

the hands of some person who will assume the payment thereof to his creditors.

Intent of legislature is that limitations should not attach against a creditor where debtor is absent from state at time cause of action accrues. If, however, after such accrual, debtor is in the state and thus affords creditor an opportunity to prosecute his writ, the action should be instituted within the statutory period. What amounts to requisite "presence within the state"? *Hysinger v. Baltzell*, 3 G. & J. 161.

This section has no application to a case where there is no fraud or concealment of residence. The object of this section discussed. *Fink v. Zepp*, 76 Md. 185; *Maurice v. Worden*, 52 Md. 294.

The court seems to have placed very little reliance upon this section, declaring it to be so ambiguous as to be practically useless. *Mason v. Union Mills Co.*, 81 Md. 457; *Maurice v. Worden*, 52 Md. 294.

An. Code, sec. 5. 1904, sec. 5. 1888, sec. 5. 1765, ch. 12.

5. If any person liable to any action shall be absent out of the State at the time when the cause of action may arise or accrue against him he shall have no benefit of the limitation herein contained if the person who has the cause of action shall commence the same after the presence in this State of the person liable thereto within the terms herein limited.

Where both plaintiff and defendant are non-residents and cause of action is made and to be performed in another state, the plaintiff is entitled to benefit of this section. Where non-resident defendant voluntarily appears in an attachment, he cannot rely upon limitations, although plaintiff is also a non-resident, unless defendant has been within this state for statutory period. *Mason v. Union Mills Co.* 81 Md. 448.

This section is to be construed in connection with sec. 1, so that intent of legislature to effect that limitations should not apply to a creditor whose debtor is out of the state may prevail. *Mason v. Union Mills Co.*, 81 Md. 457; *Hysinger v. Baltzell*, 3 G. & J. 161.

Though a defendant may be actually within limits of state, if he is beyond reach of process, he is "out of the state" within meaning of this section. If he can be reached by process, it makes no difference whether he is a resident or not. *Mason v. Union Mills Co.*, 81 Md. 457. See also *Maurice v. Worden*, 52 Md. 291; *Hysinger v. Baltzell*, 3 G. & J. 162.

When statute once begins to run, no subsequent disability will arrest it unless so provided by statute. The effect of statute cannot be avoided by a calculation to effect that defendant has not been in state precisely three years. *Maurice v. Worden*, 52 Md. 294.

Fact that defendant is a non-resident does not deprive him of benefit of statute if he has been in Maryland for more than three years before suit brought. *White v. White*, 1 Md. Ch. 57; *Mason v. Union Mills Co.*, 81 Md. 452. *Cf. Bond v. Jay*, 7 Cranch. 350.

Notwithstanding this section, a suit for negligence causing death must be brought within one year after death of deceased, in accordance with art. 67, sec. 2; and this is true although defendant may not have been suable in Maryland during the year. *Swanson v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.*, 156 Fed. 977.

An. Code, sec. 6. 1904, sec. 6. 1888, sec. 6. 1729, ch. 25, secs. 3, 4. 1818, ch. 216. 1853, ch. 132. 1894, ch. 661.

6. All actions on sheriffs', coroners' and constables' bonds shall be brought within five years after the date of such bonds and not afterwards; but the State may sue on said bonds for her own use at any time; and if any person entitled to suit on a sheriff's, coroner's or constable's bond shall be at the time of the accruing of any cause of action on such bond under the age of twenty-one years or *non compos mentis*, he or she shall be at