

to be entered; to have the same effect as if such representative had appeared in person and been made a party.

P. G. L., (1860,) art 16, sec. 10 1797, ch 114, sec. 3. 1828, ch. 184.

10. Any representative of a deceased party who shall secrete himself, or in any manner evade the service of any process issued against him, may, on proof of that fact to the satisfaction of the court, be proceeded against as if he were a non-resident defendant.

Ibid. sec 11. 1820, ch 161, sec. 5.

11. In all cases where any of the parties to a suit may die, and any party to such suit or representative of a deceased party shall leave the State before the process or notice which such death may render necessary is served on him, he may be proceeded against as if he were a non-resident defendant.

Ibid. sec 12. 1799, ch. 79, sec 3. 1820, ch. 161, sec 5.

12. A bill of revivor or supplemental bill in the nature of a bill of revivor, may be filed instead of a suggestion of the death of the party, and notice thereof shall be given to the party against whom the same may be filed, if a resident of this State, by subpoena, or service of a copy of such bill of revivor or supplemental bill, as the court may direct; or if the party be a non-resident, or secrete himself, or evade the service of the summons or copy, or if the residence of the party be unknown, then notice by publication may be given as against non-resident defendants.

Ibid. sec. 13. 1831, ch. 311, sec. 14. 1843, ch. 40.

13. No suit in equity shall abate by the marriage of any of the parties, but on application of any of the parties the court may, on such terms and notice as it shall deem proper, allow and order any amendment in the pleadings, and the making of any new or additional parties that such marriage may render necessary or proper.

Hall v. Hall, 1 Bl. 130. *Allen v. Burke*, 1 Bl 545. *Coombs v. Jordan*, 2 Bl. 326. *Franklin v. Franklin*, 1 Md. Ch, 342. *Matthews v. Merrick*, 4 Md. Ch. 364.

Alimony.

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 16, sec. 14. 1777, ch. 12, sec. 14.

14. The courts of equity of this State, shall and may hear and determine all causes for alimony, in as full and ample