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The Crescent



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OF
PACIFIC COLLEGE.

NEWBERG, OREGON.

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NEWBERG,

OREGON.

THE CRESCENT.

VOL. III.

FEBRUARY, 1892.

No. 5.

THE CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR, BY THE CRESCENT SOCIETY.

EDITOR IN CHIEF C. J. EDWARDS.
 ASSOCIATE EDITOR L. R. STANLEY.
 PERSONAL AND LOCAL } W. F. EDWARDS,
 FINANCIAL MANAGER R. E. HOSKINS,
 ASSISTANT MANAGER E. R. DIXON.

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THE CRESCENT,
 Newberg, Oregon

LET us adopt College colors, with a hearty yell to support them. Spring will soon be here with its preparations for field day. Why not call a meeting of the students and faculty and push this matter? Athletic Association what are you good for? Call a meeting and have something done.

THE College library as most of us know is small compared to our needs. What we want perhaps can not be supplied immediately, but steps should be taken to increase its size. We do not

refer to the one belonging to the Crescent society, but a general library of reference books. Some one should make it his special duty to see that proper steps are taken to raise a fund, with which books could be secured for the use of students. We ask who needs books more than those preparing themselves for life? A good library placed at the disposal of such a class of young people is continually doing good, they are like the type in a printing press, stamping their impression on every one, who peruses them. We have no plan to propose whereby this might be raised, but if every one interested in the college would give something, there could be made an addition to our present library, which would make a basis of no small value.

"TIME wasted is existence; used is life." This saying can not be made too strong; regularity is one of the first and most important rules for a college student. Educators have found system to be a necessity, for the greatest success. The faculty of Pacific College have spoken to us of this subject for

our benefit, and how many of us have followed their advice. If this is one of the principal elements of a successful citizen, why not make it apply to ourselves immediately. Let us have a time for everything, and do that thing in that time. The habit of having no time to do a certain thing, means that it is doubtful whether that thing will be done at all or not. Time wasted in deciding or not knowing what to do, if applied systematically in reading some book, the reader would find that the libraries would soon be his own, and a new supply would be wanted. Let us apply the advice of our professors and lay down a certain program for study, then make everything work to it. Our class calls and other movements about the college, are carried on remarkably well by most, but a little more thoughtfulness on the part of some might be best. Let every one of us try and make progress, and have a system to work and study by.

It is surprising to notice the number of people, both young and old, who know comparatively little about the great political, social and labor problems of the nation; problems for which somebody will have to find a solution; problems for which every citizen of the nation helps more or less to find a solution, and were we better informed, we might talk and act much more intelligently. Much information on these subjects may be gained by the careful

reading of some of the best newspapers of the country. Do not read one which gives you a one-sided view of the subject; read and investigate with the spirit of a non partisan and then form your own opinions upon the subject, and when an opportunity is offered, you can talk upon such subjects with less embarrassment, and more sense. The time spent in reading light frivolous stories could be much more profitably used in reading a good newspaper.

ORATORICAL work in Pacific College is now at a stand still. There seems to be no special strife in this line for the championship, or even a good oratorical entertainment. It is not because we have no material. But on the contrary, there is latent power among us, and if only started might be developed into a Clay, Webster or even beyond them. It will be but a short time, when there will be an Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association in Oregon, and we will want to be among the number to take part in this, and do so with honor. If the material is here why not use it, and develop a new field which has never been entered? Literary work in general is improving, but what we need, is a good waking up, and have an oratorical contest. Let the people know what we are doing and show them, that there are orators among us, as well as at other schools. This work will not only be a benefit to

the listener but the greatest profit to the orator. If one graduates from the best college and does not know how to use what he has learned, what benefit is it? Bookworms are found in great numbers, but how little are they doing for those around them, or even for themselves. You ask them a question and they give you the answer of some one else. They are good in their place, but how much more good might they do. Then let us shun the habit of cramming with out using.

WHEN the singers are expected to give good music of evenings, they must have plenty of light, and not be shoved off in a corner, where the light is only sufficient to recognize the one next to you. It is not the position they object to, but the light. If the janitor would see to it that better light was secured, the singers and those appreciating music would be very grateful.

Athletic.

The subject of athletics is one that has received much thought and attention, by educational institutions within the last few years. This subject is now in its infancy and although much has been done in a short period, yet greater developments await us in the future. It has met with more or less opposition; much of this has disappeared as the people have seen the good re-

sults arising from its advancement. People are awakening to the fact that a sound mind in a sound body is far better than great mental development with a support of physical weakness. Exercise taken in proper doses is both pleasant and healthy. It vanishes awkwardness and carelessness, and imparts to the human body, easy, graceful and systematic movements.

We are glad to know that efforts have been made, in the past to build and furnish a gymnasium, by the faculty of Pacific College. It may seem to some that these efforts have failed entirely, but not so, the seed has been sown and sometime in the future will ripen into a well furnished gymnasium. Students here can indulge in outdoor sports during most of the school year, notwithstanding it does rain a little, the boys will play foot ball any way. Do not be discouraged. "Rome was not built in a day," not that there is any comparison between the two. The fine gymnasiums of our eastern colleges were once as small and insignificant as our own.

Of course it will take some money, and we may think we have no money to spend in this way after paying our college bills, yet what we may spend for physical training will be as good an investment as we could possibly make. Who can enjoy life better than one possessing a strong body and a sound mind. "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old, he will not depart from it." Why not apply this to physical training as well as to mental culture.

NIGHT BRINGS OUT THE STARS.

A. C. STANBROUGH.

Far beyond us, reaching out into space as illimitable as the creator of all things, are countless millions of glittering orbs shining down upon us like great beacon lights from an unknown shore. We see them sending their silvery beams down upon us, but even the wildest flights of imagination can not begin to comprehend their distance. Truly are they wonderful in their perfect unison, as with measured force they sweep around their common center: for they move not in confusion, each for itself alone, but each impelling or restraining the others and being in turn influenced by them. When the twilight of the evening has faded into the darker shades of night we begin to look for them to make their appearance, and soon they reveal themselves, throwing off the blanket of obscurity with which the sun has covered them during his reign of superior brightness, and in his stead lighting up the darkened world below.

The stars are visible because we are in darkness. Did our own light equal or exceed theirs, as it does in the daytime, we could not see them. It is only in the night when everything about us is enveloped in darkness that we see them. It is then we know that "night

brings out the stars."

We look about us and everything proves that this is true, not only in the material world among the countless millions of planets of the universe, but among the millions of beings who daily tread the checkered arena of human life. It is when humanity has been crushed to earth by the tyranny of illiteracy, persecution and oppression, that those truly great men begin to be felt; that the stars begin to dispel the darkness of the night of despondency, and restore to things about them their accustomed form. Their influence sends an electric thrill through those about them which causes them to strive on their own account to dispel the darkness of the evils about them. Humanity has never fallen so low but that men have been found who have risen up, and have raised those about them to a higher and grander plane of life.

In ancient times the soldiers were the lights of the government. In that time, when national life depended upon the development of its military force, he who could best subdue its enemies or extend its power was considered the nation's greatest benefactor. When Xerxes, that great Persian general, led his three millions of men across the

Hellespont, Greece was thrown into a state of confusion perhaps never equalled on the advent of a hostile force into any country. Her little army of scarce ten thousand men could not hope to compete with one three hundred times as large, and her navy of only two hundred and seventy vessels seemed almost as nothing compared with the twelve hundred of the Persian fleet. But through it all the little band of Spartans, consisting of only three hundred men, remained calm. And Leonidas, while permitting his allies to withdraw before that vast army, felt that as leader of a people who had never given way to a foreign invader, his duty to his country demanded of him to undertake its defense alone. The battle of Thermopylae will always stand as a monument to the devotion of Leonidas to his country. And coming as it did when many of the bravest Greeks were wavering, and many were ready to desert the common cause for their own safety, the heroic action of Leonidas was not in vain. For it gave to the Greeks a splendid example of devotion to his cause, showing them how a Grecian citizen ought to do his duty, and undoubtedly saved Greece from the Persian invasion.

For eighteen years, Hannibal, that renowned Carthaginian and one of the greatest generals the world has ever known, defeated the combined force of the entire Roman army and kept all Rome in constant fear. And so com-

plete was his victory that proud Rome, perhaps for the first time in her history, made proposals of peace. But at the time when even the most sagacious were beginning to think final defeat inevitable, Scipio came forward and by a few of those brilliant strokes which mark the master general, turned the tide of war and finally defeated Carthage.

But these nations had their stars not only on the field of battle, but also in the field of thought and mental activity. They had those who devoted their energies to bettering the moral condition of the people as well as those who desired their military welfare. Greece had been engaged in wars, civil dissensions had arisen, and her code of moral laws was so completely destroyed that force was the only acknowledged superiority, the only right which seemed to exist, and many were teaching that this was the proper course, when Socrates, whom we call a heathen philosopher, began to teach that it was better to suffer wrong than to do wrong, and that the Gods wished men to honor them, not by feasts and ceremonies, but by doing good. So radically opposed to their customs were the teachings of Socrates that he was put to death as a heretic and the only request he made was that his sons should be punished if ever they valued riches above virtue. But his death did not end his influence. His greatest influence was exerted through his pupils

who received from him the desire to seek after truth and to instruct their fellow countrymen in the principles of right and justice.

When Catiline organized his conspiracy against Rome, a less powerful and less self-reliant consul than Cicero would have declared war at once and thus brought upon his people all the evils attended upon a civil strife. But Cicero remembered the turbulent condition of the opposing parties, and the discord between the senators and the knights and chose rather to put down the insurrection on his account, by his own influence and force of character. Cicero was a natural diplomat and managed the affair so well that neither friends or enemies knew of his plans until he had fully controlled the conspiracy and chose to tell them of his action. Then he was hailed as the second founder and savior of the Republic. Clad in the toga of peace he had gained a victory of which the greatest might be proud and was awarded such distinguished praise as but few triumphant generals could boast. Without a battle he had defeated the greatest conspiracy and most corrupt party of his time.

Coming nearer our own time, at the time of the Protestant Reformation, the Romish Church had fallen so low that the people were in the most abject servitude to the Pope, who, for his own private aims, imposed taxes upon them, offering to pardon certain sins

for a stipulated sum and granting license to commit crime to those of his subjects who could pay for it. In the midst of this confusion and moral depravity, on the night before a festival, a paper containing ninety-five theses or arguments against the power of the Pope, was nailed to the door of a cathedral in Wittenberg. Some one had at last taken the part of the down-trodden peasantry; some star had burst the bonds of that awful darkness which enshrouded all Christendom like a pall, and its rays were beginning to lighten the darkest corners of that corrupt system that men might see clearly the evils by which they were surrounded. That star, that benefactor of the common people and zealous advocate for truth, was Martin Luther, the quiet monk of Wittenberg, who had dared to oppose the teaching of the ecclesiastical power. Having been a teacher of the system himself he was the more capable to oppose it when he knew that it was no longer worthy of support. Neither threats nor papal edicts could turn him from his purpose of destroying the tyrannical rule of the Pope and establishing in its stead the freedom of thought which is characteristic of the Protestant Reformation.

There were others who were prominent in the reformation, as Wyckliff of England, and Huss, of Bohemia, but Luther stands as the brightest star of the whole constellation, for when summoned to the council at Wurms, he

alone successfully fought the battle of free thought against the oppression of the papal power, not against the pope alone, but against any power whatever, religious or secular, which tended to destroy freedom of conscience.

In our own government we have had men who deserve to be ranked among the stars of history, whose names are to many a synonym for virtue and patriotism, and will continue to be handed down to posterity so long as the history of our nation is recorded. When the colonies were in such a trying condition, ground down by the unjust laws and bitter oppression of the mother country, there was perhaps no other man than General Washington in all the colonies who could have brought them safely through for independence, who could have borne the unjust accusations brought to bear against him, and remained a loyal patriot to the end. Our country had one other blur

upon its fair name, one corner of darkness which had no star to enlighten it. Four millions of human beings cried out from the chains of bondage, and it was only within the last half century that their cry was heard, that their star appeared and illumed their pathway so that they might walk in the full freedom of their fellow citizens. It remained for the president to dispel this last vestige of heathendom which clung to our republic, and restore to its citizens the freedom which had been usurped.

Thus we see that in military, civil, political and moral affairs the men whom history records as great have become prominent only in times of appalling need. The stars have only revealed themselves in the gloom of national life, and, like altar lights in the great temple of the night have illumed with their mellow radiance the shrines of national honor.

A FRIENDS' BOARDING SCHOOL IN ENGLAND.

BY HERBERT T. CASH.

The chief schools under the control and many eminent men owe their success in life mainly to the excellent training they have received there. There are also many other Friends' schools of lesser size. Leighton Park has lately been founded for the education of the sons of wealthy Friends. Ackworth with its 290 students, Sidcot with 130, Saffron-Walden with 130, Leighton Park and York. Ackworth having the longest history is perhaps the most famous,

These schools are called "boarding schools," the scholars returning home but twice a year, for four weeks holiday at Christmas and six at midsummer. So instead of using the word "term" they say "half." The boys and girls are never educated together, and are kept separate almost entirely. The minimum age is ten, and the maximum about sixteen. When they leave they are supposed to have a thorough grounding on all the chief subjects and practically to have finished their education. They can if they like go to York, a high-class school for finishing, and then to any of the Universities; or if they are desirous of teaching they go to Owens' College in Manchester.

As Sidcot school is more familiar to the writer than any other, a description of that place and its surroundings may interest my readers. Sidcot is most beautifully situated among the Mendip hills, in the county of Somersetshire, on the western sea coast. The grand old hills rise up in every direction and form a sort of basin at the bottom of which lies the school. No one that has not seen English scenery can appreciate its beauties from a mere description, and my reader must take a journey to that fairest spot in the west of England in order to enjoy to the full those lovely hawthorn hedges, pretty shady lanes and ivy-covered cottages, which there abound in all their picturesqueness. The nearest city is Bristol, thirty miles distant, and the nearest large

town Weston Super Mare, the name describing its situation, is but eight miles away. Not far off are the famous Cheddar cliffs and gorge, the former honeycombed in some places with wonderful stalactite caves, and their perpendicular sides clothed with masses of ivy and flowers. The highest point in this mineral range of hills is Black Down, 1,100 feet high, and here the geologist has all that he can wish for. Lead and calamine mines are to be found which have been worked from a very remote period, and we find in the poem describing the invasion of the Spanish Armada, a mention of how

"The rugged mountains poured to war from Mendip's lonely height."

Many adventurous boys have descended into these pits with ropes and candles to explore, first making sure however that no teachers were near to disturb them. The school buildings and play grounds cover about eight acres, and in addition to this there are extensive gardens and fields adjoining. The boys' playground is large enough for a game of cricket or football, and is composed of smooth asphalt, while the girls' playground is covered with grass except where the asphalt tennis-courts are. Opening into them are enclosed sheds, which are used to play in when it is raining, and also to accommodate the trunks. At the top of the boys' playground is a well-equipped swimming bath, seventy-five feet long by twenty feet in width and six feet deep

at one end. Adjoining that is the splendidly arranged gymnasium, built by the Old Scholars two years ago, and under the same roof is the laboratory which used to be elsewhere. Along one side of the playground are buildings containing four of the class rooms, the workshop where carpentry and carving may be done, and the Naturalists' Den, a room for the boys to keep their treasures in.

At the bottom of the playground is the spacious dining-room for both sides of the house, and behind that and looking onto the drive and gardens in front is the fourth class room. Above both these rooms are the boys' dormitories, long rooms divided into numbers of small partitions on both sides, and with a white curtain in front. Each one will accommodate a little iron bedstead and a place for clothing. There is a bedroom for a teacher in two of the rooms, with a little window in the end to reveal any disorder that may be going on. On the same floor are the bath rooms and wash-basins. The dining-room has several long tables placed in two rows, one being for the boys and

the other for the girls, while the teachers sit at intervals. No communication of any kind is allowed between boys and girls, who are only permitted to talk to their next neighbors.

The kitchens with their enormous ranges for cooking are a wonder to many, and stand on the other side of the playground; while above them is the nursery for the sick, with the music rooms beyond, and below are the cellars.

In the gardens are situated a little cottage for any infectious cases of sickness there may be, and a large sanitarium also.

The fourth class-room adjoining the dining room contains a large cabinet from floor to ceiling and running almost the entire length of the room, filled with curiosities from different countries sent by old scholars, and with specimens of the flora and fauna of the district. Passing through that room, with the teachers' study at the end, past the lavatory, through the shed and up a flight of stairs, you come to the three class-rooms previously referred to. The fifth class below consists of the smallest boys, while the first class is the head.

To be continued.

THE GOLDEN AGE.

It is coming! it is coming! and men's thoughts are growing deeper.

They are giving of their millions as they never gave before;

They are learning the new gospel; man must be his brother's keeper;

And right, not might, shall triumph, and the selfish rule no more.

—Sarah K. Bolton.

Literary and Exchange.

The Stanford Jr. University yell is:
Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Rah,
rah Stanford.

* * *

Prof. in Physical Geography class:
"Why was not man placed on earth
first?"

Student: "Too hot." —*Ex.*

* * *

We are glad to welcome the *Palo Alto*
as an exchange. It is among the best
college journals, and has a fine style
for the cover page. We wish the *Palo*
Alto and Stanford Jr. University suc-
cess.

* * *

The space devoted to the Chicago
World's Fair is 600 acres. Phila-
delphia had 236 acres and Paris 143.
The buildings will cover 130 acres and
the cost of equipments will be \$14,900,
000.—*Ex.*

* * *

Once when the Duke of Clarence
was a school-boy, he over run his al-
lowance of pocket-money. In his
financial strait he wrote his grand-
mother, asking for twenty-five dollars.
The Queen indited a lengthy answer,
refusing the money, and exorting her
grandson to learn frugality. He cer-
tainly had a thrifty streak in his com-
position, for he replenished his exche-
quer by selling, as an autobiography,
the Queen's letter for \$37.—*Ex.*

The Oregon State School *Journal*
comes to us again, but has changed
style.

* * *

The Roanoke *Collegian*, is among our
new exchanges. It is one of the old
standing collegians.

* * *

The *Student*, representing the schools
of Portland, Oregon, is a fine journal,
the editor, W. Bittle Wells, is taking
quite an interest in the P. C. A. P. A.

* * *

The Guilford *Collegian*, of January,
contains a piece giving the life and
work of Uncle William Hobson. It
speaks in the highest terms of his life
work. He was a student at Guilford
in its first years.

* * *

Arnold Toynbee, the young English
reformer, once wrote, "Languor can
only be aroused by two things; first, an
ideal which takes the imagination by
storm; and second, a definite, intelli-
gent plan for carrying that ideal out
into practice." The truth of the re-
mark is illustrated by such popular
movements as the Chautauqua Read-
ing Circle, which, with its ideal of
continued study by old and young
in all walks of life, and its definite,
intelligent plan, has induced so many
thousand to shake off mental languor
and to enter with enthusiasm upon
systematic reading courses.—*Ex.*

Local and Personal.

—Dog on the laboratory floor.

—Why not adopt College colors?

—Miss Effie Macy has had the grip.

—School is lively, students are hap-
py.

—Don't forget to look over our ad-
vertising list.

—St. Valentine day is on the 14th,
this year, girls.

—E. P. Dixon rolled up his sleeves
and quit school.

—Holler! Winter, holfer, we want
to know where thee is.

—Y. M. C. A. of late means, you
make Christianity attractive.

—We have been having "Pea Soup
Fog" in Newberg as well as London.

—Miss Hallie David has been miss-
ing for a few days, we guess it is the
grip.

—Austin Keeny has been working on
a farm in West Chehalem, this winter,
clearing.

—A few members of the zoology class
brought fish worms to school the other
day, but most of them went home for
dinner.

—FRESHMAN (to Zoology student:)
Prithee, dear sir, what thing do I
smell?

Z. S. Ah! Sure, it is the cur that
was heard to yell last week.

—About fifteen dollars worth of peri-
odicals and magazines have been or-
dered for the reading rack.

—LOST: My companion is lost.
Will some one care for it during the
winter and return it to me in '93.

—Some of the students from the pub-
lic school have been practicing in the
college building for an entertainment.

—Do not forget the two entertain-
ments given by the Crescent society
and music class, at the close of this
term.

—Several of the singers from LaFay-
ette expect to be here to help furnish
music for the Institute, Friday, the
19th.

—One little boy and one big boy, got
some cigarettes and went off to see how
pretty they could make the smoke curl
from their faces.

—Crescent Society will give a public
entertainment March 2. A good pro-
gram is being prepared and a pleasant
time is anticipated.

—Harry Simons says weather is
weather, whether it is rainy or dry,
cold or warm, it is weather just the
same, but not the same kind of weath-
er.

—We have often heard Pres. Newlin
say, that the best students do the most
reading. Some of the Preparatory
students have thought this was a good
motto, and spend most of their time at
the reading rack.

- Spring term begins March 9.
- 25° above zero is the coldest weather we have had this winter.
- Alice Downing, a student of '88 is teaching near wheatland.
- Lawson Newman is attending business college in Portland.
- Will Osborne, the new janitor, keeps plenty of wood in the box.
- Coffee has been changing hands lately. See Carl Stanley for prices.
- President Newlin says it is better to have bad habits, than no habits at all.
- Miss Mollie Stowe has again returned to school, after an attack of La Grippe.
- The music class will give an entertainment at the close of this term of school.
- Prof. Jessup did nicely when he compared Pacific College with Yale and Princeton.
- Mr. W. P. Hunnicut and son called one day the latter part of January. They were on their way from Iowa to California.
- Owing to poor health Dasie Stanley has discontinued her studies at school for this term, with the exception of the biblical course.
- C. J. Edwards says the roads between Newberg and Dayton are improving. No wonder, since the son has been on them so much.
- A. C. Stanbrough has returned from his school, for a few days.
- Mrs. Newlin and Mrs. Edwards called on the afternoon of January 26th.
- The way the new members of the Crescent take hold of literary work is commendable.
- Will Macy believes that the royal road to success is through the phrenological examination.
- Jesse Hobson, of Portland, one of the college directors, was in town a few days the first of the month.
- President Newlin is having some fencing done around his lots. That is, it is commenced, but seems to move rather slowly.
- DOUBLE WEDDING:—At the town hall February 3, Mr. Will Macy to Miss Minnie Warner; also Mr. Lon Hill to Miss Abbie Myers, Prof. Pratt, the phrenologist, officiating. Who would have thunk it?
- Then they buried little yellow dog; In the ground a grave they made him; Wrapped him in an old, old gunny sack, Covered him with clay cold, so cold; Thus they buried little yellow dog.
- A certain student who attended the party February 5, silently soliloquized thus:
- Dimly shone the pale light,
Away into the night,
And dimmer grew it still—
When it became my will.
- Do you grasp the idea?

- The tin cup at the well takes pleasure trips occasionally.
- Frank Fletcher, an old student of the Academy, is working in Portland.
- G. H. says, "the girls are geese in the school room." What do you say girls?
- The Y. P. S. C. E. have been preparing a program for Sabbath evening February 14.
- Miss Edith Ellis returned the 8th. She reports improvement in the health of her parents.
- Thomas Vaughan wore a bandage around his head for several days. The cause is not known, probably a little sore.
- Austin Dorse, one of the Academy's first students is now county superintendent of public schools in one of Washington's counties.
- B. F. Pratt lectured in Friends' church, January 30th. Subject, "Human Electricity." The lecture was well attended and very instructive.
- We should like to know:
Who is the best athlete in College?
Who has been losing mittens?
What "anon" means?
What the College yell is?
- The Y. M. C. A. gave an entertainment January 29th, which was highly appreciated by all present, judging by the applauses and words of cheer since. After the entertainment refreshments were served.
- A letter from an old academy student, now attending Stanford University, states that there are nearly five hundred students there, one hundred and ten of whom are girls.
- Charles Edwards, who visited Newberg about two years ago, on his way to Alaska, as a missionary was shot by a drunkard January 14th. Prof. Edwards was Principal of Hesper Academy, of Kansas, for several years, and was a very earnest worker in the great cause.
- The County Superintendent of public schools, L. H. Baker, will hold a local Teacher's Institute here February 19th and 20th, for the benefit of those teaching and others who are in this part of the county. Every one interested in education should attend, whether a teacher or not. Mr. Baker is well known throughout the county, and institutes held by him, are well attended. Let Pacific College students attend, and show the visiting teachers the interest we have in such work. There will be on Friday evening a lecture given by Prof. Kantner, of LaFayette Seminary. Mr. Kanter is one of Yamhill's best instructors and a christian gentleman. All who hear him will be well repaid for the time spent. We feel sure the Seminary will lose a man whose place may not easily be filled. Mr. Kantner, on account of his health, has resigned his position and enters the ministry after this year.

Directory.

CRESCENT SOCIETY.

President—Daisy Stanley.
 Vice-President—C. J. Edwards.
 Secretary—Mattie Stratton.
 Critic—Edith Ellis.
 Library Board { W. F. Edwards,
 Alice Boland,
 G. E. Hoskins.
 Marshal—J. C. Haworth.
 Meetings on Friday at 7 P. M. Admission
 free.

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