

**11.** It shall be lawful in all cases for any employer or employee, by writing under his hand, to authorize any person to act for him in submitting to arbitration and attending the same. Id s 5  
Submission to  
arbitration

**12.** Every determination of dispute by any judge or justice of the peace shall be given as a judgment of the court over which said judge presides, and of the justice of the peace determining the same; and the said judge or justice of the peace shall award execution thereon as upon verdict, confession, or nonsuit; and every award made by arbitrators appointed by any judge or justice of the peace under the provisions hereof, shall be returned by said arbitrator to the judge or justice of the peace by whom they were appointed, and said judge or justice of the peace shall enter the same as an amicable action between the parties to the same in the court presided over by said judge or justice of the peace, with the same effect as if said action had been regularly commenced in said court by due process of law, and shall thereupon become a judgment of said court, and execution thereon shall be awarded as upon verdict, confession, or nonsuit, in the manner provided in section 1 of this article, subtitle Arbitration and Award; and in all proceedings hereunder, whether before a judge or justice of the peace, or arbitrators, costs shall be taxed as are allowed by law in similar proceedings, and the same shall be paid equally by the parties to the dispute. Such award shall remain four days in court during its sitting, after the return thereof, before any judgment shall be entered thereon, and if it shall appear to the court within that time that the same was obtained by fraud or malpractice in or by surprise, imposition or deception of the arbitrators, or without due notice to the parties or their attorneys, the court may set aside such award and refuse to give judgment thereon. Id s 6  
Judgment and  
execution  
  
Time award to  
remain in court  
before judgment  
  
Fraud or sur-  
prise

**XI.—INSOLVENTS.**

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| <p>1 Application for relief, to what court and how made, time</p> <p>2 Court to appoint trustees, petitioner to convey to trustee</p> <p>3 Court to fix day for insolvent to answer interrogatories notice</p> <p>4 When to be discharged, effect of discharge</p> <p>5 Discharge of insolvent not to release indorsers or security</p> <p>6 Person guilty of fraud not to be discharged</p> <p>7 Confession of judgment or assignment to defraud creditors by insolvent, void</p> <p>8 Effect of judgment or decree confessed for purpose of defrauding creditors</p> <p>9 Creditor colluding with insolvent to forfeit claim</p> <p>10. Estate how to be distributed, when creditor to acquire lien by levy</p> | <p>11. Trustees may be removed</p> <p>12 Trustee to give bond</p> <p>13 What deeds for benefit of creditors valid</p> <p>14 On failure to give notice, courts may order new notice</p> <p>15 Property not mentioned in schedule subject to execution</p> <p>16 How far clerks of courts may act in recess of court</p> <p>17 Court of Common Pleas may appoint a commissioner, pay and duties</p> <p>18 Trustees' commissions</p> <p>19 Creditor may examine orally, may have issues tried, issues found against insolvent, discharge to be annulled</p> <p>20 Not to apply to fines and forfeitures.</p> <p>21 What not released by discharge</p> |
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**1.** Any person being insolvent may apply, by petition, to the Circuit Court for the county where such insolvent resides, or to the Art 48, s 1  
1854, c 193, s 1  
Application for