

Sec. 17—The Act of 1869 makes rum-sellers liable for damages consequent on the use of liquors unlawfully furnished. And in case of death or disability of any person, all damage or loss sustained in consequence may be recovered, and coverture and infancy are no bar to proceedings.

Sec. 18—All cases arising under this law are to take precedence of all other trials in the court in which they are pending, except those of criminal cases where the respondents are under arrest; and neither the court nor prosecuting officer shall have authority to enter a *nolle prosequi*, or to grant a continuance in any case arising under this law, either before or after the verdict, except where, in their opinion, the purposes of justice require it.—(Law of 1872.)

MICHIGAN.

Sec. 1—Prohibits the manufacture and sale by any person, his clerks, servants or agents directly or indirectly of all kinds of intoxicating liquors.

Sec. 2—Money paid for liquor sold in violation of law may be recovered, all contracts, as well as all notes and other securities for which liquor formed part of the consideration to be null and void, unless innocently held.

Sec. 3—Makes the penalty for selling; First offence, a fine of ten dollars and costs, and stand committed to jail until paid; second offence, twenty dollars and costs and a like commitment; and for the third and every subsequent offence, one hundred dollars and costs, and imprisonment from three to six months at option of judge.

Sec. 4—Makes common sellers liable to double the penalties in the last preceding section, and on third or subsequent conviction six months imprisonment.

Sec. 5—Property of persons convicted under this law is liable for fine and costs after expiration of imprisonment, and until paid.

Sec. 6—Liquors kept in violation of this law deemed a public nuisance, and any person keeping same may be proceeded against as against any other nuisance; and shall be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars in addition to any penalty or punishment as a nuisance, imprisonment for failure to pay, same as in previous sections.

Sec. 7—Upon proof under oath of a sale contrary to law within thirty days, magistrate may issue warrant to search dwelling house, all other places may be searched under authority of a warrant, such warrant to be issued upon complaint made that the complainant believes, and has good ground for believing that liquors are sold therein for purposes contrary to law. Liquors seized and condemned to be sold by the court and the receipts paid over to same purposes as the fine and forfeiture.

Sec. 8—Confers upon justices of the peace for counties, and of any municipal or police court in any city or village jurisdiction under this Act, except in suits brought to recover recognizances forfeited as in section 12. Suit may be brought by any resident of the County in the name of the people of the State. Municipal authorities to move in matter as soon as notice of violation by any person is given them.