

An. Code, 1924, sec. 19. 1912, sec. 19. 1904, sec. 19. 1888, sec. 19. 1854, ch. 193, sec. 17. 1880, ch. 172.

21. 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.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 20. 1912, sec. 20. 1904, sec. 20. 1888, sec. 20. 1854, ch. 193, sec. 18. 1880, ch. 172.

22. 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.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 21. 1912, sec. 21. 1904, sec. 21. 1888, sec. 21. 1854, ch. 193, sec. 19.

23. 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and tried by a jury; and if such issues be found against the insolvent, his discharge and release shall be annulled and rescinded; and in any case of objection to the release of an insolvent, whether by interrogatories or otherwise, the party against whom the decision is made shall pay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 required two years; jurisdiction of court attaches immediately upon filing of proper allegations within required time. *Jaeger v. Requardt*, 25 Md. 240.

What the petition should allege and the issues submit. *Goodwin v. Selby*, 77 Md. 446. Duty of court upon filing of petition. *Castleberg v. Wheeler*, 68 Md. 274; *Jaeger v. Requardt*, 25 Md. 240.

Cited but not construed in *Baltimore v. Libowitz*, 159 Md. 36.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 22. 1912, sec. 22. 1904, sec. 22. 1888, sec. 22. 1880, ch. 172, sec. 23. 1886, ch. 298, sec. 23. 1896, ch. 446.

24. Any person who shall depart from or remain absent from this State with intent to hinder, delay or defraud his creditors, or conceal himself to avoid service upon him in any action for the recovery of a debt; and any person who conceals or removes any of his property to prevent the same from being taken under legal process, or makes an assignment, gift, sale, conveyance or transfer of all or part of his estate or property with the intent to delay, hinder or defraud his creditors; or who, when insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, executes a deed or conveyance giving preferences, creates a lien making any unlawful preferences as therein stated, or otherwise gives such preference; or when insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, confesses any judgment or allows any judgment to be entered against him by any contrivance, or being a banker, broker, merchant, trader, builder, or manufacturer, stops payment of his negoti-