DIGEST OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
The Interior Department is under the immediate control of the Secretary of the Interior, who is appointed by the President and holds office during his pleasure, and is paid a salary of $12,000 a year. In this department, as in many others, there are several assistant secretaries, each of whom has certain special duties assigned to him. The Interior Department is charged with the supervision of Indian affairs, and, like most of the other executive departments, it is divided into several bureaus, each of which is under the direction of a commissioner or supervisor. The department is also charged with the care and protection of the nation's natural resources, and with the care and protection of all persons engaged in commerce with Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
This department was formerly connected with the Interior Department, but in 1889 it was transferred to the Executive Department. The Secretary of Agriculture was made a member of the Cabinet. The head of this department is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $12,000 a year. The department is charged with the supervision of all matters connected with agriculture. It is also charged with the care and protection of all persons engaged in agriculture, and with the care and protection of all persons engaged in commerce with Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
The head of the Department of Justice is the Attorney-General, who is appointed by the President, and receives a salary of $12,000 a year. This department is charged with the care and protection of all persons engaged in commerce with Indians, and with the care and protection of all persons engaged in agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.
The Department of Commerce and Labor was established in February, 1889. The general design of this department is to collect, ascertain, and publish statistics upon all matters relating to commerce and labor, and to support and encourage wholesome industrial pursuits. The department is also charged with the care and protection of all persons engaged in commerce with Indians, and with the care and protection of all persons engaged in agriculture.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
The method of State government throughout the United States is the same as the method of federal government, being known as the representative form of government. The States are divided into congressional districts, and each district is represented by one member of Congress. Each State is divided into counties, and each county is represented by one member of the State House of Representatives. Each State is also divided into judicial districts, and each district is represented by one or more judges of the State Supreme Court. The Governor of the State is elected by the people of the State, and is paid a salary of $12,000 a year. The Governor is also the head of the executive department of the State, and is responsible to the people of the State for the proper administration of the government.

SECRETARY OF STATE.
The office of Secretary of State is one of the most important offices in the State government. The Secretary of State is appointed by the Governor of the State, and is paid a salary of $12,000 a year. The Secretary of State is responsible for the care and protection of all persons engaged in commerce with Indians, and with the care and protection of all persons engaged in agriculture.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
The office of Lieutenant-Governor does not exist in all of the States. In those States in which it does exist, the Lieutenant-Governor is appointed by the Governor of the State, and is paid a salary of $12,000 a year. The Lieutenant-Governor is charged with the care and protection of all persons engaged in commerce with Indians, and with the care and protection of all persons engaged in agriculture.

STATE AUDITOR.
The office of Auditor of State is one of the most important offices in the State government. The Auditor of State is appointed by the Governor of the State, and is paid a salary of $12,000 a year. The Auditor of State is responsible for the care and protection of all persons engaged in commerce with Indians, and with the care and protection of all persons engaged in agriculture.

TREASURER.
The office of Treasurer of State is one of the most important offices in the State government. The Treasurer of State is appointed by the Governor of the State, and is paid a salary of $12,000 a year. The Treasurer of State is responsible for the care and protection of all persons engaged in commerce with Indians, and with the care and protection of all persons engaged in agriculture.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General, as the name implies, is the general legal counsel or lawyer for the various branches of the State government. He is appointed by the Governor, and is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This is an office that is appointed by the Governor, and is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.

STATE Librarian.

The State Librarian is appointed by the Governor, and is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The Adjutant-General is appointed by the Governor, and is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS.

The Commissioner of Labor Statistics is appointed by the Governor, and is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.

STATE BOARD.

The State Board is appointed by the Governor, and is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.

LEGISLATURE OR GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The legislature of every State is elected by the people of the State, and is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.

Senate.

The Senate is an upper house of the legislature of every State, and is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.

House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives is a lower house of the legislature of every State, and is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.

JUDICIARY.

The Judicial Department is the executive department relating to insurance. It is one of the most important and powerful branches of government. It is subject to the same rules and conditions of service as other executive officers. He is the legal adviser of all the State officers, and his duty is to render counsel on all questions of law arising while he is in office, and to prosecute the State in all suits to which it may be a party, either in defense or in the prosecution of criminal cases.
DIGINET OF THE SYSTEM OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT

Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and many other States, it is called "county re-
corder." In Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin
and many other States, it is called "county clerk." The title of the
office is the repository wherein are kept all records relating to deeds,
affidavits, judgments, transfers of property, and other records of
the duties of the recorder, or register, as soon as practical after the
filings. They are required to record the same at length, in the order of the
time of its reception, in such a manner as to facilitate the discovery
of any instrument of record. They are also required to keep a card
on all instruments a certificate of the time when the same was
recorded, and to if possible, to arrange them in the order in which
they were recorded. They are required to keep a card of the duties of
the recorder, but these provisions are not common to all of them.

CIRCUIT OR DISTRICT CLERK, OR CLERK OF COURTS.

Sometimes also called circuit clerk or district clerk, indicat-
ing the nature of his office and duties, it has been observed that as
has already been stated, the office of clerk of courts is merged with
the duties of the court. It is not uncommon to find the same person
named "clerk of courts.” In Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, North
Dakota and many other States, the "clerk of courts” is held to be
the same person who is clerk of the court. In states where the
business which is usually given to the clerk of court and court
clerk or attorneys, in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota,
and several other, the same is usually referred to by the term "clerk" of
the court. In many States the office is called "clerk of the court,
and in some States it is called "clerk of the circuit court," and some
States, "clerk of the county court," and so forth.

The chief duty of this office is to act as clerk of the circuit or
circuit court, and sometimes other courts of inferior jurisdiction. It
is charged with the duty of keeping the records of the court, and
its records, which are the only valuable property of the court, are
preserved, all the files and papers thereof are made, keep and pre-
serve records of the proceedings in such court, and to make call, or
and carry out such other duties as may be required by the rules
and regulations of the court, and the instructions of their super-

If I could get a district attorney to do a lot of the work of being a judge, I'd have a lot more time for my other duties. It's also a lot cheaper than hiring a judge to do it. But I can't find a district attorney who's willing to do the job. I've tried talking to a lot of them, but they all say they're too busy. I've even tried offering them a lot of money, but they still won't do it. It's a real problem for me. I need a district attorney who's willing to do the job, but I can't find one. Can you help me find one? I'd really appreciate it. Thank you.
GENERAL INFORMATION ON BANKING AND BUSINESS METHODS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN A BANK AND ITS CUSTOMERS.

In business life there is no more complex or important relation than that of the customer and his banker. As a matter of fact, it is even possible to carry on business without the agency of banks. They are, however, the means by which most such transactions are carried on. It is, therefore, natural that the customer should always be aware of the importance of the bank in his life.

OPENING AN ACCOUNT.

The first step in the matter of becoming a depositor and customer is to open a bank by the interview with the head of the bank, the president, or cashier, at the time of sale. If unopened, the customer is known to the bank as a depositor account. This is valuable to the bank as an indication of the amount of money that he has in the bank.

DEPOSITS.

Deposits are made in the following manner: A bank should have a deposit account with any individual and hold it to be a deposit. This account is known as a deposit account. It is possible to make deposits in a bank without a deposit account. The deposit account is a deposit account which is held in the bank for a deposit account and which is used to hold deposits that are made in the bank.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, ETC.

The word "discount" is used to indicate the difference between the price of a bank's notes and the price of the notes of another bank. It is also used to indicate the difference between the price of a bank's notes and the price of the notes of a bank that is in the same city. The discount is the difference between the price of a bank's notes and the price of the notes of a bank that is in the same city.

COLLECTIONS.

In making notes or other items for collection the customer must be careful to see that the bank is notified of the collection. This is necessary because the bank may refuse to honor the note or other item if it is not collected by the bank.

STATIONS AND BALANCES.

A few words concerning statements and balances will be found in the following paragraphs. In general, the bank is a place of business in which the customer keeps his money on deposit. The customer is then a depositor and the bank is the bank. The customer may then make deposits in the bank and withdraw them at any time.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER.

Probable of the most important kinds of paper is the Negotiable Instrument of the Articled Declaration of the Articled Declaration, also called the Draft. A draft is a written instrument by which the customer is paid at the time of delivery of the goods or services. It is a written instrument by which the customer is paid at the time of delivery of the goods or services.

PROMISORY NOTES.

According to the "law merchant," unexecuted promissory notes are void. A promissory note is an instrument written under the seal of an individual and signed by the individual as the person to whom the note is made. A promissory note is an instrument written under the seal of an individual and signed by the individual as the person to whom the note is made.

CHECKS.

A check on a bank is one form of "Draft of the Articled Declaration of the Articled Declaration," also called a check. A check is a written instrument by which the customer is paid at the time of delivery of the goods or services. It is a written instrument by which the customer is paid at the time of delivery of the goods or services.