The Bradford Reporter.

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VOLUME XXXIV. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., DECEMBER 4, 1873. NUMBER 27.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning by S. W. ALVORD at Two Dollars per annum in advance.

Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions.

LOCAL NOTICES, same style as reading matter, TWENTY CENTS a line.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted according to the following table of rates:

	1w	4w	2m	3m	6m	1yr
1 inch	$1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	$ 1[illegible]
2 inches	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3 inches	2.50	6.00	9.00	12.00	20.00	30.00
4 inches	3.00	8.00	10.00	18.25	25.00	35.00
1 column	5.00	12.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	45.00
2 column	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
3 column	12.00	16.00	20.00	30.00	$100	$175

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All Resolutions of Associations; Communications to Societies or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

The BREADERS having a larger circulation than all the papers in the county combined, makes it the best advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c. of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The BREADERS Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 278 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and Money Loaned. May 10, '70.

JOHN DUNFEE, *BLACKSMITH*, MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to ironing Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tire set and repairing done on short notice. Work and prices guaranteed satisfactory. 12.13.69.

AMOS PENNYPACKER, HAS again established himself in the TAILORING BUSINESS. Shop over Rockwell's Store. Work of every description done in the latest styles. Towanda, April 21, 1870.—tf

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY. 23y25'70—tf TOWANDA, PA.

WM. H. MORGAN & CO., DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE.—Lots from $5 upwards. Also Real Estate Agents. Land bought and sold and money loaned. Parties desiring to sell Wild Lands, Farms, or Lots, can have a map of lands for subdivision made at this agency, and property sold on a reasonable commission. Office over Postoffice, Mercur's Block, Towanda, Pa. L. L. MOORE. [Dec 4'72] WM. H. MORGAN.

BARTLETT & TRACY, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa.

SMITH & MONTANYE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office—corner of Main and Pine Streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

DR. T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over Dr. H. C. Porter Son & Co.'s Drug Store.

DR. G. MORROW, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, offers his professional services to the citizens of Warren and vicinity. Residence one house north of J. P. Cooper's Store, Warren Centre, Pa. apl18'72 1y

DR. C. M. STANLEY, DENTIST, successor to Dr. Weston. Office in Patton's Block up stairs, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. All kinds of plate work a specialty. Jan.15'73

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon, Office over Wickham & Black's Crockery store. Towanda, May 1, 1872.-1y*

H. STREETER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, may30,'72. TOWANDA, PA.

FOYLE & McPHERSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. Will give prompt attention to all matters entrusted to their charge. Orphans' Court business a specialty. W. FOYLE. [may21'73] L. McPHERSON.

BARTLETT & TRACY, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS. Office third door south of First National Bank, front door, Towanda, Pa. O. D. BARTLETT. [may21'73] W. G. TRACY.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court.

H. W. PATRICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office, Mercur's Block, next door to the Express Office, Towanda, Pa. July17,1873.

P. C. J. DEANGELIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. Office with Overton & Elsbree, opposite Central House. May 14, '73.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections and business promptly remitted. feb15,'69—y

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber and Aluminum base. Teeth extracted without pain. Oct23,72

MADILL & CALIFF, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. H. J. MADILL. J. N. CALIFF. Office in Wood's Block, first door south of First National Bank, up stairs. Jan 8,'73-tf

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa., having entered into copartnership, offer their professional services to the public. Office in Mercur's Block, next door to Insurance Office, opposite Central House. Business in the Orphan's and Register's Courts. attended to. O. OVERTON, JR. E. C. ELSBREE.

W. A. PECK'S LAW OFFICE. Main street opposite the Court House, Towanda, Pa. Oct. 22, '72.

A. A. KEENEY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, Towanda, Pa. Office with R. M. Peck, second floor below Bard House. Will be at the office the last Saturday of each month and at all other times when not called away on business connected with the Superintendency. All letters should be addressed as above. dec.1,'71

DR. J. W. LYMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office on Main Street formerly occupied by Dr. Lyman, opposite Union House and Second street. Towanda, June 22, 1871.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa. GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT. Particular attention paid to Collections and Orphans' Court business. Office—Mercur's New Block, north side Public Square. Apr. 1, '72.

E. C. GRIDLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. April 1, 1868.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, class 1834, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence in the Seamans Block, Cor. Pine and Third Hill, Towanda. Jan 14, '73.

DR. D. D. T. SMITH, *Dentist*, has purchased G. L. Wood's property, Main St. south of the Bank and the Odd Fellows' Hall, and fitted his office up with care and without pain by the latest improved methods. Towanda, Oct. 20, 1870.—y.

W. W. KINGSBURY, LEGAL ESTATE, LIFE, FIRE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY. Office, corner of Main and State Streets, TOWANDA, PA. March 14, '72.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. I am prepared to furnish Sash, Doors, Sash Blinds, of any style, size or description required, at the shortest notice, and warrant my work to be the equal in every respect of any manufactured in this place, and I feel confident I can sell cheaper than you will buy anywhere else. Terms cash. Shop on Pine St., near Mercur's Store. GEO. P. ASH. Towanda, June 18, 1873.

DAYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in COOL HIDES, PELTS, CALF-SKINS, TUBS, ETC. [illegible]

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS! HARDWARE! [illegible] GOODS AT LOW PRICES! [illegible] TOWANDA, PA.

HOLLON, [illegible] Dealers in [illegible] Towanda, Pa.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS. HOWARD & RIDGWAY [illegible] NEW GOODS! NEW VALUES! [illegible] Towanda, Pa.

Hotels.

DINING ROOMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERY. Note the Court House. [illegible] D. W. SCOTT & CO.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA. JOHN C. WILSON. [illegible]

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA. [illegible] AND EYE GLASSES.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNA. [illegible] Towanda, Nov. 20, 1872.

MANSION HOUSE, LERAYSVILLE, PA. W. W. BROWNING, Proprietor. [illegible]

THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA are hereby notified that the Temperance Prohibitory Liquor Law is not to be repealed. [illegible] Nov. 11, 1873.

BETHLEHEM, PA. THE MORAVIAN SUN INN [illegible]

WM. A. CHAMBERLIN, Sole Agent, Towanda, Pa. Nov.20,1872.

HOW IS THIS FOR LOW! We offer DRESSED LUMBER at the following rates: Hemlock Flooring, Siding, $18 per M. White Pine " " 28 " " Pitch " " 23 " " Siding " " $15 to 25 " " Fencing $2 to $4 per hundred.

PLANING, MATCHING, RESAWING, &c., Done at a moderate price and by the best machinery now made. We have on hand ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET DRY LUMBER We have in the Mill Pond THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND FEET OF LUMBER. And are constantly Manufacturing. Parties who can reach us are foolish to go near the railroad for Lumber, as under any circumstances we can SELL IN CHEAPER. Take the cars at Ingham's Station. H. B. INGHAM, Camptown. June 26, '73.

CHEAP COAL! For thirty days the Sullivan Anthracite Coal Company will sell FRESH MINED COAL, Direct from the Mines, by the car load, delivered on any of the sidings in Towanda, as follows: Grate and Chestnut.....$3'50 per gross ton. Egg.....3 60 " " " Stove.....3 50 " " " All orders must be accompanied with the money, and the cars must be unloaded within twenty-four hours after their arrival. C. M. SANDERSON, President. Towanda, Sept. 2, '73.

AGENTS! QUICK! Or you will miss choice of territory, (there is a mine for it), on DIO LEWIS'S last and great work, OUR DIGESTION, OR MR. JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET. It is by odds the most taking and saleable book in the field. 1. It is on a vitally important subject. 2. It is by America's most popular writer on health. 3. It is, for the price, the largest and handsomest book in the subscription trade. Agents, the people see for themselves such a book, and will urge you to bring it to them. Write for terms, &c., free. GEORGE MACLEAN, Publisher, sep.11'72-1y 723 Sansom Street, Phila.

Miscellaneous.

TO OUR PATRONS. GEO. H. WOOD & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS, TOWANDA, PA. Grateful for the generous patronage of the past year, would inform all wanting Pictures that we are still adding to our establishment NEW AND IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS, And adopting tried and approved modes of printing and retouching in order to secure FINER PHOTOGRAPHS THAN HERETOFORE made outside of the cities, and that we make it a specialty to enlarge all kinds of Pictures to any size desired, and finish in Water Colors, India Ink, or in Oil, in the BEST STYLES AND VERY LOW PRICES. We also endeavor to take all the time possible in making children pictures, so as to secure the best results. We are constantly adding to our stock of FRAMES All new patterns and tasteful styles, and furnish them at a small advance from cost prices. May 14, 1873.

A NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS JUST RECEIVED AT B. A. PETTES & CO'S. At the sign of the big Bonnet, opposite the Court House, Towanda, Pa., offer for sale DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS* WATERPROOFS, PRINTS, FLANNELS, SHAWDS, DRESS GOODS, GERMANTOWN YARNS AND ZEPHYRS. A full line of HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c. A large and complete stock of MILLINERY GOODS For the Season, comprising all of the most desirable styles in HATS AND BONNETS AND TRIMMINGS FOUND IN THAT LINE. October 1, 1873.

TOWANDA NURSERY. The undersigned have purchased the NURSERY ON TOWANDA FLATS. Call attention to his large stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES Which he is now prepared to DELIVER ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS. Orders in person or by mail promptly attended to. HENRY PEET. Towanda, April 16, 1873.

WE CLAIM FOR BAZARUS & MORRIS' CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES. [illegible]

SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, for Sale by R. M. WELLES, TOWANDA, PA. Office No. 3 Mercur's Block, north side of Court House square. W. LESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENT. Manufacturer of Mowing Machines, Horse Powers and Threshers, Wood Rakes, Plaster Sowers, Grain Seeders, Hay Tedders, Shovel Ploughs and Steel Ploughs, Clover Hullers and Fanning Mills. LAWN MOWERS, WATER TRAPPERS, BEST REPAIRING EXTRA CHEEN POWERS IN THE WORLD, CORN SHELLERS, CORN SHELLERS, POWER, &c., &c. Circulars sent free. Illustrated priced catalogues, attached or mailed free to all applicants. Will usually find these articles on hand at the store of the undersigned. Towanda, Pa., April 22 '73. R. M. WELLES.

CONSTITUTION.

NEW CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of the 4th section of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution," approved the 11th day of April, A. D., 1872.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, grateful to Almighty God for the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and humbly invoking His guidance, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and unalterably established, we declare that—

SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness.

SEC. 2. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness. For the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 3. All men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; no man can of right be compelled to attend, erect or support, any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship.

SEC. 4. No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office of trust or profit under this Common wealth.

SEC. 5. Elections shall be free and equal; and no power, civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

SEC. 6. Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.

SEC. 7. The printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. No conviction shall be had in any prosecution for the publication of papers relating to the official conduct of officers or men in public capacity, or to any other matter proper for public investigation or information where the fact that such publication was not malicious or negligently made shall be established to the satisfaction of the jury; and in all indictments for libels the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

SEC. 8. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and no warrant to search any place or to seize any person or thing, or to obtain any evidence of fact shall issue without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, subscribed to by the affiant.

SEC. 9. In all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witnesses face to face, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; he can not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

SEC. 10. No person shall for any indictable offense be proceeded against criminally, by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court, for oppression or misbehavior in office. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use without authority of law, and without just compensation being first made or secured.

SEC. 11. All courts shall be open; and every man for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the course of the law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the Commonwealth, in such manner, in such courts, and in such cases as the Legislature may by law direct.

SEC. 12. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 13. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offenses, when the proofs evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

SEC. 14. No commission of oyer and terminer or jail delivery shall be issued.

SEC. 15. The person of a debtor, where there is a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be confined in prison after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making irrevocable any grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

SEC. 18. No person shall be attainted of treason or felony by the Legislature.

SEC. 19. No attainder shall work corruption of blood, nor, except during the life of the offender, forfeiture of estate to the Commonwealth; the estate of such persons as shall destroy their own lives shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death; if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

SEC. 20. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble together for their common good, and apply to those invested with the powers of government for redress of grievances or other proper purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.

SEC. 21. The right of citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the State shall not be questioned.

SEC. 22. No standing army shall, in time of peace, be kept up without the consent of the Legislature, and the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 23. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility, or to confer any distinction, nor create anything that may be construed to be for a longer period than during good behavior.

SEC. 25. Emigration from the State shall not be prohibited.

SEC. 26. To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate.

ARTICLE II.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. Members of the General Assembly shall be chosen at the general election every second year. Their term of service shall begin on the first day of December next after their election. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the presiding officer thereof shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

SEC. 3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Representatives for the term of two years.

SEC. 4. The General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock noon, on the first Tuesday of January next second year, and at other times when convened by the Governor, but shall hold no adjourned annual session after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. In case of a vacancy in the office of United States Senator from this Commonwealth, in a recess between sessions, the Governor shall convene the two houses by proclamation on notice not exceeding sixty days to fill the same.

SEC. 5. Senators shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and Representatives twenty-one years of age. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the State four years, and inhabitants of their respective districts one year next before their election (unless absent on the public business of the United States or of this State,) and shall reside in their respective districts during their terms of service.

SEC. 6. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth, and no member of Congress or other person holding any office (except of attorney-at-law or in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. No person hereafter convicted of embezzlement of public moneys, bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or capable of holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 8. The members of the general Assembly shall receive such salary and mileage for regular and special sessions as shall be fixed by law and no other compensation whatever, whether for service upon committee or otherwise. No member of either house shall, during the term for which he may have been elected, receive any increase of salary, or mileage, under any law passed during such term.

SEC. 9. The Senate shall, at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president pro tempore, who shall perform the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, in any case of absence or disability of that officer; and whenever the said office of Lieutenant Governor shall be vacant, The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members as Speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its members.

SEC. 10. A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

SEC. 11. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence, to enforce obedience to its process, to protect its members against violence or offers of private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either house and punishment for contempt or disorderly behaviour shall not bar an indictment for the same offence.

SEC. 12. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journal.

SEC. 13. The sessions of each house and committees of the whole shall be open, unless when the business is such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 15. The members of the General Assembly shall in all cases, except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office, and breach or threat of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be subjected to any other place.

SEC. 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus population exceeding one-half of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator or less than four fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-fifth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by ten hundred. Every county containing less than five ratios shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios, or more shall have one representative for every fifth ratio. Every city containing a ratio and a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than three representatives, and every county having more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population; but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

SEC. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, and immediately after each United States census hereafter, shall form districts for the election of Senators and Representatives, and apportion the Senatorial and Representative districts, agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATION.

SECTION 1. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be passed unless by the concurrence of a majority of the members elected, nor unless upon three calls of the roll shall it be passed, nor unless after the bill and all its amendments have been twice printed and three days shall have elapsed after the last amendment shall have been printed and placed on the desks of the members, nor unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members elected be recorded as voting in the affirmative for the same.

SEC. 2. No amendment to a bill by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof, and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 3. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 4. Every bill shall be read at length on three different days in each house; all amendments made thereto shall be printed for the use of the members before the final vote is taken on the bill, and no bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays, the names of the persons voting for and against the same be entered in the journal, and a majority of the members elected to each house be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

SEC. 5. No amendment to a bill by one house shall be concurred in by the other, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected thereto taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journal thereof, and reports of committees of conference shall be adopted in either house only by the vote of a majority of the members elected thereto, taken by yeas and nays, and the names of those voting recorded upon the journal.

SEC. 6. No law shall be revived, amended, or the provisions thereof extended or conferred by reference to its title only, but so much thereof as is revived, amended, extended, or conferred, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

SEC. 7. The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law;

Authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens;

Regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, or school districts;

Changing the names of persons or places;

Changing the venue in civil or criminal cases,

Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, or maintaining roads, highways, streets or alleys;

Relating to ferries or bridges, or incorporating ferry or bridge companies, except for the erection of bridges crossing streams which form boundaries between this and any other State;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets or alleys;

Relating to cemeteries, graveyards or burial places; or the sale of the State;

Authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children;

Locating or changing county seats, erecting new counties or changing county lines;

Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing their charters;

For the opening and conducting of elections, or fixing or changing the place of voting;

Erecting new townships or boroughs, changing township lines, borough limits, or school districts;

Creating offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, boroughs, townships, election or school districts;

Changing the law of descent or succession;

Regulating the practice or jurisdiction of, or prescribing rules of evidence in any judicial proceeding or inquiry before courts, aldermen, justices of the peace, sheriffs, commissioners, arbitrators, auditors, masters in chancery, or other tribunals, or providing for changing venues for the collection of debts, or the enforcing of judgments, or prescribing the effect of judicial sales of real estate;

Regulating the fees, or extending the powers and duties of aldermen, justices of the peace, magistrates, or constables;

Regulating the management of public schools, the building or repairing of school houses, and the raising of money for such purposes;

Fixing the rate of interest;

Affecting the estates of minors or persons under disability, except after due notice to all parties in interest, to be rectified in the special enactment;

Remitting fines, penalties and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the Treasury;

Exempting property from taxation;

Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

Creating corporations, or amending, renewing, or extending the charters thereof;

Granting to any corporation, association, or individual any special or exclusive privilege or immunity, or to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down a railroad track. Nor shall the General Assembly indirectly enact such special or local law by the partial repeal of a general law, but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed. Nor shall any law be passed granting powers or privileges in any case where the granting of such powers and privileges shall have been provided for by general law, nor where the courts have jurisdiction to grant the same or give the relief asked for.

SEC. 8. No local or special bill shall be passed unless notice of the intention to apply therefor shall have been published in the locality where the matter or the thing to be affected may be situated, which notice shall be at least thirty days prior to the introduction into the General Assembly of such bill, and in the manner to be provided by law; the evidence of such notice having been published, shall be exhibited in the General Assembly before such act shall be passed.

SEC. 9. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the General Assembly, after their titles have been publicly read immediately before signing, and the fact of signing shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employes of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any person, except to an acting officer or employe elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 11. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, employe, agent or contractor, after services shall have been rendered or contract made, nor providing for the payment of any claim against the Commonwealth, without previous authority of law.

SEC. 12. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel used in the legislative and other departments of government, shall be furnished, and the printing, binding, and distributing of the laws, journals, department reports, and all other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meetings of the General Assembly and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum price and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; no member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in such contracts, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer.

SEC. 13. No law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emoluments after his election or appointment.

SEC. 14. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 15. The general appropriation bill shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the Commonwealth, interest on the public debt, and for public schools; all other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

SEC. 16. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury except upon appropriations made by law and on warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance thereof.

SEC. 17. No appropriation shall be made to any literary or educational institution not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth, other than normal schools established by law for the professional training of teachers for the public schools of the State, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house.

SEC. 18. No appropriations except for pensions or gratuities for military services shall be made for charitable, educational, or benevolent purposes, to any person or community, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution, corporation or association.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may make appropriations of money to institutions wherein the widows of soldiers are supported or assisted or the orphans of soldiers are maintained and educated; but such appropriation shall be applied exclusively to the support of such widows and orphans.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever.

SEC. 21. No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted; no act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought against corporations, or for injuries to persons or property or other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are repealed.

SEC. 22. No act of the General Assembly shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians, or other trustees, in the bonds or stock of any private corporation, and such acts now existing are repealed, saving investments heretofore made.

SEC. 23. The power to change the venue in civil and criminal cases, shall be vested in the courts, to be exercised in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 24. No obligation or liability of any railroad or other corporation, held or owned by the Commonwealth, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, postponed, or in any way diminished by the General Assembly, nor shall such liability or obligation be released, except by payment thereof into the State Treasury.

SEC. 25. When the General Assembly shall be convened in special session, there shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor, calling such session.

SEC. 26. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment) shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by two-thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 27. No State office shall be created or created for the inspection or measuring of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but any county or municipal city may appoint such officer when authorized by law.

SEC. 28. No law changing the location of the capital of the State shall be valid until it shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, at a general election, and ratified and approved by them.

SEC. 29. A member of the General Assembly who shall solicit, demand, or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or another, any money, or other advantage, or any promise or agreement therefor, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value or emolument, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding his vote, or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed, or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, office, or thing aforesaid for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withold his vote or influence in consideration that other money or office, or any special favor or benefit be conferred or procured for any person or corporation, or for the passage of any bill, order, resolution, or vote in which he is interested, or for the vote or influence of any other member of the General Assembly, shall be guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for that offence, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall directly or indirectly offer, give, or promise money, or any thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer or member of the General Assembly, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 31. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the General Assembly, or of public officers of the State, or of any municipal division thereof, or of any city, and such other offenses as may be designated by law, shall be committed by any member of the General Assembly, or any executive or judicial officer, who shall ask or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, or other valuable thing for himself, or for any other person or corporation, or for the passage of any bill, order, resolution, or other matter, or who shall be guilty of any other bribery, or corrupt solicitation, or corrupt practice of which a member of the General Assembly may be guilty, or who shall be guilty of any other offense of which a member may be guilty, or who shall aid or abet any other person in the commission of any such offense, or who shall be guilty of any other offense, or shall do any other act in violation of his official duty, of such character as to impair the proper operation of the General Assembly, or of any branch thereof, or of any committee thereof, or of any officer thereof, or of any committee of any branch thereof, or of any officer or committee of any municipal division thereof, or of any city, when such offense shall be committed by a member of the General Assembly, or by any executive or judicial officer, it shall be a sufficient cause for expulsion from the General Assembly, or from such office, and shall be a bar to his prosecution for any such offense, or any other offense of which he may be guilty, or any act in violation of his official duty, of such character as to impair the proper operation of the General Assembly, or any branch thereof, or any committee of the General Assembly, or any branch thereof, or any officer or committee of any municipal division thereof, or any city, when such offense shall be committed by a member of the General Assembly, or by any executive or judicial officer, he shall be disqualified from any office of trust or profit under the Commonwealth, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.

The oath to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or of a Court of Common Pleas, learned in the law, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

ARTICLE VIII.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

1st. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2nd. He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

3rd. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

4th. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November; but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two thirds of all the members of each house consenting thereto.

SEC. 3. All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service shall be held on the third Tuesday