

P. G. L., (1888,) art. 45, sec 19. 1898, ch. 457.

16. Any married woman, against whom any proceeding may be taken under the two preceding sections, shall have power to appoint an attorney-at-law to act for her in such proceeding.

Ibid. sec. 14. Ibid.

17. In all cases where leases for a definite term, or for a term of years, renewable forever, have been, or may hereafter be made to a married woman, and the rent therein stipulated to be paid shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of ninety days, it shall be lawful for the landlord to levy said rent by distress, in the same manner as if the lessee was a *feme sole*; and in case of no sufficient distress being found on said premises, to make such re-entry, or bring such action for recovery of the demised premises as he or she might do if the lessee were *feme sole*, and had covenanted for the payment of said rents, and to suffer such re-entry to be made.

Ibid. sec. 15. Ibid.

18. In all deeds made to married women, since March 19, 1867, of real estate or chattels real, it shall be competent for the grantee or lessee to bind herself and her assigns, by any covenant running with or relating to said real estate or chattels real, the same as if she was a *feme sole*.

Davis, ex'r, v. Carroll, 71 Md., 571.

Ibid sec. 13. Ibid.

19. A husband bringing a personal action to recover in right of his wife after her death, may declare specifically, setting forth in the usual manner how the debt or right accrued to his wife, and stating further, that by marriage, the debt or right devolved on him.

In re Lee's estate, 76 Md., 111.

1898, ch. 457.

20. Nothing in this article shall be construed to relieve the husband from liability for the debts, contracts or engagements which the wife may incur or enter into upon the credit of her husband, or as his agent, or for necessaries for herself or for his or their children; but as to all such cases his liability shall be or continue as at common law.