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CONTENTS

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Reward of Enterprise—LORENA TOWNSEND	1	Athletic	10
The Influence of The Day	3	Literary and Exchange	10
An Ideal Literary Society	6	Local and Personal	11
Editorial	8	Directory	14

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OREGON.

THE CRESCENT.

VOL. III.

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REWARD OF ENTERPRISE.

LORENA TOWNSEND.

"Were all the hills a precious mine,
Were gold in all the mountains,
Were all the rivers fed with wine
From tireless fountains;
The earth would be ravished of its zest,
And shorn of its ambition:
We'd sink into the dreamless rest
Of inanimation."

Holland has beautifully shown that nature's allwise Controller has not only created man such that he could not attain perfect manhood did he not exercise his powers; but also has made his surroundings such that he can and must exercise them to a greater or less extent. As in the Bible every type has its anti-type so it seems in nature every part has its counterpart. Actions are followed by reactions. The mind only grows and develops by repeated taxings to its utmost. Every right effort the mind puts forth, produces a reflex influence upon itself.

Throughout history that individual or people that has been the most enterprising and persevering through diffi-

culties, be they never so great, has developed the highest intellectual power and wrought the greatest good. There is no mind so enterprising or daring but that it may find tasks sufficiently difficult to satiate its desires. Though Alexander the Great, when he had conquered all the then known world is said to have sighed for new worlds to conquer, yet we more frequently find that there are too few persons sufficiently daring to assume the tasks which they might.

Manifold are these tasks, the magnitude of which are too appalling for the most active spirits.

It is certainly an incentive to greater exertions when we see in every part of this vast universe (in which the distance from the sun to Neptune, the farthest known planet, is but a step compared with the infinite distances of many of the stars) workings which are far beyond human comprehension.

It is said, "Every fact in physics is

interesting in itself: it forms a rallying point, round which, sooner or later, others will meet in order to establish some useful truth." To glean these facts there must be an ardent love and persistent inquiry for the truth. What other incentive could have led Kepler, Newton, and Galileo to press on through difficulties and opposition until they had accomplished their purposes? Or, what else could have led Franklin, Davis, Grinnell and others to abandon lucrative positions, home, and all the comforts of life and set sail to plough the barren wastes of Arctic seas? And what but this thirst for knowledge and adventure could have induced Stanley to isolate himself from society and the pleasures of civilization, and spend years of his best manhood exploring the heart of Africa?

What would our condition be were it not for those who are willing to assume such undertakings and are persistent in them? Would we dispense with the facts which they have gleaned? We would surely answer no. Each has won for himself laurels which we would not withhold.

Thus the spirit of enterprise has and ever should have its reward. Aside from all other rewards the reflex influence upon the mind itself would be very satisfactory.

The more we see of nature and of nature's unchanging laws the more convinced are we of a great Final Cause or Infinite Being.

Kepler, after he had succeeded in discovering the laws of motion, is said to have exclaimed, "O God, I thank thee that I am thinking thy thoughts after thee." May we not say that nature is a medium by which the Infinite Mind manifests Himself to the finite? And the better the finite mind comprehends the Infinite the more noble and ennobling it will become. This manifestation may be seen in every place and in all phenomena.

Thus the spirit of research and inquiry should be cherished. It is intended that man should familiarize himself with nature, and those things by which he is surrounded. No part of the world is free from the injunction to man "To subdue the earth." But "Greater is he that ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city."

"New realms to man's soul have been conquered. But those,
Forthwith they are peopled for man by new foes!
The stars keep their secrets, the earth hides her own,
And bold must the man be that braves the Unknown.
Not a truth has to art or to science been given,
But brows have ached for it, and souls toiled and striven:
And many have striven and many have failed,
And many died, slain by the truth they assailed;
But when Man hath tamed Nature, asserted his place
And dominion, behold! he is brought face to face
With a new foe himself! Nor may man on his shield
Ever rest, for his foe is forever afield.

Danger ever at hand, till the armed Archangel
Sound o'er him the trump of earth's final
evangel."

Though there is great need of enterprise and it is so praiseworthy, yet it serves us in no way better than in enabling us to perform *well* the task which lies nearest us.

We need each to be as Franklin or Stanley in overcoming obstacles, and thus help eradicate many of the evils of the social world today. The bounds of some small act may be almost limitless. Efforts put forth to raise the intellectual standard are also exceedingly productive of results. Those who bring about new measures or institutions can not estimate the extent of their influence.

Making a special application—The founders of Pacific College are opening a field of influence which will broaden and *ever* broaden. Then, may those who have labored earnestly and persistently for the founding of this College feel confident that a new star has appeared, which will continue to increase in brilliancy until it becomes of the first magnitude, pointing many to the Fountain of Wisdom.

So, also, as we observe the crescent moon gradually enlarge until it becomes full orbed, may the present beholders of THE CRESCENT see it gradually extend its power and influence until it rules over its dominions as the "Queen of the Heavens" rules the night.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE DAY.

The present age is an age of readers, an age of papers, periodicals and books. The public mind, tastes and morals are swayed by the current literature of the day. The newspaper is the criterion for a great many people. No matter what statements it may make, no matter what figures it may give, no matter what theories it may set forth, all are accepted by a large class as settled facts and principles. This is true more particularly among the poor and uneducated, the very ones who more than others *need* plain statements and honest, lucid argument. Thus the

press becomes the most powerful factor in our government.

The universal tendency of civilization today is toward democracy. Nineteenth century democracy rests upon the political equality of all, and the inalienable right of the majority to rule. It may indeed differ in its workings according to history and national temperament, but under whatever variety of form it rests essentially upon these two principles. This system of government may meet our approval, because it is the only just plan of social organism, or, we may dislike it because

it embodies a false theory of man in society, often giving dominion to that part of humanity which is least able to rule. But whether we like or dislike it, there it stands as the present and undeniable condition of the world's political order. An appeal to numbers is the court of final decision. "Demos is King." And now the question arises as to who shall train up this uncultured monarch in the ways of knowledge and truth. Who shall lead them into wisdom's ways. The importance of such teaching is manifest to all, when we remember that the majority of people have little time aside from their daily labors for self instruction. Hence but comparatively few do more than apply the principle of mere common sense to the settlement of the great political questions that are constantly arising. Locke says, "One or two rules upon which their conclusions depend, in most men, have governed all their thoughts; take these away and their understanding is completely at a non plus." But these rules ordinarily are not sufficient for the deep questions of moral, social and political economy. Suppose we admit that a reasonable amount of common sense is used in the settlement of the questions, or agree with Gladstone when he says, "Trust of the people tempered with prudence is the principle that should guide the statesman," or accept that other much abused expression, "The voice of the people is the voice of God," yet we

must admit that an appeal to the people on most questions is an appeal to universal ignorance. Politics is a science as much as any other branch of learning, and in order to be understood must be studied in *all* its bearings. Many moral questions are equally as intricate.

In order for a people to treat these correctly they must become informed. I repeat the question, "who is to furnish the information?" The *press* has assumed the important office, one which was formerly held by priests alone, later a duty of those in the pulpit. The newspapers and journals of the land are now the leaders and instructors of the people. The press is by no means a secondary power. It has usurped the functions of other agencies and taken upon itself the direction of the intellectual and moral destinies of the civilized world. In its largest sense the press is, after speech, the most powerful influence wielded by man. This power exerted in the right direction has in it the possibilities of great good, but if used to disseminate false principles or doctrines, it possesses still greater possibilities for evil. The rights of the journalist is expressed in that oft repeated term, "Freedom of the press." We may indeed lawfully claim the utmost liberty. But this should not be unconditioned. If there is one principle in our government of which we are more proud than another it is this principle of freedom. If there

is one word we more gladly reiterate than another, it is that word which thrills the heart of every American—Liberty. Daily we hear it from pulpit and platform, yet how few understand its real meaning. In its broadest sense liberty means the power of doing as we choose. But in its deepest meaning, it is the power of making a right choice. The power of saying 'I will' or 'I will not,' was implanted in us by the Creator and we have such perfect control over it that not even God himself can make us say 'no,' when we choose to say 'yes.' Yet we can be restrained from the full exercise of this power when it interferes with the public safety. We may have what opinions we choose. Yet we may be prohibited from expressing them. Ours is a free country not because we have no laws, but because the actions of the individuals are governed by the common good. In like manner then should the '*press*' be restricted. It should have unrestrained freedom as long as it is acting in the right, but here should the line be drawn, and the edict of "thus far and no farther," should go forth as the universal sentiment. Unlimited freedom of the press is one of the most dangerous and absurd ideas held by the public to-day. Yet this is practically what we have. This privilege grants opportunity for publishing socialistic or immoral ideas unhindered. By every considerate man the dissemination of ideas indiscriminately must be conced-

ed as deleterious to the welfare of any community. The constant reading of atheistic or socialistic literature will ultimately tend to shake the faith and alter the convictions of the strongest minded. Is it not certainly the duty of the state to protect the rights of its citizens in this most sacred line? The freedom of speech and of the press, which is the same only perhaps the more enduring and far reaching, because of its never ceasing reverberation is one of the safe guards of our republic. By its influence is the hand of the evil doer often stayed. The fear of being made known to the world has restrained many from transgression. The good resulting from this liberty so far out weighs the evil that we would not change it, if we could. It is not the liberty that we wish to restrict but its abuse. There are two principle abuses to which the press is prone. The first springs from a desire to please rather than to instruct, the second is its use for sinister motives, perhaps the first arises through necessity, as it is one of the facts of the journalistic field that there must be readers if the paper survive, and these may not be secured unless the opinions set forth in some measure meet the approval of the reader, hence it is not uncommon for the editor to pander to the current ideas however erroneous they may be, instead of trying to direct aright the ignorant and deluded public, cost what it will. The second is seen where the

press is used for selfish ends and for the purpose of gain, when competitors are reviled in order that they themselves may be held in better esteem. Besides these the same evil propensities are manifest in this occupation as in others. Some idea of the present condition of journalism may be obtained from a bold remark of a reverend gentleman in Boston a few years ago when he said, "The easy flow of the magnificent mendacity of the average partisan editor makes me ashamed every time I open a newspaper. There is nothing that can equal it in its almost admirable capacity for downright lying." This statement is supported by the fact that "a newspaper report" has become the proverbial expression for a false statement. This kind of liberty is not what Milton asked for in his plea for unlicensed printing, but the liberty he prized above all liberties was the liberty "To know, to utter and to argue freely *according to conscience*." When editors and journalists come to realize the immense responsibilities they are under for the promulgation of truth when the question what is right instead of what is popular shall decide the appearance or non-appearance of any article or opinion, then will the press be raised to the exalted position of leader of the people in the ways of truth, higher than which there can be none other. J. J.

AN IDEAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

This subject is not chosen because of the ability to give so many interesting facts concerning it, nor because little is known about it, and the writer would have a chance to exhibit superior knowledge. But in this age of learning we are obliged to hear the same things told to us over and over again, and who does not believe that a presentation of what we already know is good for us, if administered in small and pleasant doses?

Since a society of any kind is made up of individuals, and the character of the society is the sum of the individual characters, it is evident that every literary society should have good substantial members. Not that every member should have a *perfect knowledge* of literary work and parliamentary usage, but every member should have a *perfect desire to improve* in those lines of work. Any organization for literary improvement, consisting of individuals having such desires, and the strength of character to realize their desires, is a success whether there are two names on the roll or two hundred.

A regular howl is continually going up from the students of high schools and colleges throughout the land, on account of the literary work imposed upon them in the form of essays, orations and the like, by those who are

supposed to know what is best for them. A little later in life a cry of distress is heard from these same students, because they made so poor use of the opportunities of school, or well directed work in a literary society.

The best plan of work for every organization is that which is most suited to its condition, and uses to the best advantage the ability of each member. This brief paper will not permit us to enlarge on this division of the subject. We may only intimate some of the ways of making use of means in the two lines of work.

Perhaps it might have been a century ago to have "speakin" every Friday night connected with a general good time and conducted on the picnic plan, but to use the old negro's proverb, "The world do move, and if you don't want to get dust in your eyes you must keep up with the head of the procession." The times require that the regular program of a literary society show that thought has been given the different subjects, and the productions are the result of much labor. And who wants to be taken for a cabinet specimen? The society is not the place for exhibition of special talent, and no one should be assigned a duty because that is his favorite kind of work. On the contrary, each member should be willing and made to try those kinds of literary work which he knows the least about, and in this trial see how well he can adapt himself to the work. Not

try to find how it may be done with the least work. Very many spend enough time in scheming how to do it with as little work as possible, as to do it well. This resolves itself into the old proverb about those who take the most pains. The parliamentary drill has come to be an important part of society work. Indeed it can not claim to be a successful society, whose business meetings are dull or improperly conducted. The members of the ideal society all take an interest in the management of the business, and would no more allow some one else to do what they should do themselves, than they allow another person to eat their meals for them because they happened to have better teeth.

The aim of the ideal society should be to live up to the motto, if it has any. What could be more inconsistent than to adopt a motto, or name signifying advancement, and then retrograde? The public can tell by a few visits the condition of a society, as well as the doctor can estimate the condition of the circulation by the pulse. And although pious people often feel it their duty to stay by a death bed, it is anything but a pleasant scene, which most worldly people would shun. Hence the ideal society does not give out the impression that it is "sick nigh unto death," but demonstrates by its lively actions that is in possession of a strong and healthful constitution. Many will want to see the workings of this model society, and there will be a rush for reserved seats near the stage. As was said in the beginning this is nothing but what you knew before. "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." M.

ATHLETIC.

You are doubtless aware that the girls of America are recognizing the fact that to be healthy is, like cleanliness, "next to godliness;" and therefore physical training is getting to be very popular. Yet students are leaving the schools of America, well trained mentally and very poorly trained physically. Please notice three very important points. First, it is very evident that we cannot have schools without students; second, we cannot have students without health; and third, we cannot have good health without exercise.

The girls of this school, have had very little systematic exercises for some time. When they attempt anything of the kind, only a few can take part, on account of not having sufficient room.

Gymnastics train the body to act in accordance to the will, or, in other words, physical training means to develop the brain and nerve power. The majority of girls of Pacific College, now ask for a girls' gymnasium in which we can have systematic gymnastic exercises. If we were carpenters perhaps we would have the wood-shed moved, so as to open into the hall, or girls cloak room. Then we would put in a floor, and use it for the room needed. As it is, we appeal to the higher authority for plans and help on this subject. At a very small cost, a room could be fitted up, which would be of great ad-

vantage to the college. In a short time the school could have the reputation of "physical culture of a high grade," which would induce new students to come in, and it would soon bring back the money spent for the building. We would like to introduce the wand exercise this term, the dumb bells during the winter term, and the Indian clubs the spring term.

These things are not very expensive, and the exercises will be of lasting benefit to the girls. Then, at the close of the year, we could give some very interesting exercises on Field day.

M. C.

Literary and Exchange.

John Greenleaf Whittier has been seriously ill for the last few weeks.

**

AN EXPEDIENT.

"I have a weight upon my mind,"
I overheard him say,
"That's good," said she, 'twill keep the wind
From blowing it away."—Ex.

**

There are no more welcome visitors among our exchanges than the *Earlhamite* and *Penn Chronicle*. Coming as they do from older schools of the church, we naturally feel an interest in them and look to them for advice. Long may they live and stand as examples to the younger college journals.

A proposition to adopt Shakespeare for the Bible was made in the public schools of Reading, Pa., but was indignantly rejected.

**

The Northwest Journal of Education is a valuable addition to our exchange list. This journal is published, as its name suggests, in the interest of education in the Northwest, and contains articles from the pens of learned men which are of interest to both teacher and pupil.

**

"The college students are publishing an almanac and are trying to get every body to subscribe for it."

These are the words of the aspiring editor of a local paper known as the *Echo*, which was read before the Crescent society not long since. The CRESCENT is published by the members of the above named society, and as the gentleman claims to belong to that organization, we think the insinuation rather reflects upon himself. We only wish to remind the brother that it is very unsafe to make such expressions and only respect for age (?) prevents a suit for libel.

**

There is too much school waste. We are confronted with the fact that more than half the time spent in the majority of schools is waste.—Ex.

Surely this is an exaggeration, at least most of us would like to believe that is.

But it is spoken by one who ought to know, and who would not dare make the statement unless he thought he could substantiate it. Stop for a moment and consider the question. About how much time is lost in a four or five years course of study? What is the value of that much time in this short life? Who is accountable for the loss.

Local and Personal.

- Boom the College.
- Boom THE CRESCENT.
- Boom the Athletic association.
- New students every week and more to follow.
- Warren Robertson was a visitor November 5th.
- Pacific College is on a boom. Why should it not be?
- Arthur George and wife, both old students, have moved to Marion.
- Lily Wiley has been out of school for a few days on account of sickness.
- The girls have been marching during intermissions to pass away the time.
- There will be an entertainment given by the music class at the close of this term.
- Rain! Rain, go away and come again another day for the boys want to play foot ball.

—F. E. Hobson gave the Crescent society a few words of encouragement the other evening.

—“It is better to trip yourself than to wait for some one else to trip you.” So says the President.

—Ed Holt has been around school several times lately. He thinks of being with us next term.

—Specimens of any kind will be gladly received for the museum, even if it is a boy with a dirty face.

—Every one should read carefully the advertising pages and then patronize those who are in the lead.

—Amos Stanbrough missed a few days of school because of the sickness of his parents, but he is again with us.

—Mr. Brown is a brave boy if he undertook to manage all those girls that met at his cottage one day last week.

—Mattie Baldwin lately moved to town with her mother and grandfather. Mattie attended school here last year.

—There was a social gathering at Mrs. Deskins' not long since, and a dark time was had, for it was a dark night.

—Interest in the literary is growing among the members, but in numbers the increase is not as great as we should like.

—By a request of Mary Cook the girls met in the laboratory to make arrangements for exercises of some kind. No definite steps have been taken as yet.

—Eugene Hoskins returned November 11th with as pleasant a smile as ever, telling of a happy vacation. We are glad to welcome him back.

—Will Macy has surely had a hard time of it. Last Friday he was left in mid air with three on his hands, and he usually thinks one is enough.

—George Hash has been missing a few days because of some friends who have been visiting him. We hope they will leave soon and permit George to return to school.

—Locals or personals are not written with the intention to hurt the feelings of any one. While there may be an occasional joke, we do not wish any one to feel offended.

—AUSTIN—EBERHART:—At the residence of the bride's parents, October 28, 1891, Mr. Henry Austin, of this place, and Miss Barbara Eberhart, of Marion county. Miss Eberhart as we know her, is an old student of the academy. The CRESCENT wishes them success and a happy journey through life.

—The winter term will begin the next day after the close of the present term, December 3. The vacation has been postponed until the holidays, as there was no good reason for a vacation at this time of the year, and as the calendar already printed allows no vacation at the holidays, this change seemed advisable, and will no doubt suit a large majority of the students.

—Miss Minnie Potter was a visitor on Thursday, October 23.

—Robert Samms is attending Earlham college this winter.

—Miss Kate Glenn is attending school at Eugene this year.

—Miss Howard is having grand success in the music department.

—Bert Hoover has passed examination and entered Stanford University.

—Things were badly mixed up not long since and the janitor pleads innocent.

—“They beat you did they?” “Yes.” “What was the matter?” “We weren't in it.”

—Misses Lyon, Hammett and Hallstone were visitors one afternoon recently.

—Melvin David makes regular trips to the summit of Chehalem mountain on Saturdays.

—Why should Prof. Jessup get more bouquets than the boys? He can't kick a foot ball any farther.

—Miss Jennie Larson has completed her school at Latourell Falls, and will soon be one with us.

—The students surely appreciate the morning exercises, for these are times for lessons in life to be learned.

—Philip Philip, “Around the world in a chariot of song” singer, gave an entertainment, together with stereoptican representations, at Taylor street church, Portland, recently.

—Writing notes seems to be the chief occupation of a very few students.

—The janitor for the study room, is evidently quite warm blooded or he thinks this Oregon wood is very heavy.

—Pres. Newlin went as a delegate from the Newberg Y. P. S. C. E., to the state convention held in Albany. He reports a good time:

—Some one evidently thinks we are running a millinery shop at school, as a sign was found hanging over the door one morning not long ago.

—College was closed the other day at 10 a. m., that those who wished could attend the mass meeting called in the interest of routing the saloon, which has lately been started here.

—In last issue in speaking of the Bible study, we spoke of Pres. Newlin's and Prof. Hartley's classes, these are not all the classes, as Prof. Jessup and Mrs. Hartley have classes also.

—The college is well fitted for house-keeping, as we have a butcher and Baker, two Cooks, who gave us Hash every day. And this is all the better, because it is done Brown. It is quite clear that our Smith has to Hunt up the one who seems Bent (on) trying to Stowe away all the Hash possible. What is Haworth did you ask? Do you see the point? You Macy it if you look closely. We also have a lovely boquet consisting of Lilies, a Rose, a Daisy and Myrtles. Great is Pacific College.

Directory.

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President—Amos Stanbrough.
 Vice-President—Hallie David.
 Secretary—Mattie Stratton.
 Librarian—Alice Boland.
 Marshal—J. P. Mitchell.
 Meetings on Friday at 7 P. M. Admission
 10 cents.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President—Prof. J. J. Jessup.
 Vice-President—Lea Stabler.
 Secretary—O. K. Edwards.
 Treasurer—Elmer Dixon.

Executive Committee—
 { A. C. Stanbrough.
 W. F. Edwards.
 Frank Vestal.


Y. P. S. C. E.

President—J. J. Jessup.
 Vice-President—Effie Macy.
 Secretary—Lida Wilson.
 Treasurer—Myrtle Davis.
 Cor. Secretary—C. J. Edwards.
 Committee.
 Prayer Meeting, Chairman.
 Lookout, Marion Cook.
 Sabbath School, Libbie Morris.
 Social, Thomas Newlin.
 Music, Mattie Stratton.
 Missionary, Mary Cook.
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 Literature, Lorena Townsend.
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 ing at 6:30. All are invited.

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