

For cases which seem to be now inapplicable to this section because of changes in the law, see *Relief Bldg Assn. v. Schmidt*, 55 Md. 100; *Lavender v. Gosnell*, 43 Md. 158 (involving the act of 1834, ch. 293, section 2); *State v. Culler*, 18 Md. 433; *Glenn v. Karthaus*, 4 G. & J. 391; *Glasgow v. Sands*, 3 G. & J. 102; *Brown v. Brice*, 2 H. & G. 27.

Cited but not construed in *Goodwin v. Selby*, 77 Md. 447; *Becker v. Whitehill*, 55 Md. 574.

As to property not mentioned in the schedule, see sec. 17.

As to interrogatories, see also, sections 4 and 21.

1904, art. 47, sec. 3. 1888, art. 47, sec. 3. 1888, ch. 411.

3. At any meeting of creditors held under the provisions of the preceding section, and at all other meetings of creditors provided for in this article, a power of attorney in writing, signed by such creditor or creditors, shall entitle the person named as attorney in such power of attorney to act in behalf of such creditor or creditors at any or all meetings of creditors mentioned in said power of attorney, and held under the provisions of this article, as fully as such creditor or creditors signing the same might act were he or they personally present at such meeting or meetings.

Ibid. sec. 4. 1888, art. 47, sec. 4. 1860, art. 48, sec. 3. 1854, ch. 193, sec. 3. 1880, ch. 172.

4. The said court, or one of the judges thereof, may at any time order the insolvent to appear and answer such interrogatories and allegations as his creditors, endorsers or sureties may propose or allege against him; and shall order not less than one month's notice of the day so fixed upon to be given by the permanent trustee to the creditors of the insolvent in such manner as the court may by its rules or by special order direct.

The main provision and leading purpose of this section could have no application to the case of a married woman. *Relief Bldg. Assn. v. Schmidt*, 55 Md. 99 (decided prior to the adoption of section 35).

Cited but not construed in *Goodwin v. Selby*, 77 Md. 447.

Ibid. sec. 5. 1888, art. 47, sec. 5. 1860, art. 48, sec. 4. 1854, ch. 193, sec. 4.

5. If the creditors, endorsers or sureties shall fail to make any allegations or propose any interrogatories, or if the same shall be answered satisfactorily or determined in favor of the insolvent, the court shall discharge the insolvent from all debts and contracts made before the filing of his petition, and he shall be released from all such debts and contracts; and such discharge and release shall embrace all cases where he is endorser or surety; and he shall not be liable to pay any joint contractor, surety or endorser who may pay any debt or perform any contract after the filing of his petition, which was entered into before the filing of such petition.

Effect of discharge.

State insolvent laws have no extra-territorial effect, and do not discharge the claims of non-residents unless they participate in the insolvency proceeding. *Brown v. Smart*, 69 Md. 327 (affirmed in 145 U. S. 457); *Glenn v. Clabaugh*, 65 Md. 68; *Pinckney v. Lanahan*, 62 Md. 450; *Potter v. Kerr*, 1 Md. Ch. 280. And see *Boyle v. Zacharie*, 6 Pet. 635.