

# THE BLACK KING.

### Allan's Deed of Daring For the Sake of Five Hundred Dollars.

Across a wide and level valley that was bridged on every side by mountain ranges, and in which, as far as the eye could reach, no sign appeared of house or tree or fence, a wagon moved one summer afternoon. On every side the sage-brush clothed the soil with its gray monotonous growth. Even in the road, which was seldom used, were tiny bushes starting.

In the wagon three people were riding. An elderly man, his pale and humped back and a bearded youth, as brown as a nut and as stout as a mountain mule. The last was driving and answering the questions of his two companions concerning the country through which they were traveling.

Presently beside the road a jack-rabbit started, flopping his great long ears in an indolent fashion, and hopped rapidly along in the road ahead of the horse.

"Oh, look there," cried the humped-backed boy, pointing with his finger, "shoot him, Allan, shoot him!"

The jack was at least 100 yards away when Allan stopped his horse, turned him a trifle and saw a sharp, loud whistle. Up on his haunches the rabbit got, his ears aloft in curiosity. Allan reached a rifle that was near at hand.

"He's too far away," said the smaller boy. "You can never hit him, can you?"

"I'll try," said Allan, bringing up the gun.

"What! from the wagon? The horse will ruin it!"

"Oh, no! he's used to the noise." The rifle cracked, the horse barely moved and the rabbit jumped high in the air, to fall back dead.

"Good shot, my boy," said the man.

"Oh, capital!" exclaimed his son.

Allan flushed, but resuming the reins, drove ahead.

"Wait, Chester, wait Mr. Tuttle," he said.

and anyway, I could always enjoy the sight of him," said the smaller boy.

"You think any one could catch him, Allan?" asked the father.

"I doubt it. Many a man has tried and failed. No cowboy could come close enough to the slowest one of the band."

"Lasso him, you mean?"

"Yes, sir. And an' a' running them down, they know the mountains so well for that. I think there never was a horse under a saddle that could follow where they go."

"I'm going to make them run," said Chester. He jumped to the ground and ran towards the animals. They let him approach a considerable distance, then, at a snort from the leader, they shook their heads in triumph and scorn and bounded off down a ravine, disappearing as if by magic, in a cloud of dust.

"Wonderful! Marvellous!" Mr. Tuttle cried as they went. Turning then to Allan he said, "My boy, I will give you or anybody else \$500 if you will get the king of the band and break him for riding and handling."

Allan smiled. "I do most anything to get him for you, Mr. Tuttle, not only because of the offer, but also because of your kindness; but I might as well attempt to catch and break a comet. Then after a pause, 'But I'll try my anyway.'"

"I wish you would," said the man, "but 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 drove, retrogressively.

As the sun was setting Allan left his friends at their home, in the little town of Bullion, and drove to the house where his parents lived. Mr. Tuttle was a wealthy man who had come to Bullion for the health of his son. In order to be out in the air as much as possible they planned exploring trips for every week, generally



"LOOK THERE," HE SAID.

as they came to the rabbit, "I can get him." "Oh, no! you'll hit him just below the ear!" cried the lad in delight. And Mr. Tuttle said again that the shot was excellent.

**THE WILD HORSES.**

They jogged ahead, coming at length to the foothills, where the road went up through a pass in the mountains. The climb was long, but not very steep. When the summit was reached the horse was stopped for a rest and Allan waved his hand about in describing the country.

Suddenly, as he turned to the right, he gave a peculiar cry. "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.

"Oh, gracious! Chester cried in delight. "I never saw so fine a fellow in my life!"

And he spoke the truth. Eered 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 delicate head was held on high in haughty defiance; his neck was arched, ears alert, mane and tail aflame on the breeze; and he stamped the earth with a hoarse, impatient hoof as he watched the staring intruders. Behind him now the other horses bunched,

securing the services of Allan Westman to drive and guide them about the country.

When the boy went home that night his mind was full of the wild 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 paid him for the trip, and told of a few incidents that had happened along the way. His father smiled, a little sadly, and uttering with his lips the words, "you've earned it," he handed the money to him.

"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.

"My partner, when he ran away, took more than I thought, and left me nothing but debts to pay. I owe a little more than half the sum. I don't know what we shall do, my lad; it looks as if we would be obliged to sacrifice everything and run away to some quiet place, where we could earn our money."

Allan was speechless. When he went to bed he was still in a maze of bewildering thoughts. Half the night he lay awake, letting his mind wander over the wild horse and the release of the king of the band. He thought of things fantastic and weird, like setting some trap of a new device, using a poisonous arrow, or hiring the leader to sleep, or hiring a squad of clever Indians. When he finally slept he dreamed of catching the king with a flying machine.

In the morning, still puzzling his brain, he suddenly conceived a dangerous plan. Let a rider, the riskiest of men, go out to anybody in the hills, and it's worth the while to take the chance.

When his father was gone he took his rifle and a stout larri, or rope made of rawhide, braided round, and drove to the hills. He rode for miles, and started early, for he found no sign of the roving band for many an hour. At length, as he came to the top of a ridge, he heard a distant "Crack!" and a hill to the left the horse stood, the big black king on guard as usual.

A long detour and a weary climb were necessary, 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 back 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 stood, a king stood forth, above the rest, like a king standing on a throne, his 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 cease or I'll kill him, but oh, I'd hate to see him die!"

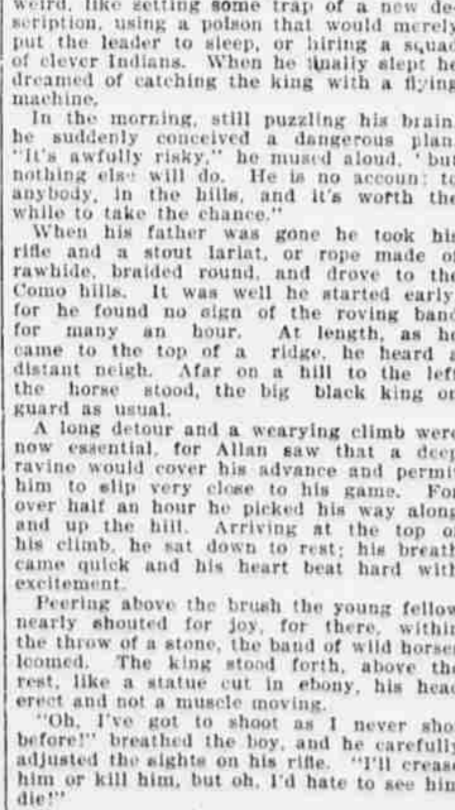
He meant to shoot that matchless horse, to "cease" his neck behind his ears, so deep as to stun him and bring him down, and yet so lightly as to avoid a fatal injury. An inch too low would kill the steed, an inch above and he would flee the hills forever.

Putting himself together with a mighty effort, Allan slowly raised his head, resting the gun in his hand and his elbow on his knee. Long he looked across the gleaming barrel. The horse was as still as a statue. Down came the rifle, and the youth came quick and his heart beat hard with excitement.

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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 Nevada."

"Oh, yes, there are several bands," young Allan replied, "and these have often been seen here in the Como range."

"Father," said the humped-backed boy, in a voice of deep emotion, "I would rather have that horse than anything I ever saw."

"That you couldn't ride him, my son."

"Perhaps I could; a horse is often conquered by love and affection for his mas-

ter, and anyway, I could always enjoy the sight of him," said the smaller boy.

"You think any one could catch him, Allan?" asked the father.

"I doubt it. Many a man has tried and failed. No cowboy could come close enough to the slowest one of the band."

"Lasso him, you mean?"

"Yes, sir. And an' a' running them down, they know the mountains so well for that. I think there never was a horse under a saddle that could follow where they go."

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## DREAD SCOURGE IN INDIA.

### Determined Effort to Conquer Cholera at Its Source on the Ganges.

#### A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC REVELATION.

##### Projected Task of a Russian Doctor in the Past-Ridden East—The Birthplace of the Plague and How it is Propagated.

Restored to health and strength, cholera's chief enemy, Dr. Hoffkine, is back again in India, renewing his battle against that scourge. Hoffkine believes that cholera is preventable—that even in India, its ancient fostering ground, it can be utterly stamped out and banished. Careless of his own life, this modern crusader has devoted his every energy to the great work. Already he has accomplished much, but Augcan labors yet remain for him to overcome.

In the region of the lower Ganges, which is the home of cholera, no year passes, nor any month of any year without the disease showing itself. It is there an ever-present danger to the country, which is its birthplace, and a standing menace to the rest of the world. In 1881 cholera caused 101,000 deaths in India; in 1887, 488,000; in 1888, 270,000. The conditions of climate and soil and 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 a high degree of contamination from man to man, not directly, but in substance contaminated with the specific poison which produces it. The great medium for conveying the cholera germ is the water. As I have elsewhere said: "The living infection, the contagium vivum of this disease enters man's body by means of the water which he drinks, or which enters the water by means of the sick man's discharges. A vicious circle is thus set up: Given a temperature and perhaps a contamination of water in which this contagium

of over-increasing virulence are grown till a degree is reached beyond which no further degree of activity can be produced, however many more animals they may be passed, and one of choleraic diarrhoea occurred in the buses. All these cases occurred among the non-vaccinated portion of the inhabitants, which formed the minority in the bus. Then take the case of Gaya and M. Hoffkine was invited to go there in 1894, at a time when cholera had already broken out six cases, five of them fatal, had occurred. During the epidemic, which lasted a fortnight after his arrival, there were on an average of 400 prisoners in the jail. Of this number 27 were vaccinated and 202 were not. Among the latter there were 29 cases of cholera, with 10 deaths, among the former there were 8, with 2 deaths. This makes the proper correction for lapse of time after the vaccinations, we find that during the last six days of the outbreak there were 8 cases with 2 deaths among the vaccinated, and a single case among the vaccinated.

Enough has been said to show that there is a real and good evidence that Hoffkine's vaccinations afford a very distinct measure of protection against cholera. More than this it would not be wise to say at present. Hoffkine's work is not a haphazard one, but a judgment which is characteristic of the Pasteur school of investigation, does not claim that the efficacy of the method has been fully proved, and that the absolute harmlessness of the vaccinations. The method can thus be tested to the fullest possible extent without the slightest fear of ill-consequences.

ERNEST HART,  
Editor British Medical Journal.

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896.

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of Judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature 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 follows:

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 4. That the judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the State of Nebraska, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a term of not less than five (5) years and not more than ten (10) years.

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1898, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for a term of five (5) years, and the other for a term of five (5) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law.

Section 6. That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their offices for the remainder of the term for which they were appointed.

Approved March 20, A. D. 1895.

### THE CRUCIAL EXPERIMENT.

In 1892 M. Pasteur applied to the Russian government for leave to test the method in the dominions of the czar, where cholera was rampant. The request was not accorded to. M. Pasteur next asked permission of the king of Siam, where no year passes without the whole country being afflicted by the disease. In the meantime, however, Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador in Paris, had suggested that the place where the experiment could best be held was the island of Calcutta, where cholera never ceases to be present, and the soil is never cold and the ground is often damp, and when it is dry the tanks are foul; this region is thus always an excellent breeding ground for the germs of the disease, while the habits of the people in every way facilitate its entry into their bodies.

NEW SCIENTIFIC REVELATION.

Happily within the last two or three years a revelation which gives promise of a bright day of conquest over infectious diseases has been made. It is the discovery of a microbe which is every day being stronger than ever before, and is given to us to destroy the invisible enemies which threaten us, we may be able to make our own health and that of our neighbors secure against attacks. How is this possible? The answer is simple: The artificial production of a condition of the system analogous to that which nature brings about in persons who have suffered from cholera, and which is not infectious, is the process presents certain important differences as compared with the vaccinations against the disease that have been made. The first is that the vaccine is not a living organism, but a modified condition of its existence. The second is that the vaccine is not a living organism, but a modified condition of its existence. The third is that the vaccine is not a living organism, but a modified condition of its existence.

### HIS WORK.

A hasty glance at the main incidents of Hoffkine's work in India must suffice here, to show the progress of his work. In the count of it can read his own report of it in the British Medical Journal of December 21, 1895. He began operations at the beginning of 1892, and continued until the end of 1895, a period of twenty-nine months. During that time he vaccinated 20,000 British soldiers, 2,000 British soldiers, 6,625 native soldiers, 125 Europeans.

The vaccinations were not in any way given upon the people; no official presence was brought to bear upon them; they were given to those who expressed a wish to be vaccinated, and were given, however, greatly facilitated by the fact that the principle of protective inoculation against infectious diseases is not a new discovery of Hoffkine, but a discovery of their own. As he himself said to a friend: "The whole population had a definite idea of the possibility of vaccination, and this was the basis upon which for centuries had been in use among themselves." The mental attitude of these poor people contrast favorably with that of the rich nations of the world, where people so persistently agitate for the abolition of vaccination against smallpox.

Hoffkine's original plan had been to select five or six small towns in a cholera district where the average mortality was known, and to inoculate one-half or a large proportion of the inhabitants with the vaccine. In the event, however, when the usual visitation of cholera occurred it would be possible to make a comparison between the inoculated and the non-inoculated portions of the population as regards their respective power of resisting the infection. It was not, however, possible in all cases to follow the plan, and in some cases it was necessary to modify it to the extent of applying it to definite bodies of people, or to families, or to the very small towns of the district. M. Hoffkine visited in all ninety-two localities, including Agara, Lucknow, Delhi, Pailala, Simla, Peshawar and Gujrat.

RESULTS OF HOFFKINE'S WORK.

The measure of protection afforded by the vaccination can be measured by the fact that where there has been an opportunity of testing them in the actual presence of the disease which they are intended to prevent, they have taken one-tenth the number of cases of cholera as those who were not vaccinated. In some cases no deaths occurred among the vaccinated, while in others the mortality was reduced to one-tenth that of the non-vaccinated. In some cases no deaths occurred among the vaccinated, while in others the mortality was reduced to one-tenth that of the non-vaccinated.

### WONDERLAND.

Harry T. Peck in the Hookman. Sweet eyes by sorrow still unwept, To you the heart of a child is true, A halcyon of splendid truth, Touched by the golden haze of youth Where honest hearts ever live, Amid the mystery of life; And seeking all to understand, The world to you is Wonderland.

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The girl who sat as model for Sir John Millais' "Cinderella," "Callin' Herria," and "Sweetest Heart Ever Seen" is doing married woman, residing in a pretty home in Richmond, where one of her dearest prizes is a sign that she is doing married woman. She also possesses a beautiful gold locket given her as a remembrance of the famous picture. At the time that Sir John chose her for his first picture she was about 15 years old.

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## PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

### The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896.

#### A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

#### A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That section ten (10) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That section eleven (11) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. That section twelve (12) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. That section thirteen (13) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. That section fourteen (14) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. That section fifteen (15) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. That section sixteen (16) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. That section seventeen (17) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. That section eighteen (18) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. That section nineteen (19) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. That section twenty (20) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. That section twenty-one (21) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. That section twenty-two (22) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. That section twenty-three (23) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. That section twenty-four (24) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 17. That section twenty-five (25) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. That section twenty-six (26) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. That section twenty-seven (27) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 20. That section twenty-eight (28) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 21. That section twenty-nine (29) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 22. That section thirty (30) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 23. That section thirty-one (31) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 24. That section thirty-two (32) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 25. That section thirty-three (33) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 26. That section thirty-four (34) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 27. That section thirty-five (35) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 28. That section thirty-six (36) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 29. That section thirty-seven (37) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 30. That section thirty-eight (38) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 31. That section thirty-nine (39) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 32. That section forty (40) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 33. That section forty-one (41) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 34. That section forty-two (42) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 35. That section forty-three (43) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 36. That section forty-four (44) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 37. That section forty-five (45) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 38. That section forty-six (46) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 39. That section forty-seven (47) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 40. That section forty-eight (48) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 41. That section forty-nine (49) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 42. That section fifty (50) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. That section ten (10) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. That section eleven (11) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. That section twelve (12) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5. That section thirteen (13) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6. That section fourteen (14) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 7. That section fifteen (15) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 8. That section sixteen (16) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 9. That section seventeen (17) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 10. That section eighteen (18) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 11. That section nineteen (19) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 12. That section twenty (20) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 13. That section twenty-one (21) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 14. That section twenty-two (22) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 15. That section twenty-three (23) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 16. That section twenty-four (24) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 17. That section twenty-five (25) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 18. That section twenty-six (26) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 19. That section twenty-seven (27) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 20. That section twenty-eight (28) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 21. That section twenty-nine (29) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 22. That section thirty (30) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 23. That section thirty-one (31) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 24. That section thirty-two (32) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 25. That section thirty-three (33) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 26. That section thirty-four (34) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 27. That section thirty-five (35) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 28. That section thirty-six (36) of article eight (8) of