



### THE BROOKS LAW DEFINED.

#### Judges Porter and Woods Give Reasons for Separating the Necessity of a Hotel and the Necessity of a License to Sell Liquor.

The applicants for liquor license in Mifflin county, through their attorneys, A. Reed Hayes and L. J. Durbin, having requested the court to file an opinion setting forth the reason or reasons why the licenses were refused, the court filed the following reasons for refusing the licenses:

Judge Woods in his opinion upon the license cases, says: "The reasons of the court for the refusal of the several licenses are embodied in the decree as endorsed on each application and the Court being satisfied from the petitioners and remonstrants that the necessity for a license had not been established, refused the licenses. At the argument the counsel for these applicants laid great stress upon the opinion of Judge Agnew, who was referred to frequently as a temperance judge. Judge Agnew determined the cases which were before him in the light of the law as it then stood. The people, realizing and knowing the harmful effects of liquors, succeeded in having the Legislature pass the Act of 1887, known as the Brooks High License Law, which changed the law as construed by Judge Agnew so as to separate and divorce the license from the hotel and throwing the burden of the necessity of the license and not the necessity of the hotel on the people of the district and making it incumbent on the residents of the borough, ward or township to inform the Court that a license was necessary either as a hotel or as an eating house for the public accommodation does not necessarily and under all circumstances compel the conclusion that a license to the applicant to sell intoxicating liquors by retail is necessary. In other words not every place that may be necessary as a hotel or as an eating house or public accommodation is entitled as a matter of right to be licensed to sell liquor if the other statutory requirements are complied with."

"The judge continued: 'The primary question the court must decide is whether a license is necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of travelers. Turning to specific remonstrances, we must consider them as provided by law. It being the purpose of the acts of assembly to restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, this object should not be overlooked. The legislature has, in consideration of certain fees, given certain classes of persons the exclusive privileges of selling intoxicating liquors; or, in other words, it has given them a monopoly of the business—not as a matter of right, but for the purpose of restraining and regulating sales. When a petition for a license to sell liquor is presented to court, the applicant does not appear as a litigant demanding a right, but as one seeking a favor or a privilege.'

"The act of assembly confines the petitioners and remonstrants to the district in which the applicant resides. The Court shall hear petitions from residents of the ward, borough or township, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of and remonstrances against the application for said license, and in all cases shall refuse the same, whenever in the opinion of the court having due regard to the number and character of the petitioners for and against such applications, such license (not hotel but such license) is not necessary. The third section vests the Court with discretionary power in the granting or refusing of license. Such licenses may be granted, etc., says the law. While all other provisions are mandatory, from these words we see that discretionary power to grant is lodged in the Court, of the necessity and not on the traveling public, and we can very readily see the reason; because the locality is interested in the sale of intoxicating liquors and know the harmful effect of promiscuous sales in each locality. It is to the local people, the petitioners for and remonstrants against that the Court must look for information. There is no co-ordinate branch of our government which comes so close to the people as the district court and it is for these courts to administer the laws affecting the people in the localities over which they preside, in such a way as to bring about the best results for the people generally, guided by certain rules and regulations as we find them in the law regulating the conduct and actions of the people and as laid down by the appellate courts. We dare not stifle the will of the people, when we know what it is, just because we are in a position to do so. As dean Kirchway of Columbia Law School in his address before the American Bar Association in speaking of the courts said: 'They will receive and they will deserve respect so long as the law which they lay down is the expression of the public will, and no longer.' This is all we deem it necessary to say on this motion."

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"By some it is contended that if it appears to the court that a hotel or restaurant, as a place where food and lodging may be obtained, is necessary, then it follows, as a matter of course, that a license is necessary; but this view of the law is not sustained by our appellate courts. In other words, not every place that may be necessary as a hotel or as an eating house for public accommodation is entitled as a matter of right to be licensed to sell liquor if the other statutory requirements are complied with."

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### TWENTY THOUSAND DICTIONARIES

Distributed by the Pittsburg Post in Twenty-five Days—is a Wonderful Book

The most gigantic enterprise ever known in the advertising and book world has taken place in the past five weeks in the presentation of Webster's new illustrated dictionary by the Pittsburg "Post." More than twenty thousand have gone out and not one is unsatisfactory.

Prof. J. M. Berker, one of the best educators of Pittsburgh, who has always been in the fight for school reform, and is at present in charge of the Liberty, Osceola, Shakespeare and Friendship public schools, says of the "Post" dictionary:

"For the school desk, the home library or the business office, it is the most usable edition, in my judgment, of all the Websters yet published. I like it for its plain, clear type, simplified pronunciation, common sense definitions, historical and literary data, and especially for the complete population statistics of the 19th census. I have no doubt that it will be just what its compilers claim for it—the most popular demand for a convenient and reliable dictionary."

"I want to thank you and to commend your efforts in bringing this excellent little help to good English before the general public."

Anything the Pittsburg "Post" does is right and the Reporter commends this dictionary to its readers. The expense bonus of it barely pays for the paper, printing and binding.

Read the details concerning this remarkable book in the morning "Post" or better still, write to the "Post" about it.

#### Why They Kick.

The National Stockman has this to say on reciprocity:

The great metropolitan journals which appeal to the public to support the reciprocity agreement base their arguments on the statement that admission of Canadian products will tend to reduce the cost of living. Out in the country we are told that it will not affect prices of our products. Secretary Wilson, who continues to misrepresent the farmers of the country in the President's cabinet, thinks farmers will even up by the roundabout way of protecting the other fellows so they can get money to buy the farmer's products. The American farmer is getting weary of such twaddle as this, and he is going to let somebody know it before many moons. He should rise up and swat this and any other proposition which deals unfairly with him a blow that will put it to sleep forever. Once more let us add that farmers are not opposed to tariff revision on the level. They are not opposed to reciprocity on the level, in fact they would welcome closer trade relations with Canada. But they are opposed to the decided slant in the present and other proposed tariff deals whereby the things they raise are hit and things they buy are not. They demand equitable tariff revision whether by treaty, by agreement or by readjustment.

#### Transfers of Real Estate.

Eliza H. Spencer et al to J. T. Lucas, January 8, 1905, tract of land in Snow Shoe twp. \$180.

Thomas Foster et al to Sarah Meese et al, April 11, 1908, tract of land in State College. \$400.

Rebekah Lynn et al to W. T. Lynn et al, August 4, 1910, tract of land in Rush twp. \$1800.

Daniel Buck et al to W. A. Morrison et al, December 22, 1910, tract of land in Union twp. \$2900.

Howard Canning company to W. H. Thompson, December 17, 1910, tract of land in Howard twp. \$159.

Christine Fravel to J. R. Runner, September 21, 1905, tract of land in Eagleville. \$20.

G. R. Ohl, et ux to Walker township School Board, February 1, 1911, tract of land in Walker twp. \$200.

Temple C. Smith to Elmer Peters et al January 30, 1911, tract of land in Liberty twp. \$1000.

John C. Rosman, et ux to B. E. Emerick, January 7, 1911, tract of land in Potter twp. \$1000.

W. E. Hurley, Sheriff, to J. B. Kutz, March 2, 1911, tract of land in Phillipsburg. \$115.

Calvin C. Huss February 14, 1911, tract of land in Gregg twp. \$1.

W. E. Hurley, Sheriff, to Genzer Manufacturing company, March 6, 1911, tract of land in Rush twp. \$480.

W. E. Hurley, Sheriff, to Thomas J. Lee trustee, March 6, 1911, tract of land in Phillipsburg. \$500.

Israel Weaver's exrs to J. J. Fiedler, December 7, 1909, tract of land in Haines twp. \$195.

Jeremiah Snavely et ux to Amelia Royer's exr, September 23, 1910, tract of land in Potter twp. \$350.

Patrick Close et ux to Dora Solomon, February 3, 1910, tract of land in Phillipsburg. \$500.

Phillipsburg Coal & Land company to W. Garland, January 18, 1911, tract of land in Rush twp. \$72.

### LETTERS FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

Reporter Subscribers Correspondent Column—New Department.

BUTTERFIELD, Minn.

Dear Editor Reporter:

We are having spring out here. The frost is all out of the ground, and farmers are plowing and dragging. It was real cold the beginning of January, but since then we have had nice winter weather, not much snow and no rain. The first thunder storm went around this section, and if there is anything in the old belief that all rains follow the first thunder storms, we will have another dry summer.

Farms are changing hands every day. A good many farms are bought by persons who are speculating in land. The farmers are not making much more than a living on a quarter section. There is much quack grass, and where this grows nothing else does. We always have plenty of wind and some to spare.

MRS. JOHN GEARHART.  
March 17, 1911.

#### The Horse.

Because a first-class horse sells for \$275 and a first-class cow for \$85 some people would have us believe that these animals are selling too high, when the truth is that for so long a time the horse and cow were sold at a loss that now when remunerative prices are received the farmer even is punching himself to see whether or not he is dreaming. The general public only speaks of a horse when he passes at the highest price. No mention is made of the large per cent. of horses that pass for less than one hundred and fifty dollars, sold at less than cost of production. The farmer has so long been obliged to sell the products of the farm, his cattle, sheep and hogs at a figure representing cost and less, that every one now, that conditions are changed, and sales bring a decent profit, every smarty in country, wants to make it appear that "prices are too high." There is not a manufacturer, in any line, who would build a piece of machinery that sold for \$275, on the meager margin the farmer sells the \$275 horse. The horseman has a lot of inferior animals to dispose of, but with the manufacturer it is different—his product is uniform. To some degree the farmer can produce a more uniform type and quality of horses and cattle, but not at all to the extent the manufacturer can produce wares.

What margin has the horseman who sells a four-year-old horse at \$275, assuming his investment in the dam to be \$275 and the service fee of the stallion to be \$25? This question is put to the farmer and horseman, and if a detailed statement is made and published, a year's subscription to the Reporter will be allowed. Communications must bear the author's name, and will be published with the statement.

#### Dramatic Entertainment.

The Pleasant Gap Social Club will present the play "Jayville Junction," Saturday evening, March 25th, in Noll's Hall. The admission is ten and twenty cents, and the proceeds will be added to the funds for the building of a new Lutheran church. The cast of characters follow:

Charley Grab, Ticket Agent, Roy Caldwell, Will Bawl, Train Caller, Harry Bilger, Smash A. Trunk, Baggage man, Edward Wolf, Rastus, Darkey Character, George Wise, Tommy, the Boy That Wishes, Roy Uhl, Samp. L. Case, the Drummer, Prof. Samuel Wilson, Booth N. Barrett, the Actor, Roy Keller, Gus Hamberg, the German, John Herman, Doorlock Bones, the Detective, Joe L. Gehret, Willie Ra-ha, College Sport, Ward Showers, Ruben Hay, Farmer from Away Back, Rollen Shuey, Happy Happen, the Tramp, Fremont Hile, Mr. Spoon A. White, George Wise, George, Mamma's Boy, Fred Loe, Mrs. P. Runa, George's Mamma, Mrs. Mary Ishler, Mrs. Oallihan, Irish Scrub Woman, Mrs. John T. Noll, Tillie Tung, Village Gossip, Mrs. Nora Eckenroth, Samantha Hay, Reuben's wife, Mrs. Alice Hooser, Lima Light, the Actress, Freoda Weaver, Carrie Bunn, the Lunch Counter Girl, Helen Brooks, Sophie, Lucy, Good-bye Girls, Emma J. Eckenroth, Twila Hile, Berrie, Teeste, Gigglers, Bertha Rimmer, Edna Wolf, Mrs. Spoon A. White, Mrs. John T. Noll, Maizy, Daisy, Ella, Bella, Flora, Dora, College Girl, Madge Noll, Anna Rimmer, Emeline Noll, Mrs. Lorena Bilger, Sallie Johnston, Alta Zimmerman, Stage Managers, Otis Hile and Levi Miller, Prompter, Mrs. Otis Hile, Organist, Mrs. Clara Garbrick.

The reversible riding plow can only be fully appreciated when in actual use. To plow with the Syracuse or Oliver for one day will convince any one that the reversible riding plows—different—because it plows better—from the hand plow. You can plow stony ground with these plows all day long without worrying yourself or your horses nearly as much as with a hand plow—J. H. and S. E. Weber, Centre Hall and Oak Hall Station.

### Sowing Seed.

Clover seed sowing is now on the farmer's program. Sowing seed early generally gives good results. By early is meant while freezing and thawing are in progress, so that by this process the seed may become well embedded in the soil. Another good practice is to sow twice—early and late. The amount of seed that should be sown is a matter of judgment. The poorer the soil and the less favorable the conditions the more seed should be sown. Too often the poorer soils receive the least quantity of seed.

Following is a table giving the pounds of the common clovers and grasses in a bushel, and the approximate number of seeds in one ounce, and by a bit of calculating one can easily find the number of seeds a given quantity of seed sown per acre will allow to each square foot of soil:

WEIGHT OF SEED.		
Lbs. to the bushel.	Seeds to the ounce.	
Alfalfa.....50	32,000	
Alsike.....50	45,000	
Red Clover.....50	16,000	
White Clover.....55	32,000	
Red Top.....14	425,000	
Timothy.....45	74,000	

Sowing six quarts of timothy per acre, will give each square foot about two hundred and thirty seeds; ten pounds of red clover will give to each square foot sixty seeds. This, of course, is much more than is needed if every seed produced a strong plant. Allowances must be made for seeds that will not germinate; seeds that do not become imbedded deep enough in the soil to develop a root that will not be killed by the first sunshine; injury to plants after development, etc., etc. There is no danger of sowing too much grass or clover seed, but there is much danger in sowing too little.

#### LOCALS.

Mrs. A. P. Luse has been quite ill during the past week, and her condition is not improved at present.

A booklet received on Tuesday from Florida indicates that Station Agent W. F. Bradford is enjoying the "Land of Sunshine."

During the time the Misses Geiss will be in Philadelphia, their father, D. K. Geiss, will make his home in Bellefonte with his son, D. Wagner Geiss.

It is too early to plow, but not too early to engage a reversible riding plow from Weber, so that when plowing begins you will be ready to do the work in the best possible way.

The proper spring atmosphere is met in the April number of The Ladies World with the cover of a pretty girl and orchids, fiction that is redolent of the season and fashions that show the very latest ideas.

J. Henry Meyer, of Bowling Green, Virginia, accompanied by his brother, P. H. Meyer, of Centre Hall, was a caller at the Reporter office last week. He reports the family in Virginia well and prospering. Mr. Meyer returned to his home on Friday, making his stay in the north very brief.

John W. SickleSmith, Greensboro, Pa., has three children, and like most children they frequently take cold. "We have tried several kinds of cough medicine," he says, "but have never found any yet that did them as much good as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all dealers.

Misses Bertha Bieber, of Milton, Erma Bieber, of Mifflinburg, and May Swope, of Turbotville, were guests at the Lutheran parsonage for several days. On Monday the ladies, accompanied by Mrs. B. F. Bieber went to State College where they were guests of Roy Swope, a brother of Miss Swope.

The Millheim Journal states that petty thieving is being practiced to its limit in that section. Chickens are the hardest hit. That was the condition in Centre Hall and vicinity for a period of thirty years. The removal of a single offender has relieved the situation, and now thefts are rarely reported.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Meyer are retiring from the farm and will make Boalsburg their future home, they anticipate a busy season during at least the first half of the summer. They expect to greatly improve their property, and that will require work and close attention. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer were in Centre Hall on Friday, and this information was gained from them during a brief call at this office.

This item appeared in last week's issue of the Middleburg Post: Carbon Seebold, who has been proprietor of the Washington House, is circulating a petition for a liquor license and John W. Runkle is also making application for a license for the same hotel. The hotel property was deeded sometime last summer by Carbon Seebold and wife to Charles C. Seebold who leased the hotel to John W. Runkle. Some differences exist between the parties concerned.

### TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

#### HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

See what Judge Porter did in Lawrence county!

Plowing was being done in Union and Northumberland counties during the week of the 6th.

March up to date did not fail to have a bit of unusual weather. Wednesday night of last week it was pretty well down to zero—four degrees on the summer side.

Miss Sallie J. Keller, who for some time has been at Terminal, California, will leave that section about the close of March, and some time during the summer will return to Boalsburg, her old home.

The appropriations committee, headed by Chairman Woodward, and Speaker Cox, numbering in all about twenty-five, will visit Pennsylvania State College Thursday of next week, to inspect the college. The committee will spend the night there.

Mrs. Laura Tressler Hafer is improving in health since being at the home of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Heims, at Osceola Mills. Mrs. Hafer had been at Colorado Springs, Colorado, for several years, but returned to Linden Hall some time ago in ill health.

At the annual election of officers of the National Dairy Show association in Chicago, Prof. H. E. Van Norman, head of the department of dairy husbandry, at Penn. State College, was elected president for the ensuing year. He was secretary and manager for the last two years.

John Cori, of State College, purchased the flour and feed mill at Struble's station, near State College, and will conduct the same. Some improvements will be made to the plant that will increase its capacity and product. Mr. Cori is a good man and will make a success of it.

One hundred dollars for a year's keeping, is the net result of a speculation made in a coal deal by one of the sons of Mrs. Elmira Smith. The young man bought a yearling colt at Milton Kline's sale, last spring, and last week Mr. Kline bought it back at public sale, the difference in the price being just \$100.

Mrs. Philip Saul, who some time ago underwent an operation in the Bellefonte hospital, is in very poor health, and was removed to her new home in the vicinity of Pennsylvania Furnace on a cot. She has been unable to do work of any kind for some months. During the past few years the family lived near Bellefonte.

A bell telephone will be installed in the Frankenberger farm house, east of Centre Hall, which will soon be occupied by H. B. Frankenberger, of near Millheim. The telephone service will be furnished by the Centre Hall-Penns Cave rural line, one of the several companies comprising the Patrons Rural telephone company.

The Centre Reporter has no apology to offer for the space devoted in quoting judges on the license question, because it is one being very much considered just at this particular time. The reader is referred to these decisions, because it gives a better insight to the true intent of the Brooks high license law, although somewhat contrary to decisions printed in these columns in times past.

Friday of last week, Marshall, aged nine years, a son of J. Frank Vanburksirk, was frozen to death near Lewistown. The lad was left to guard a wagon, while his father went to Alfatar to borrow a wagon to take the place of the one he was using, the spring of which was broken. On the father's return the boy was unconscious, death following shortly after he had been taken to Alfatar.

At an annual meeting of the patrons of the State College creamery, Prof. H. E. Van Norman made an effort to impress farmers of the importance of disposing of the poor cows. The tests taken during the year showed conclusively that some farmers could sell from one-third to one-half their cows and still make more money from the remainder than they are now securing from the entire herd and at the same time there would be considerable saving in food, care of herd and capital invested.

The New Idea Manure Spreader is not a mere unloader—but a spreader that really spreads. It pulverizes the manure three times to only once for the other machines; it spreads five to seven feet wide, spreads evenly, has less weight, lighter draft, no cog or bevel gears, less breakages, low down, easy loading, no choking or bunching. The New Idea manure spreader is in every way superior to any spreader in the market, and is fully guaranteed by the largest and exclusive manufacturers of spreaders in the world—J. H. and S. E. Weber, Centre Hall and Oak Hall Station.