

trustee; take acknowledgments to the deeds to the preliminary and permanent trustees, and fix the day or days for the insolvent to appear and answer interrogatories or allegations, and order notices to be given to the creditors under such rules as the circuit courts may prescribe, and shall receive as compensation one dollar; provided that no clerk shall in any case appoint the preliminary trustee of any applicant for the benefit of the insolvent law against whom there is pending at the time of his application a petition or petitions filed by his creditors under section 23, but shall submit every such application, together with all such petitions then pending against such applicant, to one of the judges of the said courts for this action.

The clerk may approve the bond in the absence of rules of court. *Gable v. Scott*, 56 Md. 186.

1904, art. 47, sec. 19. 1888, art. 47, sec. 19. 1860, art. 48, sec. 17. 1854, ch. 193, sec. 17. 1880, ch. 172.

19. The clerk of the court of common pleas of Baltimore city may appoint from among the clerks in his office one who shall have the power vested in the clerks of the circuit courts by the preceding sections of this article, and shall also have power to receive the answers of insolvents to interrogatories, and to report on such interrogatories and answers to the court, and who shall receive such compensation as said clerk of the court of common pleas of Baltimore city may prescribe, to be paid by the parties applying for the benefit of this article, which compensation shall not be less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars to each applicant, according to the difficulties of the respective cases; and all sums of money received from all such applicants by the said clerk, beyond the aggregate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, shall be paid into the treasury of the State.

*Ibid.* sec. 20. 1888, art. 47, sec. 20. 1860, art. 48, sec. 18. 1854, ch. 193, sec. 18. 1880, ch. 172.

20. The court may allow to the preliminary trustee commissions not exceeding two per cent., and to the permanent trustee commissions not exceeding six per cent., upon the estate of the insolvent.

*Ibid.* sec. 21. 1888, art. 47, sec. 21. 1860, art. 48, sec. 19. 1854, ch. 193, sec. 19.

21. Any creditor may examine orally any insolvent, or any one to whom he has conveyed property, or may have an issue made and tried by a jury; and any creditor may file allegations of fraud at any time within two years after the time of the final discharge of an insolvent, and have issues made thereon and tried by a jury; and if such issues be found against the insolvent, his discharge and release shall be annulled and rescinded; and in any case of objection to the release of an insolvent, whether by interrogatories or otherwise, the party against whom the decision is made shall pay costs, as in other cases.

A petition under this section held to have been filed within the required two years; the jurisdiction of the court attaches immediately upon the filing of