

1888, ch. 456.

122. The writs issued as provided in the foregoing sections shall have all the force of writs of mandamus as now issued by the courts of this State, and of writs of injunction as now issued out of the equity courts of this State; and in case of disobedience, such writs of *mandamus* and injunction may be enforced by attachment, and in case of corporations, also by distress, in accordance with the established chancery practice.

Ibid.

123. Upon application by the plaintiff the court, in addition to or instead of proceeding against the disobedient party by attachment, may direct that the act or acts required to be done may be done by the plaintiff or some other person appointed by the court, at the expense of the defendant; and upon the act being done the amount of such expense may be ascertained by the court, either by a writ of inquiry or reference to an auditor, as the court shall order; and the court may order payment of the amount of such expenses and costs, and enforce the payment thereof by execution.

Ibid.

124. Whenever a defendant is by law entitled to file pleas in the nature of a cross-action, he can in such pleas claim any or all of the writs referred to in the foregoing eight sections, and be subject to all the provisions herein contained with reference to the same, save such as relate to the issue of summons.

Ibid.

125. Whenever the party claiming any of the above writs would be in an ordinary action entitled to an interlocutory judgment by default, he shall be entitled in any of the actions referred to in the nine foregoing sections to a final judgment that the writ or writs claimed do issue.

Ibid.

126. Any party to any action at law after the commencement thereof, and whether before or after judgment, may apply by motion *ex parte* to the court in which it is pending, for a writ of injunction to restrain the other party in such action from the rep-