

caused by an act or ordinance of said City, or its officers in the execution of their duty.

488. The expenses of such paving, and the expenses incident to the collection thereof, shall be a lien upon the property chargeable therewith; and when the right of the City to recover the same has been determined, the City may levy such expenses upon said property.

489. If any of the said property shall be owned by persons not resident within the limits of said City, then, after public notice given at least three times a week for three successive weeks in two newspapers of the City, by advertisement, describing the property chargeable, the amount of expense with which it is chargeable, and if known, the name of the owner thereof, the City may proceed to levy said expenses upon the interest of such non-resident in said property, without any previous suit to determine their right to the same.

490. Such non-resident may, at any time within three months after said expenses have been levied and collected, institute an action against the City for the recovery of the same; and if it shall appear in such action that public notice was not given as hereinbefore directed, or that no such nuisance existed, or that the paving of said street, lane or alley was not necessary to the removal or abatement thereof, or that the same was caused by an act or ordinance of the City, or by its officers in the execution of their duty, such non-resident shall recover the expenses of paving and collection so levied upon his property.

491. Whenever any nuisance dangerous to the health of the City shall be found upon any vacant lot within the City, the City may remove or abate the same, and shall have the same remedy against the owner of such lot, for the expenses of so doing, as is given in the five preceding sections against the owners of lots fronting on streets paved, to remove a nuisance; and the owner of such vacant lot shall have the same rights and remedies therein given to the owners of lots fronting on streets so paved.