THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1896.

of over-increasing virulence are grown till a degree is reached beyond which no further degree of activity can be produced, however many more enimals they may be passed through. This represents the "fixed" or "exalted" virus; a certain amount of which will in a fee hours cause the death of an animal which is entirely unaffected by the same amount of the virus before it has undergone artificial intensification in the manner just described. This "exalted" virus is the basis of var-cinations against cholera. The injection of DREAD SCOURGE IN INDIA

Projected Task of a Russian Doctor in the Pest-Ridden East – The Birthplace of the Plague and How it is Propogated. Restored to health and strength, cholera's chiefest onemy, Dr. Haffkine, is back again the lissues at the point of inoculation that mortification takes place and a painful and unsightly wound results which takes two or three weeks to heat. Clearly a method by which immunity against cholera would only Enough has been said to show that there is already good evidence that Haffkine's

be bought at such a price would not do preventable—that even in India, its aucient fostering ground, it can be utterly stamped out and banished. Carcless of his own life, this modera crusador has devoted his be bought at such a price would not do in the case of a man. The percevering searcher therefore set be bought at such a price would not do in the case of a man. The percevering searcher therefore set be bought at such a price would not be vise for against cholera. More than this it would not be wise to say at present the case of experiments he found that the local reaction as it is trimed, that is to say, the any month of any year without the discase showing itself. It is there an ever-present chowing itself. It is there an ever-present

showing itself. It is there an ever-present danger to the country, which is its birth-place, and a standing menace to the rest of the world. In 1881 cholera caused 161,000 deaths in India; in 1887, 485,000; in 1888, 270. above all the habits of the people combine the virus itself at its maximum of inter-

above all the habits of the people combine to make India a nursery of the cholera germ. The disease can strike root only where there is fillh, and it is communicated from man to man, not directly, but it sub-stance contaminated with the specific poison which produces It. The great medium for the conveyance of the infective material is water. As I have elsewhere said: "The living infection, the contagium vivum of time. One has thus always which honce there of known strength to work with; honce there is none of the uncertainty attending the inoculation of virus in its natural state which on the one band may be too weak to protect, or, on the other, may be so strong

> Having fully tested the emcacy of his remedy on a vast number of animals of various species, the next step was to try in on a man. But before this could be thought The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as on a man. But before this could be thought of it must be proved beyond all doubt that the treatment could do no harm. Haffkine therefore tried his vaccine first of all on himself to the grievous disappointment of his friend, M. J. Vilbouchevitch, who had claimed the honor of being the first subject of experiment. Other volunteers soon came framed and carby in 1803 the method had hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1895: forward, and carly in 1893 the method had been tried in Paris, in Cherburg, and in Moscow on about fifty persons of both sexes Moseow on about fifty persons of both search of French, Swiss, Russian, English and American nationality. In no slugle in-stance did any ill-effect show itself; the vaccination was indeed followed in most cases by symptoms resembling those of a bad cold in the head, but these passed off in a day or two. So utterly free from risk of any kind is the method that on his return from India Dr. Haffkine was able to state that upwards of 70,000 cholera vaccina-tions performed on 42,179 persons, there judges of the supreme court and their term of office: Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-news:

for the east. We think it would never be that shad and a present."
 for the east. We think it would never be that shad as a present."
 for the east. We think it would never be that shad as a present."
 for the east we remain the that as a present."
 for the east we remain the that as a present."
 for the east we remain the east as built of the east as bu

remain inviolate, but the legislature ma provide that in civil notions five sixths, the jury may render a verdict, and in legislature by also sutherize trial by jury of a less number than twelve mo-in courts inferior to the district court. Approved March 20, A, D., 1895.

fear of ill-consequences of any kind.

PROPOSED

CONSTITUTIONAL

AMENDMENTS

ERNEST HART

Editor British Medical Journal.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the esecutive department.

The executive department. The it resolved and enacted by the Leg-Blarure of the State of Nebraska. Section 1. That section one (i) of articla five (a) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-laws.

Section I. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to fead as fol-lows. Section I. The executive department shall consist of a governor, ilcutenant governor, necessary of state, anditor of public ac-counts, treasurer, superintendent of public

counts, ireasurer, superintondent of public instruction, attorney general, countils four-of public lands and buildings, and threa-railroad commissioners, such of whom, ex-cept the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and quali-fied. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of two years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his successor is elected and quali-bed his office for a term of the years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after the sloption of this amendment there shall be elected until his usccessor is elected and quali-ted. Provided, however, That at the first general election hold after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of size year, one for the period of two years, and one for the period of three years. The governor, severtary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall beside at the capitol during there term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall periorm such durics as may be required by aw. Approved March 50, A. D., 1855. certainly be taken as fully proved, and that is the absolute harmicssness of the vaccuations. The method can thus be tested to the fullest possible extent without the slightest Inw

Approved March 30, A. D., 1805.

A joint resolution proposing to amend secion twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebrasha, limit. ng the number of executive state officers.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Log-slature of the State of Nebraska. Soction 1 That social twenty-six (26) of atticle live (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amonded to read as

State of Nebraska be amonded to real as follows: Section 24 No other executive state offi-cers except those hand in section one (I) of this article shall be orrested, except by an act of the legislature which is con-curred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof: Provided, That any office created by an act of the begislature may be abalished by the legislature, two-thrules of the members elected to each house thereof concurring, Approved March 20, $\Lambda = D_{2}$, 1555.

he voted upon at the general election to be A joint resolution proposing to amond section nine (9) of article cight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, pro-A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (1), and five (5), of viding for the investment of the permanent

article six (6) of the Constitution of the educational funds of the state. State of Nebraska, relating to number of

Be it resolved and enacted by the Log-islature of the Sinte of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (5) of the Constitution of the Sinte of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

chiefest enemy, Dr. Haffkine, is back again in India, renewing his battle against that scourge. Haffkine believes that cholera is preventable-that even in India, its aucient ast the king, relieved of the strain, meekly has accomplished much; but Augean labors

deaths in India; in 1887, 488,000; in 1888, 270.

living infection, the contagium vivum of this discuse enters man's body in the water which he drinks, while in return it

enters the water by means of the sick man's discharges. A victous circle is thus set up, Given a temperature and perhaps a condi-Given tion of water in which this contagion can

the faintest of smiles, "we've got to leave for the east. We think it would never be right to take this dear old fellow from his

Wisted free, which was one of a few there growing, just in time. Recovering suddenly, the horse shot to his feet and unde a dash; the rope was strained; the tree was bent, but the choking noose fetched up the horse with a turn that was equally painful and surprising. The animal was unconvinced, however, and strained with his mighty legs and neck at every fouch that the rope close enough animal at every touch that Allan gave the rope. THE REWARD. "Sorry for you, my beauty," said the boy, "but you'll have to learn by choking." He hauled on the rope that sank in the horse's neck, until the latter, gasping and quiver-

bronze, overthrown, the leader fell. Down the hill his panic stricken comrades flew:

"Oh, I've killed him!" wailed the boy, as

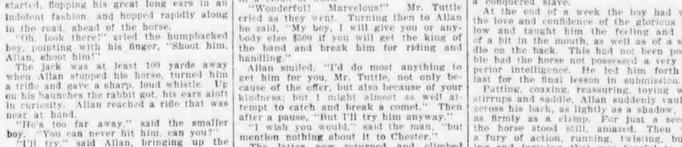
bg, strangled and nearly fell to the earth Just as he nearly toppied the boy let up on the pressure. Three times the iron will the horse was plitted against the merci as lariat; three times he nearly fell. A took a step toward the boy. In on at least, his spirit was broken and he was conquered slave. At the end of a week the boy had won

the love and confidence of the glorious fel-low and taught him the feeling and use a bit in the mouth, as well as of a sadon the back. This had not been possible had the horse not possessed a very su-perior intelligence. He led him forth at

Patting, coaxing, reassuring, toying with tirrups and saddle, Allan suddenly vanited across his back, as lightly as a shadow, but as firmly as a clamp. For just a second the horse stood still, amazed. Then was mention nothing about it to Chester." The latter now returned and climbed again into the wagon, his face aglow and bright with pleasure. Down the hill they

through brush and over stones, up the hills and down, until the rifer bled at the nose and the horse, all recking with foam and of Bullion, and drove to the house where his parents lived. Mr. Tuttle was a

and promised, nearly the wigh of the begu-tiful black, as the latter saw him start away, and feit a sob in his throat. But the light that came in his father's eyes when "square" he stood with the world again, brought such a joy in Allan's heart that even the



As the sun was setting Allan left his friends at their home. In the little town Across the valley they sped, to

"Good shot, my boy," said the man. "Oh, capital" exclaimed his son. Allan flushed, but resuming the reins, the parents fived, and turned him son. In order to be out in the air as much as possible they planued. The boy who said good-bye to the horse.

he loved, and took the money Mr. Tuitle had promised, heard the neigh of the becu-"Wait, Chester; wait Mr. Tuttle," he said, exploring trips for every week, generally

horse was forgotten. A month went by. One morning Chester Tuitle came down the road on the proud and gentle black. "Allan," said he, with

he hurried to the prostrate animal. glance was enough to prove that the bullet was true. It had scorched the neck and left its mark, but the king was quite unburt. Determined Effort to Conquer Cholera at Its Sources on the Gauges Source on the Ganges. He was faintly attempting to rise. In a moment Allan had loosed the rope and thrown a noise about the leader's neck. He rapped the other end about a dwarfed and wisted tree, which was one of a few A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC REVELATION

brush clothed the soll with its gray me-

son and a keen-eyed youth, as brown as a

started, flopping his great long ears in an

in curiosity. Allan reached a ride that was

boy. 'You can never hit him, can you?' 'Til try,'' said Allan, bringing up the

"What! from the wagon? the horse will

eracked, the horse barely moved and the rabbit jumped high in the air, to fall back

Good shot, my boy," said the man-

"Oh. no; he's used to the noise." The rifle

ar at hand. "Ho's too far away," said the smaller

an elderly man, his pale and humpbacked they go."

20

eling:

THE

dead.

drove ahead.



Across a wide and level valley that was hedged about on every side by mountain ranges, and in which as far as the eye could reach, no sign appeared of house or tree or fance, a wagon movel one sum-mer afternoon. On every side the sage-inter in the slowest one of the band."

brosh clothed the soil with its gray hich notonous growth. Even in the road, which was seldom used, were tiny broshes starting. To that. I think there never was a horse

In the wagon three people were riding, under a saidle that could follow where

son and a keen-eyed youth, as brown as a nut and as stout as a mountain mahogany. The last was driving and answering the ran towards the animals. They let him

questions of his two companions concerning approach a considerable distance, then, at the country through which they were trav- a snort from the leaster, they shook their

Presently beside the road a jack-rabbit down a ravine, disappearing as if by magic,

in a cloud of dust

drove, regretfully.

"Lasso him, you mean?"

THE OFFER.

heads in triumph and scorn and bounded off

empt to catch and break a comet."

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6 K U

as they came to the rabbit, "I can get securing the services of Ailan Westman to him." But father and son had both leaped out

excitedly. "Oh, my! you hit him just be-low the ear!" cried the lad in delight. And And Mr. Tuttle said again that the shot was ex-THE WILD HORSES

They jogred ahead, coming at length to the foothills, where the road went up throuch a pass in the mountains. The elimb was long, but not very steep. When the summit was reached the horse was stopped for a rest and Allen waved his hand

about in describing the country. Suddenly, as he turned to the right, he gave a peculiar ery. "Look there!" he said, "you will never see such a sight as that again " He pointed an excited finger to a rounded peak, a quarter of a mile away. "What are they?" Mr. Tuttle asked.

"Wild horses.

'Oh, gracious!" Chester cried in delight. "I never saw so fine a fellow in my life!" And he spoke the truth. Erect on the hill, as if it were a pedestal, surrounded by a score of his mates and followers, stood a most magnificent horse. The glossy black of his matchless sides seemed all a-tingle and quivering with life and action. His ready. delicate head was held on high in haughty deflance; his neck was arched, ears alert, mane and tail affeat on the breeze; and he stamped the earth with a hot, impatient of as he watched the staring intruders

Behind him now the other horses bunched.



"I HAVE GOT TO SHOOT AS I NEVER SHOT BEFORE," BREATHED THE BOY

All bore an air of conscious freedom, and many were sleek and fat, yet none compared with the proud and wonderful

leader. "Oh, but they are splendid! And the leader is a king!" exclaimed Mr. Tuttle. "I never knew you had wild horses in Ne-"Oh, yes, there are several bands," young

Allan replied, "and these have often been seen here in the Como range." "Father," said the hump-backed boy, in a volce of deep emotion, "I would rather stone,

When the boy went home that night his mind was full of the wildest of schemes for the capture of the king of the band of horses; yet he kept his thoughts to himself. However, he handed to his father a bright piece of gold that Mr. Tuttle had

way. His father smiled, a little sadiy. "You might as well keep the money, you've earned it," he said.

'But I thought you needed all you could get.

"So I do, I need a large sum-that is just the trouble."

Allan had never seen his father in such a mood before. "How much do you need?" he asked.

he asked. "My partner, when he ran away, took more than I thought, and left me noth-ing but debts to pay. I owe a little more than \$1,000 and have a little more than half the sum. I don't know what we whall do, my lad; it looks as if we would be obliged to sacrifice everything we own and hunt new martners. But don't won hat more the quarters. But don't you let your mother hear a thing I've said, she is ill enough al-

ALLAN'S SCHEME.

Allan was speechless. When he wont to bed he was still in a maze of bewildering thoughts. Half the night he lay awake, revolving plans for the capture of the wild thoughts. horse and the release of his father from He thought of things fautastic and debt: weird, like setting some trap of a new description, using a polson that would merely put the leader to sleep, or hiring a squad of clever Indians. When he finally slept he dreamed of catching the king with a flying

In the morning, still puzzling his brain. he suddenly conceived a dangerous plan. "It's awfully risky," he mused aloud, but nothing else will do. He is no account to anybody, in the hills, and it's worth the while to take the chance."

now essential, for Allan saw that a deep ravine would cover his advance and permit him to slip very close to his game. For over half an hour he picked his way along and up the hill. Arriving at the top of his climb, he sat down to rest; his breath came which sat down to rest; his breath came quick and his heart beat hard with excitement. Peering above the brush the young fellow

nearly shouted for joy, for there, within the throw of a stone, the band of wild horses the throw of a stone, the band of wild horses loomed. The king stood forth, above the rest, like a statue cut in ebony, his head erect and not a muscle moving. "Oh, I've got to shoot as I never shot before!" breathed the boy, and he carefully adjusted the sights on his rifle. "I'll crease him but but hut oh I'd heat to say him.

im or kill him, but oh, I'd hate to see him He meant to shoot that matchless horse,

A little time, then by and by The puzzled thought itself shall die, When, like the throb of distant drums, The call inevitable comes To blurring brain and weary limb, And when the aching eyes grow dim, And fast the gathering shadows creep To lull the drowsy sense asleep, We two shall slumber hand in hand To wake, perhaps, in Wonderland. to "crease" his neck, behind his ears, so deep as to stun him and bring him down, and yet so lightly as to avoid a fatal in-jury. An inch too deep would kill the steed, an inch above and he would flee the hills

his knee. Long he looked across the gleam-ing barrel. The horse was as still as a stone. Down came the rifle, and the youth "Father," said the hump-backed boy in a voice of deep emotion, "I would rather have that horse than anything I ever saw." "But you couldn't ride him, my son." "Perhaps I could; a horse is often con-quered by love and affection for his mas-

lodger from over the sea sees Robert engaged at his task. It is but little after 4 clock and the sun does not dream of get ting up yet, but the sleepers in the long rows of red brick cottages must prepare

"Rap! tap! rat, tap, tap, tap!" the metal knocker on the door of the end cottage in the row. "Time to get up!" calls Robert lustily, when there is no an-swering sound within. Then he steps down off of the little steps (doorsteps and facings as clean as constant scrubbing can make them), and his clogs click sharply on the pavement as he goes to the next cottage. "Rat! tap! tap-i-ti-tap, tap, tap!" he

knocks, contriving variations in the tune. "All right!" shouts a cheery voice it side, and an upper window opens and a girl's tousled head appears. "Kinder late this mornin', Minna; better hurry!" teases Robert, looking up. Then he goes his way,

rapping insistently on the black knockers ometimes supplementing his summons with vords when occasion demands. Presently he has made the tour of that row of homes and goes into the street behind to waken the slumberers there. It is getting a little lighter then, and the growing daylight helps him with his work. In all, he is not al

ent more than an hour attending to "busi-0.88. "The Sedleys sleep like logs. I have always to knock them up a second time after I finish my rounds." he tells, as he eats his morning porridge. "People are so dif-ferent. The McFinns spring out of bed almost before my hand is off the knocker."

"Do you like the business?" the lodger asks. "First rate," the boy answers guips down a thick piece of parkin. It's great fun and it makes me awful hungry. Not so jolly in winter though." he adds. 'I have to take a lantern then, and cell at Mr. Sedley's window till I'm hoarse inquiry develops that the Walton le Dale folks pay three pence ha' penny a week to the knocker-up, but the Farndale people.

over the bridge only give three pence. Rob-ert has a crony who is in the business there, and he knows. Robert's mother has thrift, energetic helpers, for Rese, his 10-year-old sister, "takes in" a baby to nurse every Saturday afternoon and makes a "tidy six-

Harry T. Peck in the Bookman Sweet even by sorrow still unwet, To you the world is radiant yet. A palace-hall of splendid truth Touched by the golden haze of yout Where hopes and joys are over rife Amid the mystery of life; And seeking all to understand, The world to you is Wonderland,

I turn and watch with unshed tears The furrowed track of ended years; I see the eager hopes that wane. The joys that die in deathless pain. The coward Faith that falschood shake. The souis that faint, the hearts that break, The Truth by livid lips bemoaned. The Right defiled, the Wrong enthroned— And, striving still to understand, The world to me is Wonderland.

To wake, perhaps, in Wonderland.

The giri who sat as model for Sir John Millais' "Cinderella," "Callin' Herrin'," and "Sweetest Eyes Were Ever Seen'" is now a

ing stronger that even it it be not given to us to destroy the invisible enomies which threaten us, we may be able to make our-selves proof against attacks. How is this to be done? Obviously by the artificial production of a condition of the system analogous to that which nature brings about in tersons who have suffered from certain in persons who have suffered from certain diseases, notably scarlet fever, measles, the process presents certain important differ-ences as compared with the vaccinations against the diseases that have just been

against the discases that have just been mentioned. It has been said that by modify-ing the conditions of its existance the virulence of a mircobe can be diminished or annulled; it is also possible to intensify t to a vory high degree. This makes it possible gradually to accustom the organism to a virus stronger than any which it will be ever called upon to resist in the natural order of things; in this way an innunity against infection isp roduced like that which Mithridates is said to have produced on his own person against poison; so completely as we read in Celsus, had the king of Pontus fortified himself against all baleful drugs that none would produce any effect when he attempted to destroy himself.

THE MAN AND HIS METHODS. For several years the attempts made in Pasteur's laboratory to discover a method

of vaccination against cholera had been without result. The difficulties in the way were very great. Cholcra is a disease of man and cannot be directly transmitted to animals; here the experimental study by which alone the truth can be arrived at in these matters seemed to bel mpossible. This apparently insuperable difficulty was, however, overcome in a most ingenious manner in 1891 by Dr. Haffkine, a young Rus-sian scientist, who was then working under Pasteur. This investigator succeeded after months of patient and strenuous labor in

cholera, and which there seems to be every reason to believe will prove equal effectual giving immunity to man. A few words regarding Hoffkine and his personality may be of interest. Waldemar Mordecai Wolff Haffkine comes of a respectanybody, in the hills, and it's work in the baby's mother works in the factory while to take the chance." When his father was gone he took his and wants Saturday for her outing, the work is and wants Saturday for her outing, the work is and very to the baby sill the week, seeking the same recreation of the rowing band for many an hour. At length, as he came to the top of a ridge, he heard a distant neigh. Afar on a hill to the left the horse stood, the big black king on the more stood the big black king on the store store

RESULTS OF HAFFKINE'S WORK. The measure of portection afforded by the vaccinations can of course be judged if only by what has been observed in places where there has been an opportunity of testing them in the actual presence of the five years working in a laboratory fitted up for his special use in connection with the zoological museum of the University of zoological museum of the University of Odessa. Haffkine fully justified the liber-ality of his parcens by the fruitfulness of his work. He grappled with difficult prob-lems of the fundamental phenomena of organic life, and he opened up new and highly promising lines of original research. At the beginning of 1888 Haffkine was ap-pointed assistant to Prof. Schiff, professor of physiology in the University of Geneve. discase which they are intended to prevent. Let us take one or two instances by way of illustration. At Calcuatta up to July 15 1895, Mr. Haffkine vaccinated as compared with unvaccinated persons, living under precisely similar conditions, presented them-selves in thirty-six houses. In these thirty-At the beginning of 1886 flatiking was given pointed assistant to Prof. Schiff, professor of physiology in the University of Geneve, and about the middle of 1886 he found his true sphere of work in the Pasteur Insti-tute of Paris. In 1891, he had so far pro-gressed, that when Prince Damrouy, brother of the king of Siam, called on Mr. Pasteur and asked him to supply a remedy for cholera, the illustrious scientist turned to Haffkine for aid. A few months later Haff-kine's first paper on the subject was given to the world. HOW THE DISCOVERY CAME. Haffkine was led by his investigations to the conclusion that the natural immunity of certain animais from cholera is to be ex-

certain animals from cholera is to be ex-plained by the fact that what may be called power of the vaccine does not minifest it-self until about a week after the material the atmosphere of their organism is in some way fatal to the microbe. By further figures are corrected in accordance with the experiments be found that it was possible gradually to acclimatise the cholera microbe in the blood of rabbits and other animals which are naturally proof against its attacks, and in this way to engender in the ma disease substantially identical with cholera as it is seen in man. By passing tinguished health officer of Calcutta, was the following: About the nd of March, 1894, the microbe through a series of animals-that is to say, by successive inoculations two fatal cases of cholera and two cases that is to say, by successive inoculations of twenty-five or thirty animals, each of Bagan Busfer in a population grouped around two tanks. This outbreak led to the which supplies the material which is invaccination of 116 and of 200 persons in the jected into the next one-crops of microbes

British government. M. Pasteur communi-cated with me on the subject and I sug-

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. relating to compensation of supreme and

district court judges.

section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the

executive department. Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1 That section twenty-four (2) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

as follows: Section 24 The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during

to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this when shall be public advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the mem-bers dected to cach house of the legisla-ture concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the leg-islature concur therein. Approved March 29 A. D. 1895.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it removed and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (6), article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Ne-braska be amended to read as follows; Nection 6. The right of trial by jury shall

ment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numbered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of the

In the count judges.
In the solution of supreme and district court judges.
Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska:
Section 2. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such componsation as may be provided by haw payable quarterly.
The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment. Three-fillins of the members elected to cach house concurrunz, establish their of the county in which it is located may be proved march 20, A. D. 1885.
A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5)

Approved March 29, A D. 1895. A joint resolution proposing an amendment

to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, proscribing the manner in which votes shall

Re it resolved and enacted by the Lez-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section six (3) of article Seven (3) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows:

or section 6. All votes shall be by hallot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law provided the secrecy of voting be preserved Approved March 25, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal im-

The state treasury. The legislature shall at its first sension after the adoption of this state of near the adoption of the section 1. That section and enacted by the Legistic to fuel state of near the state of near the

I. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the

state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amerdments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska ard true and correct copies of the original en-Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section cleven (ii) of arti-cle six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-base f arti-State the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and or respectively four years, increase the number of builded districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the office of any judge. Approved March 39, A. D., 1895.

the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty first, and of this state the Thirtieth.

Seal.) J. A. PIPER. Secretary of State. Aug 1 DtoNov3-morn only.

discovering a vaccine which protects animals (artificially rendered susceptible) against and 1

able Jewish family, and was born in Odessa in south Ruesia on March 15, 1860. At the age of 12 he entered the gymnase of Ber-diansk; and from the very first the bent of

gested that Dr. Haffkine should come to London before starting for India and give a demonstration of his method and of the manner in which the vaccines were prepared to the medical profession here. This he did at the laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgcons before a large audience, which included many of the

leading physicians of oLndon. HIS WORK.

A hasty glance at the main incidents of Hafikine's work in India must suffice here, but any one who wishes to see a full ac-count of it can read his own report of it in the British Medical Journal of December 1895. He began operations at the beginning of April, 1893, and continued vac-cinating all sorts and conditions of men and women till the end of July, 1895-a period of twenty-nine months. During that time he vaccinated 294 British officers, 3,206 British soldiers, 6,62 9native soldiers,

of the European civil population, 125 Eurasiana,

forced upon the people; no official pres-sure was brought to bear upon them; oul those were inoculated who expressed a wish to be so. M. Haffkine's work was, how-over, greatly facilitated by the fact the prin-ciple of protective inoculation against in-fectious discase is claimed by the natives of India as a discovery of their own. As he himself said to a friend: "The whole population had a definite idea of the possibility of preventing disease by the same method

which for centuries had been in use among themselves." The mental attitude of these poor people contrast favorably with that of mischlevous fanatics among ourselves who persistently agitate for the abolition of vaccination against smallpox. H=ffkine's original plan had been to select

village or small town in a cholera district where the average mortality was known, and to inoculate one-half or a large proportion of the inhabitants. In this way it was antici-pated that when the usual visitation of cholera occurred it would be possible to make a comparison between the inoculated end the non-inoculated portions of the population as regards their respective power of resisting the infection. It was not, how-ever, possible in all cases to follow the plan in its completeness, and in large towns it had to be modified to the extent of applying it to definite bodies of people, or to families, one-half being vaccinated and the other not. M. Haffkine visited in all ninetybeihi, Patiala, Simla, Peshawar and

The vaccinations were not in any way