

arrest in the first instance, or at any time after the issuing of the notice or summons mentioned in the preceding section, and when the warrant of arrest is issued it shall supersede and nullify any outstanding notice or summons issued under the provisions of the last preceding section.

Dockets.

An. Code, sec. 15. 1904, sec. 13. 1888, sec. 12. 1809, ch. 76, sec. 4.

17. Each justice of the peace shall keep a docket and therein record and make regular entries of his proceedings in all cases in which he shall act in virtue of his office; and he shall furnish the plaintiff and defendant, respectively, with a copy of any judgment given by him whenever required.

It is the policy of the law that original papers should be kept together, and with the dockets, constitute archives. *State v. Chaney*, 93 Md. 74.

An. Code, sec. 16. 1904, sec. 14. 1888, sec. 13. 1809, ch. 76, sec. 5.

18. If any justice shall omit to keep a docket so that by such neglect or omission the plaintiff (having obtained a judgment before such justice) shall lose his debt, the justice shall satisfy to the said plaintiff the debt, interest and costs so lost.

An. Code, sec. 17. 1904, sec. 15. 1888, sec. 14. 1845, ch. 222, sec. 2.

19. Each justice shall also keep a full alphabet or index to his docket under a penalty of two dollars to be recovered on presentment by the grand jury, one-half to the informer and the other half to the use of the county.

An. Code, sec. 18. 1904, sec. 16. 1888, sec. 15. 1814, ch. 82, sec. 1. 1864, ch. 179. 1870, ch. 39.

20. Whenever a justice of the peace shall vacate his office by resignation, removal from office, or the expiration of his official term, he shall deliver his docket, together with all the notes, bonds, accounts and papers in his possession appertaining to judgments or whereupon suits have been entered, to the clerk of the circuit court for the county in which such justice resides, or to the clerk of the Baltimore city court, in case such justice resides within the city of Baltimore, within thirty days after such resignation, removal from office, or expiration of official term; and any justice of the peace who shall fail to deliver his docket, as aforesaid (in case the said docket shall not have been unavoidably lost or destroyed), shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars or to six months' imprisonment in the jail of the county or city, at the discretion of the court.

This section referred to by way of example in *Slymer v. State*, 62 Md. 243.

See note to sec. 17.

See art. 17, sec. 45.

An. Code, sec. 19. 1904, sec. 17. 1888, sec. 16. 1814, ch. 82, sec. 1. 1864, ch. 179. 1870, ch. 39.

21. If a justice of the peace dies, the delivery provided for in the preceding section shall be made by his administrator or other person in whose hands the said docket, notes, bonds, accounts and papers may be within thirty days after receiving the same; and such administrator or other person shall be subject to the same penalty for neglect or failure to make such delivery which is appointed in the preceding section.