

## ASSESSMENT OF COMPANIES

(Concluded from Page 5.)

found building is used exclusively for repairing the rolling stock of the company. Assessment No. 221, by same affidavit, asks exemption for \$1,800 from assessment of pattern shop. Assessment 589 asks exemption from one blacksmith shop and four and nine-tenths acres of land, amounting to \$21,850. By same affidavit exemption is asked from assessment of one paint shop, \$1,600; No. 583, one harness car shop, \$1,600; No. 584, one sheetmetal shop, \$2,000; No. 585, cabinet shop, \$400; No. 585, switch shop, \$200. All of this property is claimed by the person making affidavit as necessary and indispensable in the successful management and carrying on of the business of this transportation company.

It is for you to ascertain whether the goods manufactured or the repairs done, and the different purposes for which these properties are used, are necessary and indispensable for the successful operation of the company's affairs. If they are, and are represented by their capital stock, they are not liable to local taxation.

Mr. S. C. Wells, by T. H. Moore,

superintendent of motive power of said company, asks exemption under assessment No. 222, Eighth ward. One machine shop, \$85,000; No. 223, one round house, \$80,000; No. 231, one boiler house, \$1,000.

The round house asked to be exempt by this affidavit becomes a stable or storage place for locomotives while they are not running over the road.

It seems to me that it is absolutely necessary for a transportation company in order to properly carry out the purposes of their charter and give efficient service to the public to possess various means of storing and housing of their rolling stock when it is not used upon the road. Common prudence teaches us that care should be used and a suitable place provided for the reception and care of machinery, such as locomotives, while not used in transporting freight or passengers over the line of their road.

I believe that the railroad companies should provide themselves with such a property from the capital stock as will give them the best facilities for caring for the property of the company. The property provided in that way by the company becomes a part of the corporate franchise and cannot be subjected under the law to local taxation.

An engine, a motive power, and car shop belonging to a railroad company and used exclusively for repairs in its own business subject to taxation by local authorities?

The late Justice Williams, of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, has said: "This must depend upon the answer to the question whether such repairs are reasonably necessary to the successful prosecution of the business of the railroad company."

**PROPERTY TAXABLE.**

If the shop is for the original construction of locomotives or cars it is under all our eyes subject to local taxation. A manufactory is no necessary part of the equipment of a carrying company, whether the carriage is conducted upon land or by water, nor can a corporation engaged in the manufacture of any article which is granted a franchise by the state, be liable to taxation under the general law under which it is granted authorizations.

It may do the work for which it was created with as efficient and useful methods as it can command and its preparation to serve the public and compete with its rivals are within its corporate powers, and are therefore covered by the transaction to which it is granted a franchise.

The company appealing in this case, by the terms of its charter, is a carrying company, and the business a corporation may lawfully do must be defined by its charter. A water company cannot manufacture pipe because it may need pipe in the distribution of water or gas. It cannot engage in the manufacture of plumb supplies because it might be impossible to be able to supply its customers with goods to be brought to one the supply of water. The railroad company's business is one, the carrying of products and passengers from one point to another. A railroad company is given privileges and franchises enable it to build and operate a railroad throughout the state, connecting with its own ports. It must devote itself to the business for which the state has created it. It may not embark in the mining of coal without leave. It may not engage in the business of making and manufacturing iron and steel, or in the establishment of commercial houses, or other buildings, or in the production of articles, or in any other business than the principal and most valuable necessary for the successful operation of a railroad. It may improve its road to any extent that it is practicable to do. It may avail itself of the best equipment and advantages as long as they are equipments and advantages only, and make its road as nearly perfect as it may be able, but may provide the tools and materials and the labor and the keeping it nearly as possible in constant order and repair. It may buy the best rails and cars and engines the manufacturing establishments of the world can offer. It may employ all necessary mechanical talent to keep its road and rolling stock in the best possible state of repair, and to offer the public the greatest convenience and safety attainable. This is the right of the legitimate existence of a railroad company, within it is ample room for the employment of its capital and for the exercise of the highest administrative powers. With this provision it must be content if its steps over its boundary lead taxation among the penalties which it incurs.

**THE RULE EXTRACTED.**

The rule, however, which I have extracted from the authorities on the subject, on the liability of railroad companies to taxation for local purposes is that it is only so much of their property as is indispensable to the construction of the road and the fitting it for use and a successful operation that is exempt. It is not all which they can lawfully take or hold under the law, but only so much as is convenient, necessary and useful, and enabling them to keep it nearly as possible in constant order and repair. It may buy the best rails and cars and engines the manufacturing establishments of the world can offer. It may employ all necessary mechanical talent to keep its road and rolling stock in the best possible state of repair, and to offer the public the greatest convenience and safety attainable. This is the right of the legitimate existence of a railroad company, within it is ample room for the employment of its capital and for the exercise of the highest administrative powers. With this provision it must be content if its steps over its boundary lead taxation among the penalties which it incurs.

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A few months ago former City Solicitor, F. A. Vining, was asked for an opinion on the same matter, and said:

"Board of City Assessors of the City of Scranton, I hand you herewith affidavits sent to me by counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company, in pursuance to the suggestion made in a conversation you had in respect to this matter a short time ago, which was participated in by the representatives of the railroad company.

In compliance with your wishes, I will give you my views as to the legal questions involved, of course, my opinion is based upon the truthfulness of the statements made by representatives of the company in the affidavits on file, which is the only information at my command. From these affidavits it appears that the prop-

**For 50 Years**  
mothers have been giving their children for croup, coughs and colds

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure**  
Mothers—have you SHILOH in the house at all times? Do you know just where you can find it if you need it quickly—if your little one is gasping and choking with croup? If you haven't it get a bottle. It will save your child's life.

"Shiloh always cured my baby of croup, coughs and colds. I would not be without it." MRS. J. B. MARTIN, Huntsville, Ala.

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure** is sold by all druggists at \$1.00. Send for bottle. A physician's guarantee is given with every bottle. If you are not satisfied go to your druggist and get your money back.

Write for illustrated book on consumption. Sent without cost to you. S. C. Wells & Co., LeRoy, N.Y.

## LOCAL ENTHUSIASM.

**On One Subject Scranton People Grow Enthusiastic.**

The increase of popular enthusiasm is almost daily manifested by public expression and local endorsement. Read what this citizen says, and discover the cause of the constant showering of praise which follows in the wake of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Raymond French, of 519 Garfield avenue, Hyde Park, says: "I suffered more or less for ten years with kidney and bladder trouble. There was a constant sharp, shooting pain across my back, and if I stooped it was so severe I could hardly straighten. When I took cold it always settled in my back and made me feel so stiff and sore I could hardly move about. I suffered a great deal from bladder trouble, accompanied by symptoms resembling gravel. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills in our papers and got a box at Matthews Bros' drug store. I received a great deal of benefit from them. The difficulty with the kidney condition was relieved entirely, and the sedative effect remained in my body. My wife used Doan's Ointment with the best of results. She had eczema for a year or more and she got Doan's Ointment, applied it and was promptly cured. There has been no return of the terrible plague since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

erty which the company asks to have exempt from taxation is the property used for repair work, and that no new work is being done, either for this company or any other company at any of the shops described in the affidavits. It appears that these repairs are necessary for the operation of the railroad, and fitting it for use and such steps as may be necessary to fit it for the market, in the language of the Supreme court, "a convenient possession, affording facilities in conducting the business of the company and enabling it to make profits." See Railroad vs. Berk Co., 6 Pa., 50.

This question has been the subject of recent litigation in the case of Hall vs. Hall, U.S. vs. County of Venango, 5 Pa. Superior Ct., Reps. 204, in which case Judge Ordway reviews the various decisions of the Supreme court and lays down the rule which is thus expressed in the syllabus: "In determining the liability to taxation of railroad property, the test is to be had in the distinction between that which is indispensably necessary to the operation of the railroad as such, and that which is necessary to profitably conduct the business of the corporation."

It is held that lots and buildings are exempt from local taxation when used as general repair shops of a railroad, where the use is incidental to repairing and rebuilding, in reconstructing and restoring from damage to safe conditions the motive and rolling stock of the company after accidental injury and natural wear and tear.

Contractor John T. Evans, of Beaver Meadow, was in this city on Monday. He is engaged in driving a long timber between two valleys and it will take two years to complete the work. Mr. Evans was formerly inside foreman at the Bliss colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company at Naamokee.

If this be true they are entitled to the relief asked for.

Respectfully submitted,  
G. M. Watson.

**STRICKEN OFF.**

The American Telephone company has a building in the Twenty-first ward used entirely for telephone purposes. It is assessed for \$3,000, but under the opinions of the solicitor this has been stricken off.

The appeal of the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply company is held under advisement. It desires to have the \$4,500 assessment against the telephone exchange, on Adams avenue, stricken off.

## INDUSTRIAL JOTTINGS.

**The D. L. & W. Board for Today. Conductors to Be Measured for Uniforms.**

Following is the make-up of the D. L. & W. board for today:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

Wild Cats East—8 p.m., W. W. Latari; 30 p.m., W. A. Bartholomew.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

Wild Cats East—8 p.m., William Kirby; 3 a.m., T. Fitzpatrick; 10 a.m., J. J. Costello; 1 p.m., J. W. Bishop; 5 p.m., R. Carter; 7 p.m., J. H. Smith; 10 p.m., J. S. Sumner; 11 p.m.—6 a.m., east, J. Henning; 7 a.m., west, G. Front-Bert; 9 p.m., east, Jas. Carrig; 7 p.m., east, W. H. Nichols; 7 p.m., east, A. M. Aziz; 6 p.m., D. McAllister; 7 p.m., west, G. Clegg; 10 p.m., west, from Cargill, McLane.

Pullers—10 a.m., P. E. Seeler; Pishers—10 a.m., W. Hooper; 5 p.m., Murphy; 9 p.m., west, Stapleton; 10 p.m., Widener.

Passenger Engineers—7 a.m., Gaffney; 7 a.m., Singer; 5:30 p.m., Standish; 7 p.m., Mac-

Donald's men; 6 p.m., J. Gilkey; 5 p.m., O. W. Fitzgerald; 6 p.m., Frank Wall.

## TYPON STRIKE AT UTICA.

The latest strike announced is that of the members of the typographical union at Utica, N.Y. President Martin D. Flaherty, of the local union, yesterday received the following telegram, relative to the matter:

Utica, N.Y., May 8.

M. D. Flaherty, president Scranton Typographical Union.

Strike on. Thomas J. Griffiths in Scranton after rats. Act for us. Write.

A. Frank Dickinson.

The nine-hour day demand is said to be the main grievance of the Uticans.

## MINING NOTES.

Stephen Roberts, formerly foreman of the Buttonwood colliery, who recently resigned his position to take the assistant foremanship of the Stanton colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company, has been advanced to the foremanship of the same colliery. The change was necessitated by the death of the late Richard Lloyd, foreman of the Empire colliery, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal company. William M. Thomas, who for twenty years has been foreman at the Stanton colliery, takes the late Mr. Lloyd's place at the Empire colliery. A reception will be given Mr. Roberts by the mine foremen of the vicinity at an early date.

Contractor John T. Evans, of Beaver Meadow, was in this city on Monday.

He is engaged in driving a long timber between two valleys and it will take two years to complete the work. Mr. Evans was formerly inside foreman at the Bliss colliery of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company at Naamokee.

This and That.

Lackawanna railroad trainmen have been notified that a representative of J. Marshall & Ball, of Newark, N.J., will be at the Young Men's Christian association rooms, Hoboken, this afternoon and evening, for the purpose of measuring passenger conductors, brakemen and baggagemen needing summer uniforms.

Organizer E. A. Courtright yesterday returned from Berwick, Sullivan county, where, with "Mother" Jones, he investigated a local strike. Between two and three hundred men have been out there for five weeks. A mass meeting was held Tuesday night, at which both "Mother" Jones and Courtright were present. On their return, the former stopped off at Wilkes-Barre.

In the light of the authorities which I have cited, and many others bearing upon this point which I have examined, I am of the opinion that, assuming the correctness of the statements made in the affidavits above, the property described as being used for repair work and not for original construction are exempt from taxation for local purposes.

The Lackawanna Iron and Steel company asks to have its assessment of \$25,000 stricken off for the reason that it is abandoning its shops, mills and furnaces here and removing the machinery from them. The board has decided that the mills and other property still exist and that the assessment must stand. An appeal will be taken.

The Scranton Railway company asks to be relieved from a \$15,000 assessment on the Linden street barn, alleging that it is used entirely for repairs and other things in connection with the purposes for which the company was chartered. This assessment has been stricken off. The opinion of the solicitor, with reference to this follows:

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

Schedule in Effect March 17, 1901. Trains leave Scranton:

4:45 a.m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and for Pittsburgh and the West.

9:38 a.m., week days, for Hazleton, and for Scranton, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh, and the West.

2:18 p.m., week days, (Sundays 1:58 p.m.) for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh and the West. For Hazleton, week days only. For Scranton, Hazleton, week days only. For Pittsfield, 4:27 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 4:30 p.m., for Scranton, 4:33 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 4:37 p.m., for Scranton, 4:40 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 4:43 p.m., for Scranton, 4:47 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 4:50 p.m., for Scranton, 4:53 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 4:57 p.m., for Scranton, 5:00 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 5:03 p.m., for Scranton, 5:06 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 5:10 p.m., for Scranton, 5:13 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 5:17 p.m., for Scranton, 5:20 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 5:24 p.m., for Scranton, 5:27 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 5:31 p.m., for Scranton, 5:34 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 5:37 p.m., for Scranton, 5:40 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 5:44 p.m., for Scranton, 5:47 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 5:51 p.m., for Scranton, 5:54 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 5:57 p.m., for Scranton, 6:00 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 6:03 p.m., for Scranton, 6:06 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 6:10 p.m., for Scranton, 6:13 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 6:17 p.m., for Scranton, 6:20 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 6:23 p.m., for Scranton, 6:26 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 6:30 p.m., for Scranton, 6:33 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 6:37 p.m., for Scranton, 6:40 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 6:43 p.m., for Scranton, 6:46 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 6:50 p.m., for Scranton, 6:53 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 6:56 p.m., for Scranton, 6:59 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:02 p.m., for Scranton, 7:05 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:08 p.m., for Scranton, 7:11 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:14 p.m., for Scranton, 7:17 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:20 p.m., for Scranton, 7:23 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:26 p.m., for Scranton, 7:29 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:32 p.m., for Scranton, 7:35 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:38 p.m., for Scranton, 7:41 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:44 p.m., for Scranton, 7:47 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:50 p.m., for Scranton, 7:53 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 7:56 p.m., for Scranton, 7:59 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:02 p.m., for Scranton, 8:05 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:08 p.m., for Scranton, 8:11 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:14 p.m., for Scranton, 8:17 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:20 p.m., for Scranton, 8:23 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:26 p.m., for Scranton, 8:29 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:32 p.m., for Scranton, 8:35 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:38 p.m., for Scranton, 8:41 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:44 p.m., for Scranton, 8:47 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:50 p.m., for Scranton, 8:53 p.m., for Wilkes-Barre, 8:56 p.m., for Scranton, 8:59 p.m., for