

**RULES OF THE SUPREME
COURT AND EQUITY
PRACTICE OF THE STATE OF
PENNSYLVANIA, WITH NOTES**

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Rules of the Supreme Court and Equity Practice of the State of Pennsylvania, with Notes by
Mathias Wilson McAlarney

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MATHIAS WILSON MCALARNEY

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Pennsylvania, Supreme Court

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RULES

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Jan 29

OF THE

SUPREME COURT

AND

EQUITY PRACTICE

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH NOTES.

COMPILED BY


MATHIAS WILSON McALARNEY.

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SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Chief Justice—Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Philadelphia. Term expires first Monday of January, 1896.

Justices—Hon. James P. Sterrett, Pittsburg, Allegheny county. Term expires first Monday of January, 1900.

Hon. Henry Green, Easton, Northampton county. Term expires first Monday of January, 1902.

Hon. Silas M. Clark, Indiana, Indiana county. Term expires first Monday of January, 1904.

Hon. Henry W. Williams, Wellsboro', Tioga county. Term expires first Monday of January, 1909.

Hon. J. Brewster McCollum, Montrose, Susquehanna county. Term expires first Monday of January, 1910.

Hon. James T. Mitchell, Philadelphia. Term expires first Monday of January, 1910.

Prothonotary—Charles S. Greene, Philadelphia, Eastern District.

William Pearson, Harrisburg, Middle District.

John C. Newmeyer, Pittsburg, Western District.

Reporter—Boyd Crumrine, Washington, Washington county.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews, while secondary data was obtained from existing reports and databases.

The third section provides a detailed description of the data analysis process. This involves identifying trends, patterns, and anomalies within the dataset. Statistical tools and software were used to facilitate this process, ensuring that the results are both accurate and reliable.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and their implications. It highlights the key insights gained from the study and offers recommendations for future research and practice. The author notes that while the current study provides valuable information, there are still several areas that require further investigation.

RULES

OF THE

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ARGUMENTS.

RULE I.

The court will call the cases for argument in the order in which they stand on the printed argument list. If neither party be present or ready to proceed with the argument, the case shall be non proessed, unless reason to the contrary be shown to the satisfaction of the court.

RULE II.

All cases brought or to be brought up for review shall be placed upon the argument list next succeeding their entry, and in the order in which they stand upon the docket—unless advanced by the special order of the court. *Provided*, That no case shall be placed on the argument list where the writ of error, certiorari or appeal, shall not have been taken twenty days before the return day.

RULE III.

No cause shall be continued when reached without permission of the court.

BAIL IN ERROR.

RULE IV.

Recognizances of bail in error shall be plainly drawn and engrossed on parchment or paper, in the following form, or as near as may be: "—— county, to wit: You severally acknowledge to owe (the plaintiff in the action) the sum of (double the sum recovered), upon the condition that A B prosecute his writ of error with effect; and if judgment be affirmed, or the writ of error be discontinued or non-prossed, to pay the debt, damages or costs (as the case may be) adjudged accruing upon such judgment, and all other damages and costs that may be awarded on such writ of error."

RULE V.

The defendant in error or appellee may, within twenty days after notice of the taking of bail in error, except to the sufficiency thereof, when the plaintiff in error or appellant must either put in new bail, or the old bail must justify within ten days after exception taken; in default whereof the writ of error shall not be a *superseas* of the execution. New bail may be put in or the old justified, within the ten days, before the prothonotary of this court in the proper district, or before the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county to which the writ of error shall have been issued or from which the appeal shall have come; and in the latter case the new recognizance, or the affidavits of justification, shall be returned to the prothonotary of this court within the ten days allowed, not counting the day when the exception to bail was taken. Of the time

and place of giving new bail or justifying the old, at least three days written notice shall be given to the opposite party or his attorney of record. For the purpose of this rule the prothonotaries of the several courts of common pleas are appointed commissioners of bail.—*Adopted February 18, 1878.*

ATTORNEYS.

RULE VI.

No person shall be admitted to practise as attorney in this court, unless he hath served a regular clerkship, within the State, to some practising attorney or gentleman of the law, of known abilities, for the term of four years, and afterwards shall have practised as an attorney in one of the county courts of common pleas, or district courts, for the term of one year, or served such clerkship three years, and practised two years: *Provided always,* That in the case of a person applying to be admitted who shall appear to have studied the law with assiduity, under the direction of some practising attorney or gentleman of the law of this State, for the term of two years after his arrival at the age of twenty-one years, and afterwards practiced in some one of the county courts of common pleas for the term of two years, he may be admitted.

Graduates of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania who have passed the preliminary examination before the board of examiners of Philadelphia county, and an examination upon Latin, and who have taken the full course of three years, and received the diploma and