

Sec. 12—Each town or city agent is governed by rules prescribed by the county commissioner, not inconsistent with this law; and whenever he violates such rules, or the law itself, it is the duty of the commissioner to remove him on application of three voters of the town, and the amount of the bond given by the agent is to be forfeited.—Section 49.

The agent is not allowed to purchase the liquors to be sold by him, but they must be furnished by the selectmen or aldermen, who are to fix prices on them.—(Law of 1863.) If an agent shall sell for other than medicinal, chemical or mechanical purposes (sec. 7), or without having a definite sum of money agreed on and allowed by the selectmen as his salary, he is liable to the same penalties as a common seller.—(Law of 1864.) If the selectmen or city aldermen, or mayor, shall make any arrangement with the agent by which his compensation shall be received in any other way than by a specific salary to be paid by the town or city, or allow him all or any portion of the profits, or make any arrangement by which he would be induced to increase his sales, each selectman, mayor, or alderman so offending, is liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars for such offence.—(Sec. 6.) If any person obtains liquor of any agent by false pretence as to purpose, he is liable to a fine of ten dollars and cost for each offence.—Sec. 11.

Sec. 13—In all violations of sections nine and thirteen, justices have the same jurisdiction as county courts; and a complaint signed by a town grand juror, is as good as a bill found by a county grand jury. Any town grand juror, or states' attorney, on receiving proper evidence, must proceed to prosecute: and it is the duty of the county grand jury to inquire into, and prosecute all violations not otherwise prosecuted. Any defects in the forms of complaints may be amended at the time of trial before a justice, and also when brought by appeal or otherwise to a county court.—Sec. 15, 35, 30.

Sec. 14—Any railroad conductor, express man, freight agent, teamster, or common carrier of any kind, who shall knowingly bring into or deliver within this state for any person, any barrel, cask, jug, box, or other vessel, capable of holding intoxicating liquor, unless such package is legibly marked with the name of the person to whom it is sent, or to be delivered, shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.—(Law of 1868.)

Sec. 15—When any private citizen makes complaint, either in his own name before a justice, or gives proof to any prosecuting officer of the violation of the liquor law of this state, he is entitled to one-fourth of the fines recovered. In such case he must inform the regular prosecuting officer, or the court, that he claims such portion of the fine, otherwise it goes to such officer.—(Law 1869.)

Sec. 16—All vessels containing liquor are also confiscated; and any person claiming liquor seized must give bonds for costs of investigation.—(1869.) Any person who appeals to the county court from judgment of forfeiture, must give two hundred dollars bonds.—(Section 24, and law of 1869.)