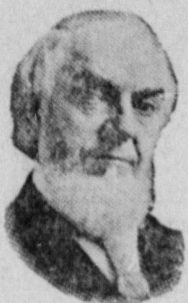


# PEOPLE'S PULPIT...



Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

## "Behold, He Prayeth" (Acts ix, 11)

Pastor Russell's Discourse

Glens Falls, N. Y., June 27.—Pastor Russell, of Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached to large audiences here today on two occasions. We report his discourse on prayer from the text, "Behold, he prayeth," as follows: The thoughtless utterance of formalistic petition is not prayer, even though it be so called. The poet expresses the truth on the subject in the words—

"Prayer is the soul's sincere desire, Uttered or unexpressed."

Some of our Lord's most severe criticisms of the formalistic piety of his day condemned those prayers which were offered in public places to be seen or heard of men, to be considered pious. His criticism of such prayers was, "Verily, I say unto you, they have their reward." They were in reality praying to men, seeking for human approbation. They got the reward they sought, in that many were deceived and thought them holy, pious. But while men might be deceived with such outward pretensions, God looketh upon the heart, and accepteth only the soul's sincere desire. "The Father seeketh such to worship him as worship him in spirit and in truth" (John iv, 24).

Our text is a part of the Lord's message to Ananias when directing him to Saul of Tarsus. The latter had been a persecutor of the Church, an injurious person, honest at heart, but misguided and prejudiced. Saul had sought to do God service by opposing the Church of Christ. Following the lead of his elders, the Scribes and Pharisees of Judaism, he had allowed prejudice to make of him a foe to Christ, and an opponent of all those who sought to walk in his ways. The Lord had allowed him to proceed to a considerable extent in his persecutions of the Church. The Lord wished a certain amount of persecution to come against his cause, and permitted an honest-hearted man to go to considerable length in his opposition. The intention of this was to accomplish the scattering of the Church, that the believers, going everywhere, might proclaim the Gospel, that Saul himself might feel humiliated and forever afterward be on guard against a persecuting spirit and against the danger of being deceived respecting the Lord's will. When the due time came he was smitten with what he describes to have been a glance of the Redeemer's face, while on his way to further persecute the Church at Damascus.

The flash, above the brightness of the sun at noonday, worked serious injury to Saul's eyesight, completely blinding him. Led by the hand, he was entertained in Damascus at the house of one called Judas. He recognized the source of his affliction. The Lord had reproved him for his persecution, saying, "Why persecutest thou me? Saul inquired, 'Who art thou, Lord?' And the response was, 'I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest'—because persecuting a member of the Body of Christ is persecuting the Head of the Church. After reaching Damascus, Saul evidently continued his praying. He accepted the fact that his experiences were miraculous, and proved that he had been serving God, but not according to knowledge; that he had been a persecutor and an injurious person as respected the cause of his Creator. In his blindness of natural sight the eyes of his understanding began to open. He was so deeply affected with the thought of how wrong his course had been, and how he had been fighting against God, that he could neither eat nor sleep, but was continually in prayer for forgiveness and for some manifestation of divine favor which would indicate this. He had finally come to the proper attitude of heart, and as a consequence the Lord received his petition and answered it by sending a faithful believer to restore his physical sight in a measure, and to further enlighten his understanding. The explanation given by the Lord to Ananias in sending him to Saul was,

"Behold, He Prayeth."

How much meaning there was in these few words! They meant, Saul of Tarsus is a changed man; he is no longer the self-confident one, boastful of his phariseism, his holiness, his titles, and his service of persecution but, humbled to the dust, he has come to realize that while he thought he did service to the King of kings, he was in reality a servant of the Evil One, an injurious person.

While it is true that good men have prayed, and in spite of their prayers have made mistakes, it has doubtless generally been true that the mistakes made by religious people have been along the lines of too great confidence in themselves—too much self-assurance in respect to the teachings of the Bible, too much self-confidence as respects their service of the truth. And when good men have made mistakes after praying for Divine wisdom, it is not only possible but probable that their prayers were only partially sincere; that when they prayed to the Lord, "Thy will be done on earth as in heaven," they sometimes meant, Approve my will on earth as I approve your will in heaven—deceiving themselves. Let us all be on guard against any such self-deception. Let

us remember the Master's words, "Blessed are the pure in heart." Let us remember that to be pure-hearted means to be sincere, and to utter nothing which we do not mean. Let us learn to search our hearts, as the Scriptures suggest, to scrutinize our words, our thoughts, our conduct, with a view to noting to what extent self-will, or our own plans and arrangements, are influencing us, and to what extent we are sincere in desiring to know and to do the Lord's will.

### Safe in a Praying Home.

Most of you probably have heard the story of early frontier life, in which two travelers were obliged to seek shelter in a mountain home, in a locality which they had been warned was dangerous, especially as they had money. Only the necessity of the occasion forced them to seek the shelter. They purposed keeping guard throughout the night, the one sleeping while the other watched in turn, fearing they would be robbed, possibly murdered. However, just as they had reached this conclusion, one of them noticed a crack in the door, and peering through it beheld the uncouth householder on his knees in prayer. He explained the situation to his companion, and they both realized their safety and went to sleep in peace.

There is a principle involved in this matter of prayer. The heart which seeks fellowship with its Creator seeks the loftiest companionship, one which will be sure to lead him more and more out of willful sin and depravity. Those who have no fellowship with God cannot keep up for long a prayer of formality in secret. There must be a motive, either to be seen of men or to be heard of God, otherwise there would be no prayer.

Whoever seeks his Creator in prayer is proportionately amenable at heart to righteous influences. Whoever has no appreciation of prayer thereby shows that proportionately he is estranged from his Creator—out of fellowship with him. And while such may at times, or perhaps for a considerable time, be outwardly moral and honest, we may be sure that their estrangement from God might at any time lead off into sin. They are off the path of divine fellowship, and on the path of carelessness and worldliness, which may at any moment lead off into the ways of unrighteousness.

### Throne of Heavenly Grace.

St. Paul exhorts the church, "Let us come boldly (courageously) to the throne of heavenly grace, that we may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in every time of need" (Hebrews iv, 16). He is not addressing the world, but the household of faith, as indicated by the word "us." The picture he brings before our minds is that of the Tabernacle and the priests conducting the service. He points out that our Lord Jesus as the great anti-typical High Priest has made an atonement for the sins of all believers, and that therefore believers who have turned from sin may come to the heavenly Father courageously—not in fear, nothing doubting. They may come even when they realize their imperfection and natural blemishes; when they realize they have fallen short of the Lord's standard, and of their own standards; they may realize that it is a throne of grace, of mercy, of favor, where they may drop the burden of their imperfections and obtain a blessing, and bear a song away.

The world cannot come to this throne of grace, because still in sin; because they have not yet turned their backs upon sin, because they have not yet accepted Christ as their Redeemer, their Saviour, and because, therefore, he is not their High Priest. The Apostle says, "He hath appeared in the presence of God for us"—believers. He has an arrangement disclosed in the Word which says that by and by he will appear on behalf of all, but as yet the new and living why is opened only to those anti-typical priests and Levites who desire to come to the Father through him. No one inviting and practicing sin has any invitation to this throne of grace. He must learn first the exceeding sinfulness of sin; he must become sin-ack before he can realize his need of or have an appreciation for the Good Physician and the balm which he alone can supply for the healing of the soul.

### Find Grace to Help.

The Apostle not only declares that believers at the throne of grace may obtain mercy, forgiveness of unwilling sins, imperfections, but that additionally they may find grace to help in every time of need (Hebrews iv, 16). Surely this is true, as every developed Christian must know. Hence, the faithful approach the throne of grace with courage, not only when they have transgressed to confess and apologies to make, and forgiveness to ask, but also as they think of the trials, temptations and difficulties along the way, and of the day. They learn to seek fortification against sin, against their own weaknesses, against the encroachments of the world, the flesh and the Adversary. They obtain these blessings by their fellowship with the Lord. It lifts their hearts from the earthly things and the sinful things. It brings

to them a fresh realization of the Father's love and care. It reminds them repeatedly of their call of the Lord to be his disciples, and of the terms and conditions upon which they are accepted. It brings before them repeatedly the glorious standard above all standards—the Divine. It reminds them of the Saviour's words, "Be ye like unto your Father which is in heaven, who is kind to the evil and the good, and extends his mercies to the just and the unjust." It reminds them afresh that they should pray, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us," and thus it tends to make their hearts and minds more tender, more gentle, more forgiving toward all with whom they have to do.

### "I Pray Not for the World."

We have seen who may and who may not pray, according to the limitations of the Lord's Word; that no one is invited to pray except the penitent who turns from sin and accepts of Christ. We have seen how the people of God may pray for the forgiveness of their own trespasses, and have Divine mercy and help, and how they may give thanks on behalf of themselves and each other. But may they pray to God for sinners, for the world? Undoubtedly the majority of Christians would answer, Yes, they should specially pray for these; but if we find the Scriptural answer to the query, it is, No. Our Lord's words in his prayer to the Father on the same night in which he was betrayed were, "I pray not for the world, but for those whom thou hast given me" (John xvii, 9). Our Lord was the great exemplar for all of his followers, who are exhorted to walk in his footsteps. If he prayed not for the world, neither should we.

But what is the philosophy of this? Did not Jesus love the world? Yes, verily, he so loved the world as to die for us while we were yet sinners. Why, then, did he not pray for those whom he loved and for whom he died? We answer, because it is not the Divine Plan to save people by praying for them, but, as the Apostle declared, it pleased God that through the preaching of the Cross of Christ believers should be saved, though this course may seem foolish to the world. God has made a great plan of salvation, which eventually will reach the whole world of mankind—every creature. He does not need, therefore, that either our Lord Jesus or we should pray for the world, for he has every arrangement made on their behalf that Love and Justice could provide. The time for blessing the world has not yet come.

The present is the time for blessing the Church, believers who are now being called out of the world—to separate themselves as God's peculiar people. It was for these that Jesus prayed, and for these, therefore, we, following his example, should pray. Their afflictions are his afflictions, and hence our afflictions, because if a member of the Body of Christ suffers all the other members suffer with it. Hence, as the Apostle says, we should pray one for the other, as well as labor to assist each other, and to build one another up in the most holy faith, for this is the will of God. This is the plan of God—that during the present age the Elect class should be called and tested and chosen, in order that in the next age they with Christ in his Millennial Kingdom may be the divine agency for the blessing of all the families of the earth.

Why should we not pray for the conversion of our families, and neighbors and friends? Because it is not for us to ask the Lord to select according to our judgment those who shall be of his elect Little Flock, his Bride class. Divine rules are in operation, and it is for us to cooperate with them. We may tell the good tidings to our friends, neighbors, families; we may exemplify the Gospel in our daily lives, and thus bring to bear upon our friends the things of the truth, which God has ordained shall be the sanctifying power—"Sanctify them through their truth; thy Word is Truth."

We may, however, ask of the Lord wisdom and grace whereby we may serve him acceptably, whereby we may present his message faithfully as his ambassadors, and whereby we may be more and more burning and shining lights, and living epistles known and read of the dear friends whom we would love to serve and to bring to him. We might even ask for the Lord's blessing upon favored opportunities for presentation of the Truth, and for the wisdom which our Lord exhorted us to exercise, saying that we should be wise as serpents and harmless as doves in the presentation of his message.

The exhortations to pray for our enemies, and for rulers and magistrates, are not in conflict with the foregoing, because our prayer for our enemies would be that whereas they might be justly entitled to stripes on account of injury done to us, we would be willing to forgive them, that the trespass might not be laid to their charge; but this would not be asking the Lord for some miraculous power upon them for their conversion to be his disciples. And when the Apostle exhorts that prayer be made for magistrates, he makes no suggestion of praying for their conversion, but rather that their government might be so ordered as to inure to the benefit, the blessing, of the Lord's Elect Church—that we may lead a quiet and peaceful life in all godliness and honesty" (I Timothy ii, 2).

I close with the exhortation that we all seek to appreciate more and more the great privilege which we enjoy as Christians, of coming in the name of our Lord and Head into the presence of the Emperor of the Universe, to get his smile, his benediction, obtaining his mercy, and finding daily grace to help our needs.

### PAPER FOR MONEY.

Extreme Care and Secrecy Used in Its Manufacture.

The various great nations devote much study to the improvement of their secret processes of manufacturing paper for money and banknotes, the principal object being, of course, to render counterfeiting more and more difficult.

Our own government guards with extreme care every detail of the manufacture of this paper, laying special importance upon its secret of getting silk thread into the composition of the paper itself.

The efforts of this government, however, are not nearly so painstaking as those put forth in making the flimsy paper used for Bank of England notes, which are probably the finest paper money in the world. These notes are manufactured from fine Irish linen, and the peculiar properties of the Test water (so called from the river of that name) produce paper of a purity and texture unsurpassed. The secret of the security of the Bank of England note against forgery and counterfeiting is said to be entirely in the paper itself and not in the printing.

In addition, the notes show a watermark so cleverly devised that an expert from the mill can tell by a glance at the date of manufacture the very name of the employee who made it. The watermark is produced by a design countersunk in the woven wire bottoms of the trays in which the hot paper pulp is poured and dried. It has never been successfully imitated.

Extraordinary precautions are taken for the security of the mill where these notes are made, as well as of everything in the mill. There is, of course, a staff of police constantly in attendance and a private wire to police headquarters, nine miles away.

The watchmen who patrol the mill corridors every night must pass at each quarter of an hour clocks of wonderfully ingenious construction, the revolving dials of which are pierced with holes, which at the precise moment the watchman is due before them pass over a slot. The watchman pushes through a peg he carries, and the clock ticks on. Should he not present himself at the moment scheduled for him to appear, however, the timepiece immediately sounds an alarm.—New York Tribune.

### ARAB SCHOOLS.

Their Peculiar Methods in Teaching and Studying.

"An Arab school," said a traveler, "is one of the most interesting places in Cairo to visit. The children, with the schoolmaster, sit upon the floor or the ground in a semicircle, and each has a tablet of wood which is painted white and upon which the lessons are written. When the latter are learned they are washed out and replaced by other lessons."

"During study hours the Arab schools remind one of the Chinese, for the children all study aloud, and as they chant they rock back and forth like trees in a storm, and this movement is continued for an hour or more at a time. The schoolmaster rocks back and forth also, and altogether the school presents a most novel appearance as well as sound. Worshippers in the mosques always move about while reciting the Koran, as this movement is believed to assist the memory.

"The desks of the Arab schools are old contrivances of palm sticks, upon which is placed the Koran or one of the thirty sections of it. After learning the alphabet the boys take up the study of the Koran, memorizing entire chapters of it until the sacred book is entirely familiar.

"A peculiar method is followed in learning the Koran. The study begins with the opening chapter, and from this it skips to the last. The last but one is then learned, then the last but two, and so on in inverted order, ending finally with the second chapter.

"During the student's progress it is customary for the schoolmaster to send on the wooden tablet a lesson painted in black and red and green to the father, who returns it after inspection with a couple of plasters pasted upon it. The salaries of the schoolmasters are very meager indeed."—Washington Herald.

### Honest Answer.

The stories told of Snetzler, a famous Swiss organ builder, prove that he was a man of rare and incorruptible honesty. At one time the parish officers of a country church applied to Snetzler to examine their organ and make improvements in it.

"Gentlemen," said Snetzler after a careful examination of the instrument in question, "your organ be worth £100 just now. Well, I will spend you £100 on it, and it shall then be worth £50!"—London Graphic.

### Those Elaborate Defenses.

"Would you shoot a man who assaulted your veracity?" "No," answered the peaceful citizen. "I'd rather take a chance on his personal opinion than to go before a jury with a story that might convince the general public that he was right."—Washington Star.

### Pretty Light.

"I'll have to ask you to pay in advance," remarked the hotel keeper. "Isn't my luggage good enough security?" "I fear it is a little too emotional." "Emotional?" "Yes; easily moved."—London Mail.

### Wanton Waste.

The Nurse—You've been badly hurt. The Victim—Whatcha pointer do ter me now? The Nurse—Rub you with alcohol. The Victim—Ose, I wisht I'd been turned inside out!—Cleveland Leader.

### KRINE'S KIDNEY PILLS.

A Guarantee of Satisfaction.

If you have pains in the Back and Loins it shows that kidneys are affected, and they in turn will affect the Nerves, causing Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Restlessness and Irritability; too frequent or infrequent Urination; Excessive, scanty, or Painful Urinary Passages; Dropsical Swellings; Kidney Rheumatism and resulting conditions of Uric Acid Poisoning, Loss of Appetite, Frequent Heart Palpitation; Sallow, Muddy Looking Complexion, Haggard Expression, Weakness and Faint Feeling. KRINE'S KIDNEY PILLS will quickly correct these conditions. One month's treatment \$1. 15-11.

### LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

#### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of James H. Duck, late of Gregg twp., Centre Co., Penna. deceased. Letters Testamentary in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present the same without delay for payment to the undersigned.

#### EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Maria M. Rumberger, late of Ferguson twp., deceased. Letters Testamentary in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay for payment to the undersigned.

#### ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Charles Smith, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased. Letters of administration in the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay for payment to the undersigned.

#### ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob DeLong, late of Liberty twp., deceased. Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay for payment to the undersigned.

#### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa. In the matter of the estate of John Frazer, late of Potter Twp., deceased. The undersigned having been duly appointed an auditor out of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, in the above stated decedent's estate, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the accountants to and amongst those legally entitled to receive the same, hereby give notice to all parties interested that he will meet all such parties at his office, in the Eagle Block, Bellefonte Borough, on Monday, July 12, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of discharging his duties under said appointment.

#### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Smith, late of Ferguson Township, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County as auditor, to hear and pass upon the exceptions to the account of the accountants to and amongst those legally entitled to receive the same, hereby give notice to all parties interested for the purpose of meeting all such parties at his office, in the Eagle Block, Bellefonte Borough, on Friday, July 9, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims or be deemed from sharing said funds.

#### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa. In the matter of the estate of Malinda A. Stever, late of Penn Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the aforementioned Court, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator to and amongst those legally entitled to receive the same, and determine all disputed questions arising in said estate and make report to the Court, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of meeting all such parties at his office, in the Eagle Block, Bellefonte Borough, on Thursday, July 15, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims or be deemed from sharing said funds.

#### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa. In the matter of the estate of Geo. W. Stever, late of Penn Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the aforementioned Court, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator to and amongst those legally entitled to receive the same, and determine all disputed questions arising in said estate and make report to the next term of court, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of meeting all such parties at his office, in the Eagle Block, Bellefonte Borough, on Thursday, July 15, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims or be deemed from sharing said funds.

#### AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa. In the matter of the estate of Geo. W. Stever, late of Penn Township, Centre County, Pa., deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the aforementioned Court, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator to and amongst those legally entitled to receive the same, and determine all disputed questions arising in said estate and make report to the next term of court, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of meeting all such parties at his office, in the Eagle Block, Bellefonte Borough, on Thursday, July 15, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place all persons are required to present their claims or be deemed from sharing said funds.

#### NOTICE TO GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

General contractors are herewith invited to submit bids for additions and alterations to the CENTRE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, at Bellefonte, Pa. Plans and specifications for the same will be posted in the Commissioners' office on and after Saturday, July 3rd, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. In order that any bid shall receive due consideration, it must be delivered to the Commissioners' Clerk on or before Monday, July 26th, 1909 at 2 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

#### TWO FARMS FOR SALE.

MILESBERG FARM—Valuable farm in Boggs Township, Centre County, Penna. two miles east of Milesburg and one mile west of Curtin Station, on Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, 200 acres all cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### CURTIN TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Curtin Township, Centre County, Penna. 3 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1 1/2 miles east of Milesburg, Pa., containing 175 acres, 140 acres cleared and in high cultivation. The improvements being one large two-story frame iron-roofed dwelling; one two-story frame six-room dwelling; large bank barn, 50x80 feet, vineyard and large orchard, good well of water and cistern, wagon shed and outbuildings, and known as the Harvey farm. For price and terms inquire of IVEY L. HARVEY, Oris, Pa.

#### WILSON TWP. FARM—Valuable farm in Wilson Township, Centre County, Penna. 1