth \$15.00—which we place on sale at a special low price of—**9.98**
- Velour velvet or silk Monte Carlo Coats or blouse jackets—ranging in price from—**15.00 to \$50**
- New shopping skirts in all colors and styles—**3.98 to \$12**
- New Fall Dress Skirts, in black and colors, trimmed with bands of satin, lined or unlined—excellent values, at—**5.98 to \$25**

## Millinery Dept

is resplendent with the smartest and most "fetching" hats we have ever shown. An irresistible style, touch, faultless finish and dependable quality have won for our hats a wide spread fame.



# CASH or CREDIT

**THE PEOPLES STORE**  
LEASERS OF LOW PRICES  
10th & FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA.  
(THE PEOPLES FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.)

We Sell All Goods on the Monthly Payment Plan.

### AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

#### Abortive Efforts to Secure Needed Changes in Nebraska's Organic Law.

#### CARELESSNESS OF VOTERS PROVES FATAL

#### Simple Expedient Proposed to Adopt Amendments by a Majority of the Votes Cast on Such Amendments.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Oct. 3.—To the Editor of The Bee: Twenty-seven years ago a constitutional convention was held in the state of Nebraska, the result of whose labors was the constitution under which we are now living. At the time this constitution was adopted the population of the entire state was less than a quarter of a million, while now over a million people live within its borders. The settlements were mainly confined to the eastern one-sixth of the state, communication was difficult, except along the main lines of the Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri railroads. Comparatively few miles of railroad existed and were in operation, whereas now nearly 6,000 miles are operated within the state. The telephone was not then in use, the electric railroad was only a dream, the packing industry was non-existent in the state and manufacturing was only in the germ. Over a quarter of a century of time and a degree of achievement greater than the time alone would warrant mark the change between the Nebraska of that day and of this.

But with all the changing conditions of the state which have been bound and transmuted in our social and governmental development by the straitjacket of our 1875 constitution. For the most part an admirable document, its chief defect lies in the lameness of the provisions providing for its amendment. Changing times bring changed conditions, and the fundamental law should be rigid enough to be certain and sure and yet elastic enough so that new exigencies could be met by new provisions.

### Things We Like Best

Often Disagree With Us

Because we overeat of them. Indigestion follows. But there's a way to escape such consequences. A dose of a good digestant like Kodol will relieve you at once. Your stomach is simply too weak to digest what you eat. That's all indigestion is. Kodol digests the food without the stomach's aid. Thus the stomach rests while the body is strengthened by wholesome food. Dieting is unnecessary. Kodol digests any kind of good food, strengthens and invigorates.

**Kodol Makes Rich Red Blood.**  
Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. The 51 bottle contains 24 times the 50c size.

**DeWitt's Witch Hazel SALVE**  
A certain cure for piles and skin diseases.

If the same be agreed to by three-fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and published once each week in at least one newspaper in each county where a newspaper is published for three months immediately preceding the next election of senators and representatives, at which election the same shall be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection and if a majority of the electors voting at such election adopt such amendments the same shall become a part of this constitution. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same election the electors shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately."

This provision reads fair enough, and if the attention of the electors could be concentrated upon the proposed amendments—which are by far the most important matters submitted to their franchise at any given election, much more so than whether Jones, Brown or Robertson is elected to an office—then the theory of the provision would work out in practice. But in fact this never happens, the clamor made by parties and candidates diverts the public mind from the more important question of a change in the constitution and, since a large proportion of the voters voting at the election never vote at all upon the proposed amendments, they are usually defeated, not by active hostility, but by apathy and neglect. The constitution is thus in fact rigid and self-perpetuating.

The fatal provision in the section relating to amendments is that requiring the adoption to be by "a majority of the electors voting at such election." If the law only required "a majority of the electors voting upon the proposition at such election," then whenever a majority of the electors, who cared enough to think about the matter, signified their assent an amendment could be made.

Experience With Amendments.

The history of the submission of amendments to the constitution in this state has been as follows: The first amendment submitted under the 1875 constitution was in 1882, and provided for the extension of the electoral franchise to women. This amendment failed to receive a majority of those voting upon the proposition, and was defeated by a large majority.

In 1894 two amendments were submitted, one relating to an increase in term and salary of legislators, and one to the creation of a board of railway commissioners. The amendment relating to the legislators received a majority of 34,193 of those voting on the proposition, while the other was defeated by a majority of 32,191 of those voting thereupon. Since 47,195 more persons voted for governor at this election than voted on the proposition, both amendments were defeated.

On November 2, 1896, a proposed amendment was submitted increasing the days of service of members of the legislature for which they should be paid, and increasing their compensation. This amendment was declared lost by the canvassing boards, but after the legislature met a recount was ordered by that body, and after the recount was completed the amendment was declared carried. A certain amount of doubt has always existed as to the correctness of the recount, most people doubting that the legislature could be more nearly correct than disinterested officers of the election. It was too much like making a man judge in his own cause to look well.

In 1899 an amendment was submitted, together with four others, to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. This question was much agitated and discussed. The total vote cast on this amendment was 194,918, while the total vote at the same election for governor was 214,972. Over 20,000 voters who voted at

the election were not interested enough in the question to mark their ballots, in spite of the torrents of fervid eloquence which had flowed all over the state for months in discussing this question. All the proposed amendments were defeated.

Nextest of Voters.

In 1892 two proposed amendments were submitted, one "adding to the number of executive officers," and one "permitting investment of public school money in school district bonds." On these propositions about 35,000 votes were cast, while for governor, at the same election, 197,473 persons voted. Both amendments received a majority of nearly 70,000 of the ballots cast upon the propositions, but failed to carry under the constitutional requirements. Over 100,000 voters cast no ballots upon the questions.

The legislature of 1895, believing that an amendment to the constitution was required, submitted to vote at the election in November, 1896, no less than twelve proposed amendments. These proposed changes related mainly to changes in the executive and judicial departments in the direction of providing for additional judges and executive officers, and for increasing the compensation of such officers, while others related to the government of large cities, to trial by jury, to financial questions, and to submission of amendments.

The highest vote cast upon any of these was upon the proposition to increase the number of judges of the supreme court, and their terms of office, upon which 122,473 votes were cast, and which received a majority of 46,655 of those voting upon the proposition. At the same election 223,245 votes were cast for presidential electors, and 217,705 for governor. Over 100,000 voters did not vote upon the amendments and the propositions were defeated by reason of this failure to vote.

Killed by Carelessness.

It will be noticed that since 1881 only two elections at which amendments could be submitted have passed without an attempt being made to amend the constitution. This record shows that while a few of the proposed amendments which have been submitted have failed to receive a majority of the votes cast thereupon nearly every one has been killed by the carelessness of the average voter. Experience thus has shown that it is well-nigh impossible to amend the constitution as the provision for amendment now stands. Realizing this fact, the last legislature decided to submit to the people of the state a proposed amendment dealing with the manner of making amendments to the constitution and this amendment will be voted upon at the coming election. The only change suggested by the proposed amendment from the present manner is that in order to adopt a proposed amendment it shall require "a majority of the electors voting at such election on such proposed amendment." Instead of as now, requiring "a majority of the voters voting at such election."

A Simple Expedient.

The proposed change is reasonable and right. It should carry by a large majority, and it is in accordance with the method pursued in a majority of the states of the union. If this amendment should fail to carry we will be left as we now are, trying to adjust by questionable means twentieth century conditions in a full developed state to the limitations of a constitution well fitted for us when we were in swaddling clothes over a quarter of a century ago. If this fails the next plan will be by the expensive method of a new constitutional convention, which would cost thousands of dollars to the people of the state and might prove a very unsatisfactory experiment. With a few amendments, which time has shown the need of, our present constitution may well last indefinitely. If this proposed

### OFF FOR THE GRAND REUNION

#### Over One Thousand Nebraska Veterans Go to Washington Encampment.

#### OFFICIAL TRAIN PULLED OUT LAST NIGHT

Wabash, Rock Island, Northwestern, Burlington, Illinois Central, Milwaukee Carry Their Quota of Grand Army Delegates.

About 1,000 civil war veterans from Nebraska, with their wives and families, will be in Washington to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which convenes there Monday.

With Commander Steele and Junior Commander Kenny of Fairbury and Blair respectively, at the head of the column, over 600 strong heroes of 1861-65 will depart from Chicago at noon today over the Wabash for the national capital to respond once more to the bugle call and meet and mingle with their comrades from other states around the old campfires.

The official Nebraska train, which is the Rock Island, from Omaha to Chicago and from there to Washington, the Wabash, left Omaha at 8 o'clock last night, composed of ten cars. The Burlington will send out one special car from this city and another from Superior; the Northwestern has already sent four specials filled with veterans and the Illinois Central, two, one occupied exclusively by Nebraskans and the other by Oregonians. The Burlington, Illinois Central, Northwestern and the Milwaukee passengers will travel over the Baltimore & Ohio east of Chicago. Aside from its special Nebraska train the Rock Island sent out at 1:55 p. m. yesterday a special train to be headed with Iowa along the line through that state. At Des Moines a very large delegation was taken aboard and by the time the train reached the state line on the east it was well filled. These, with the Nebraskans carried by the Rock Island, will be delivered to the Wabash at Chicago.

The Wabash special from Chicago will be an elaborate train. It will be composed of fifteen cars or more if found necessary, comprising tourists and Pullman sleepers and every other sort of car that goes to make up a modern and comfortable train. This special will be under the personal supervision of Harry E. Moore, general agent of the Wabash in this city. Mr. Moore went to Chicago with the Rock Island people and stays with the veterans who take the Wabash until they have returned from their great journey.

This train will go by way of Niagara Falls, where a very brief stop will be made Sunday; Buffalo, Harrisburg, Baltimore and other interesting points, making such stops as the schedule will permit. It is billed to arrive in Washington Monday.

### BANKERS CLOSE CONVENTION

#### H. W. Yates Elected Chairman of Executive Board—Other Officers Chosen.

At the conclusion of the convention of the State Bankers' association Friday afternoon there was a meeting of the executive board at which Henry W. Yates of Omaha was re-elected chairman. The members of the board for the present year are: Group No. 1, J. T. Tremery of Pawnee City; Charles Marshall of Douglas; group No. 2, C. B. Anderson of Crete; group No. 3, E. F. Foida of Schuyler and T. E. Stevens of Blair; group No. 4, E. A. White of Pender; group No. 5, J. E. Dismore of Sutton; group No. 6, George B. Bell of Grand Island and George B. Barr of Lexington; group No. 7, Charles H. Cornell of Valentine and George N. Seymour of Elgin; group No. 8, J. W. Wolpton of Ogallala and J. J. McIntosh of Sidney; group No. 9, Charles K. Hart of Bloomington and W. O. Robinson of Trenton; Omaha, Henry W. Yates and Luther Drake.

At the session of the convention in the afternoon officers were elected as follows: President, S. H. Burnham of Lincoln; vice president, J. B. Dismore of Sutton; treasurer, Frank Hamilton of Omaha; secretary, H. R. Gould of Omaha.

### Court of Compulsory Arbitration.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 4.—The Central America court of compulsory arbitration has been installed here. Guatemala, however, has refused to participate. It is rumored that a secret understanding has been arrived at between the delegates as to the action to be taken by the republics in the event of Colombia attacking Nicaragua.

Mortality Statistics.

The following births and deaths were reported to the health officer of this city during the twenty-four hours ending at noon Saturday:

Births—Frank Hevek, 2522 South Twenty-fourth street; boy; Fritz Hansen, 3018 North Eighteenth street, girl; Oren Jensen, 3020 North Fourteenth street, girl; Mike Sullivan, 234 Larimore street, girl.

Deaths—Mary McCarthy, 305 South Twenty-third street, aged 6 years; Christ Christensen, Thirtieth and Harney streets, aged 23 years.

### MURPHY TO RETURN TUESDAY

#### Probably Will Have News About Proposed Sale of Street Railway.

Word was received in Omaha yesterday that Frank Murphy, president of the street railway company had left New York Saturday for home and probably would stop a day in Chicago, arriving here Tuesday morning. Until he arrives there will be nothing known as to the condition of the negotiations for the transfer of the controlling interest of the stock of the company.

### VOSS ESTATE ADMINISTRATOR

#### On Petition of the Widow, County Court Appoints Clerk

On petition of Mrs. Florence Y. Voss Judge Vinton has appointed Clerk St. Clair special administrator of the estate of George R. Voss, who was killed some days since by the accidental discharge of a gun which he was carrying. The administrator has given bonds of \$5,000, which will be increased as soon as the value of the estate is known. The legatees are Mrs. Florence Y. Voss, widow, and George K. Voss, infant son of the testator.

### Contagious Blood Poison

Is the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not confined to dens of vice or the lower classes. The purest and best people are sometimes infected with this awful malady through handling the clothing, drinking from the same vessels, or using the same toilet articles, or otherwise coming in contact with persons who have contracted it.

It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling in the groins, a red eruption breaks out on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes ulcerated, the hair, eyebrows and lashes fall out and, as the blood becomes more contaminated, copper colored spots and pustular eruptions and sores appear upon different parts of the body, and the poison even destroys the bones.

Ten years ago I contracted a bad case of Blood Poison. I was under treatment of a physician until I found that he could do me no good. Then began taking S. S. S. I commenced to improve at once and in a very short time all evidence of the disease disappeared. It took six bottles and today am sound and well.

**S. S. S.**

Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about contagious blood poison. If you want medical advice give us a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you wish without any charge whatever.

**THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.**

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