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The Crescent



PUBLISHED BY
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PACIFIC COLLEGE.

NEWBERG, OREGON.

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THE CRESCENT.

VOL. IV.

MARCH, 1893.

No. 6.

THE CRESCENT.

Published Monthly during the College Year by
THE CRESCENT SOCIETY.

EDITOR A. C. STANBROUGH.
ASSOCIATE EDITOR DABIE STANLEY.
PERSONAL AND LOCAL (H. F. ALLEN,
MATTIE STRATTON.
EXCHANGE ARTHUR JESSUP.
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MR CASH, our financial manager, has been calling on some of our subscribers to pay up, and will soon give the others a chance to settle with him. We dislike to be compelled to do this, but our publishers must be paid. Those who wish to escape an interview with Mr. Cash would do well to lose no time in paying their subscription.

Now is the time to begin working for field day, if you have not already commenced. The rainy season will

soon be past and each one who expects to enter the contests should be in good training as soon as the condition of the ground will admit. Indoor work is not sufficient to prepare one for the games, it will take actual field work. The runners and jumpers should not fail to take part in all the hare and hound races that may be run during the spring term, in order to develop powers of endurance. Skill counts for a great deal in these contests, but combined with muscle it counts for a great deal more.

THE order in society has been, on one or two evenings recently, such as to give a stranger a very poor opinion of the organization. While visitors may be responsible for part of it, a few of the members are a great deal more responsible, and it is but just to visitors from the city to state that, with two or three exceptions, the disorderly ones have been among the students. At the beginning of this year admission to the meetings was made free and it certainly is very discourteous for anyone to take advantage of this to create a dis-

turbance. As to the members who have been guilty of such conduct, if they realized with how much contempt the majority of the society looks upon such actions, the rebuke voted upon them at a recent meeting would not have been necessary. Since the society has taken the step that it did it is to be hoped that no further action may be required.

WHY is it that more of the students do not attend the meetings of the local organization of teachers? We have several in school who intend to become teachers when they leave college and they should attend these meetings. One who expects to teach should make use of every opportunity which presents itself for preparing himself for his chosen occupation. The old fashioned idea that a good scholar is necessarily a good teacher, has gone out of date, and in its stead has come the belief that a study of methods in teaching is necessary for the best success. This is one of the things to be gained by attending the teachers' institutes. The time required to attend is not so great but that each one might make arrangements to attend at least a part of the time, if unable to be present at every meeting, while the good to be gained will more than repay for all the effort.

STUDENTS sometimes get the idea that the successful college is the one that has the largest enrollment, as if

numbers made the college. The fact is that a large enrollment may mean that the college is one in which it is uncommonly easy to complete the course and secure the degree. We have known students who went from one college to another because, by making the change, they could graduate a year or two earlier. Of course, on the other hand, a large enrollment does not necessarily show that this is the case. Enrollment simply has nothing to do with the making of the college what it is. The students themselves are very largely responsible for making the reputation of the college what it is. They can not hope to enjoy the reputation which the college has already established unless they help to maintain it. The small school that sends out every one of its graduates with well fixed ideas, and with a faculty for getting at the good of everything, is more of a college, in the true sense of the word, than one which can boast of large numbers but sends them out only half prepared for life's duties.

THERE is a class of people in the world, and some of them find their way into colleges, who always agree with the person with whom they may happen to be conversing. Such persons either can have no fixed opinion on any subject or they admit things for the sake of popularity which they know to be false. No one should consider himself to be so infallible as never

to be in the wrong in an argument, but having formed an opinion he should firmly adhere to it until something better is proven. He who knows he is wrong and will not admit it is no worse than the one who agrees with everything without knowing whether he is right or not. Students especially should guard against forming this habit. They are seeking the truth and in order to find it they must weigh all the evidence impartially, and without agreeing with a statement simply because a certain author has made it. There are always two sides to a question and we should never agree with one side until we have heard both. From this very source much of the misunderstanding in the world has sprung. What we want is a mind broad enough to grasp the truth of both sides of a question, and then we shall be able to reach right conclusions.

THE last lecture of the course was given by Dr. Browne, of Portland, on the subject, "Life." Dr. Browne recognized the fact that he was not speaking before an audience of doctors, and made his lecture plain by defining many of the technical terms. He gave the evidences of science as to the origin and nature of life, and then defined it as "being able to live." He finds no better explanation for its origin than the declaration found in Genesis. Dr. Browne is an interesting and entertaining speaker and we were fortunate in

securing him for the course. The lecture course has been as successful as could be expected of the first one which the college has undertaken, and would seem to warrant a larger series of lectures for next year. Those who have attended all of these lectures certainly have no cause to regret the purchase of tickets. The entire series has been handled by men who were fully acquainted with their subjects, and were able to keep their audiences interested. Many have taken notes on the lectures for future reference, but the most valuable and most lasting result of the course will be that which comes from contact with one who is master of his subject. Such a mind creates an inspiration which can never be wholly lost.

ORATORY in Pacific College has been too much neglected in the past; the students have not given enough time and attention to learning how to express what they have learned. This year has been an improvement over the past from the fact that we have classes in elocution and occasional exercises in chapel, but there is not enough of this. Other colleges have their monthly rhetorical and each student comes before the public several times during the year in these exercises besides the usual class exercises and perhaps class contests. In this way it is not uncommon for a student to be placed on five or six programs during the year, while in our college we very

seldom are placed on public duty more than two times in the year and possibly not at all. The objection is raised by the students that it takes time. What would it be worth if it did not require some work? It is a fact, I believe, that those institutions which compel their students to appear frequently on public programs are the ones that turn out the most leaders of public sentiment. This follows as a natural sequence, since their men have learned how to produce convincing arguments. We need awakening along this line, and perhaps the inter-collegiate meeting next June will be a means to that end. When we compare the work of our class rooms with that of other colleges we certainly would not suffer from the comparison, but in the field of oratory we are taken at a disadvantage. To correct such faults as this is one of the aims to be accomplished by the state association, and Pacific College may at least gain this much from it.

WE are reminded just at this time of the year that it costs some persevering effort to be a student. The fine weather during the spring term is apt to have a depressing effect upon school work, unless the students are careful to guard themselves against it. Some have not the courage and a love for learning sufficient to even attempt the spring work, preferring to spend their

time somewhere else, perhaps in idleness. All honor be to the one who is compelled to stay out now in order to be able to continue the work next year, but to those who might remain and will not we would say, think what it means in the remainder of your course. You can not remain with your class, for they will be one term ahead. This will make your standing irregular and you will find yourself taking Freshman work when you should be Junior, or Sophomore when you should be Senior. The course of study is arranged so that one subject follows another in its natural order and, when it is at all possible, one can not afford to break the chain. By being irregular, one does not have that feeling of satisfaction in being able to point out exactly where he stands, of showing a clear record behind him as far as he has gone. Besides these facts, dropping out of school because it would require some effort to continue, shows a disposition to shirk which, if allowed to develop, will not tend to make the best kind of citizens. What the country expects from its college students is men and women who have the power and the will to give everything a fair trial before it is discarded as worthless, and such qualities will not be likely to develop in after life when they have been kept down in the student.

CHARACTER BUILDING.

BY L. M. P.

"Our days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build."

—Longfellow.

Go with me if you will and we will visit a piece of architecture. We stand awe stricken; can it be possible human hands have ever constructed such a complete and massive piece of workmanship! It is truly a perfect model of architecture. The bricks and every particle of material out of which it is constructed seem to have an extra polish; its foundation is secure; its verandas, chimneys, cornice work and all seem to be in exactly the places that will render the most beauty to the building. Its windows glare down upon us like wolves' eyes; its huge pillars look defiance into the face of the storm king. We pronounce it truly perfect.

But this was not erected in a day. No, it required days, weeks and months for its commencement, building and completion.

The material must be gathered. Care is taken to select the very best quality; the most competent workmen are chosen; with care the material is shaped and fashioned. It then requires days before the frame work is up. This is merely the beginning of the beautiful house. Think of the

time it requires for its completion.

As we stand gazing on this wonderful piece of architecture made by man we think how it may be applied to our lives—God's workmanship. But we ourselves are responsible for the kind of a house we rear. God created us all equal and it is ours to make our lives a success or failure.

G. H. Lewis says: "From the same material one man builds palaces, another hovels, one warehouses, another villas. Bricks and mortar are mortar and bricks, until the architect can make of them something else. Thus it is in the same family, in the same circumstance, one man rears a stately edifice, while his brother, vacillating and incompetent, lives forever amid ruins; the block of granite which was an obstacle on the pathway of the weak, becomes a stepping stone on the pathway of the strong.

Let us build our lives so like this structure we may be looked upon and used as a wonderful piece of architecture.

We must begin our building aright, taking Self-culture as the material out of which our house is to be built. Let our foundation be self-culture and each block cemented with the same. For to form a perfect being, a high degree

of cultivation is required for each component part. The aim of all attempts at self-cultivation should be the highest development of the entire being—physical, intellectual and moral. It guards the health because, a feeble body acts powerfully on the mind and is a hindrance to its progress. It cherishes the intellect, because it is the glory of the human being. It trains the moral nature because if that be weak and misdirected, a blight falls upon the soul and a curse rests upon the body.

Self culture includes a proper care of the health. It is a sad sight to see a brilliant mind that has dragged down a strong body, because it has been so neglected in its demands, leaving the body to suffer for lack of proper attention to some of its plainest wants. It reminds one of a crazy building, tottering under its own weight, yet full of the most costly machinery, which can be run if at all with the greatest of care or it will all crumble to ruin. The lesson cannot be too soon learned that the human body is most wonderful in its complex organization. Still such is the perfection of all of nature's works that all that is demanded of us is compliance with the simple rules to enable us to enjoy health. That it is our duty as well as our privilege to so train the body that it will answer readily to any demands made upon it by the mind, and will perform all its functions in the great work of life.

With self-culture as our foundation, a magnificent and useful house may be constructed. We must have our foundation large enough for the structure that it is our aim to build. But it must be reared one block at a time; we must not expect to become great by one sudden, spasmodic effort.

"Heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

Was Rome built in a day? No, it required years. She had her birth, rise and decay.

To accomplish the vast work that is before us we must be ambitious; we must put forth every effort for its accomplishment.

It is necessary that our aim in life be high. Let us take this as another block in our structure. If we aim high that thing will be accomplished; if we aim low we will have attained to no higher point than that at which we have aimed. It is the aim that makes the man. Without some definite object before us, some standard which we are earnestly striving to reach, we cannot expect to attain to any great height, either mentally or morally. Placing for ourselves high standards and wishing to reach them without any further effort on our part, is not enough to elevate us in any very great degree. We must strive earnestly day by day to accomplish this end. Remembering each day is a block in the building we are construct-

ing. We need to do something each day that shall help us to a larger life of soul; and every word or deed which brings joy or gladness to other hearts lifts us nearer a perfect life, for "A noble deed is a step toward God." Thus in the grand aim of life, if something of purpose be kept constantly in view, and for its accomplishment every effort be made every day of our lives, we will unconsciously approach the goal of our ambition.

We would next place in the block Heroism. Mahomet says, "Heroism is under the shadow of swords." In our culture we must not forget the arming of the man. Let us learn early in life that we are placed on the field of battle and that we are not to be basking in the sunlight of peace, eternally. It is heroism to be unselfish in small as well as greater things. To know each day that we have accomplished some unselfish act.

We look upon Brutus, Caesar, Napoleon, Washington and Grant as being heroes, true they were the greatest of heroes, but they have long since been, wrapped in their shrouds and laid away in the peaceful grave. We may never be such heroes as these or in the same way, but we can be heroes in our own way, in our daily tasks. It will never be said of us, as it is said of Alexander the Great that he conquered the whole world and then wept because he had no more worlds to conquer. Our minds to us king-

doms are and if we are victors over them, are we not truly heroes?

The great characteristic of genuine heroism is persistency. We all have our wandering impulses and fits and starts of generosity. But when we have once resolved to do a thing, let us do it. It is a systematic training that we all may become heroes.

As another block in our structure we place in Self-control. Self-control is said to be the highest form of courage. It is the base of all virtues. If we reign within ourselves controlling our passions, desires and impulses we are more than kings.

God endowed mankind with abilities superior to any other member of the animal world. He is given reason rather than instinct. But if we give away to passions then we are surrendering to our inferior powers. We are then liable to become slaves to passion. It is necessary to our happiness that we control our words as well as our acts, for we deal words that strike even harder than blows. Adalade Procter says:

I have known a word to hang star like
O'er a weary waste of years.
And it only shown the brighter
Looked at through a mist of tears;
Earth can forge no keener weapon
Dealing surer death and pain
And the cruel echoes answered
Through long years again.

Character exhibits itself in the control of speech as much as anything else. "The wise person will restrain

his desire to say a smart thing at the expense of another's feelings, while a fool will speak out what he thinks, and will sacrifice his friend rather than his joke."

Government is the base of all progress. The state or nation that has the best government progresses most; so with the individual, he who governs himself best makes the most rapid progress. The person who submits to passions is worse governed than was Athens under the tyrants. We must by constant repetition of efforts, obtain at last the victory which will bring us repose, which will enable us to say to the raging waves of passion. "Thus far thou shalt come and no farther." For this we must be constantly on guard, watching our tongue, eye and hand. "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city."

Advancing a step at a time we have now come to the most useful and important block in our structure—Christianity. Without this our lives are incomplete. Christianity is the link which binds us to God; it is the spiritual garden in which our souls walk in companionship with our Maker. This sentiment is the highest that we are capable of cherishing, since it binds us to a being fitted as no other being is to impart to the soul the highest moral grandeur that we can enjoy. Let us, therefore, not neglect it. The bright beauties of our soul; the flourishing touch of our character; the sweetest

charm of our life, will be given by due attention to this, our first and last duty. All who have been great and good without christianity would have been much greater and better with it. All natural results are spontaneous. The diamond sparkles without effort and the flowers open naturally beneath the summer showers. Religion is also a spontaneous thing. There is not a heart but has its moments of longing, yearning for something better, nobler and holier. This shows the religious aspiration of every heart. Religion is placing the soul in harmony with God and His laws. God is the perfect, supreme Soul and our souls are made in image of his, and like all created things are subject to certain laws. The transgression of these laws dwarfs our souls. Alexander Selkirk, when placed upon a desolate island, was made to exclaim:

"Religion! what treasures untold,
Reside in that heavenly word—
More precious than silver or gold,
Or all that this world can afford."

Life and religion are one, or neither is anything. To be the structure that we are trying to raise, we must put christianity foremost.

We have now gathered the very best material for our structure, but the work is merely just begun. It takes a lifetime for its completion. We have begun with self culture as our foundation and as we slowly ascend, block at a time, toward the attainable height, not at any time discouraged, though misfortunes may assail us, if we push

forward with renewed energy we will doubtless reach the goal and obtain the crown, then the victory is ours.

BE YOURSELF.

The time in which we live is one of models. Almost every young person, sometime in his life, has the example of some illustrious person held up before him and the admonition given to be like them in such language as, "Be like Joseph;" "Be a Caesar;" "Make a second George Washington." The lives of these and many others are heroic, grand and noble, but their modes of procedure in life were only suited to those individuals themselves; they would become no one else any more than the armor of Saul was fitted to the form of David, and their ways may not be copied with any better results than would have attended the attempt of the shepherd boy to fight in the armor of the giant. Why, then, attempt to go beyond your sphere?

In the battle of life use weapons which you can handle, if nothing but a sling. Be honest, be yourself. It is just as ridiculous for one to attempt to fill some one else's place in life, as for a builder to fill a large cavity in a wall with a small stone, or vice versa.

One cause of imitation is lack of confidence in one's self, and the habit of depending on some one else to take the lead in all matters of importance and, as it were clear the road to fame. This

habit is begun early in life, and unless quickly rooted up, becomes predominant in the character of the person. The little child at school, just beginning to learn to read and write peeps over the shoulder of a more industrious schoolmate and copies his work, rather than take the trouble to find out for himself the correct result. As the child grows in years the habit grows proportionally, and when he goes to college, if he is fortunate enough to get there, he still looks to some one else to do his thinking and planning for him: always asking aid from the members of the faculty on difficult problems and all subjects requiring headwork. Still at his old business of copying when there are compositions and orations to be written. It is very probable that a person of this character would never gain a thorough education, but be obliged to leave school on account of his health. (?) He then drifts into business, rather than seeks it, and in his life as a business man he lacks that essential quality, self-reliance or originality of thought. He never knows whether to take a step in business until he seeks the advice of Mr. B. or until he is quite sure that other people think it is the just the thing to do. When the time comes that he must make decisions for himself, and is greatly in need of a good judgment, he simply finds that he has none, but has been using some one else's lo, these many years, and he fails for the want of that good judgment

which might have been gained by valuable experience.

Many are the facts which teach us that it is vain to mimic. If we will look into the history of the lives of great and good men we will find that they were true to themselves, not fearing to take upon themselves qualities which they saw in others worthy to be followed but never wavering from their own consciousness of right and wrong, stand if need be alone, never fearing that this or that may not be just right because others essay to differ from them. Such characters as these are the firm and symmetrical foundation stones of true history.

There are many mysterious things about ourselves here below. One may not know what is proper for him to do even if it is common or sanctioned by prominent people. That which may be entirely proper for some persons to engage in would be simply ridiculous for others to attempt. But there are means by which we may know just what our place is, and the person who is true to himself is the one who makes the fewest mistakes in life. If every young person followed the rule of doing just what he knew to be right for him, he would never be led into temptation, but by continuously yielding to the influence of others one comparatively loses his individuality and is borne by the prevailing current down the stream of public sentiment.

Exchange.

The boys of Chicago University are compelled to play football three times a week.

* * *

The Stylus is a very neat paper, and contains much interesting, as well as profitable reading matter.

* * *

Leland Stanford University has engaged ex-President Harrison to deliver a series of lectures in that institution.

* * *

Connecticut, in proportion to her population, has more college students than any other state in the Union.—Ex.

* * *

The Owl possesses a certain attraction not noticed in most of the papers, but we don't know what it is. It is always a pleasure to read it.

* * *

Only one burial plat now remains in the precinct of Westminster Abbey, wherein Tennyson's remains lie, and that is reserved for Gladstone.—Ex.

* * *

Visitor (to Prof.)—"There's good stuff in that fellow."

Student—"And I saw him put it in; he eats at our boarding house.—Ex.

* * *

The Mnemosynean is one of our best exchanges. We have been trying for two months to pronounce the name,

but have failed, and have, so far, failed to find anyone who could.

* * *

One of our exchanges speaks of a newly invented machine at Yale, for measuring how tired a student is. The next thing in order will be a machine for telling how late he stayed up at night.

Local and Personal.

—Lots of fun to jump rope.

—Miss Howard is to spend her vacation in Dayton.

—Minnie Larson expects to spend the summer at Latourell Falls.

—Mr. Ben Wilson left Thursday the 30th for Portland to spend his vacation.

—Many of the students have been taking in the free bicycle rides at the hall.

—Maggie Titus leaves at the end of this term for her home in eastern Oregon.

—Miss Myrtle Price and her cousin, Miss Manning of Fort Scott, Kansas, visited the college last week.

—The new magazines that have been added to the reading tables are much appreciated by the students.

—Mr. Herbert Cash is going to clear his land on the mountain, and will not be in school the spring term. This means a new financial manager for the CRESCENT.

—The college students are preparing to take quite an active part in the C. E. convention to be held here the 1st and 2nd of April.

—The college was visited Wednesday the 29th by two musicians who had with them a little monkey whose antics very much pleased the students.

—Cash was out of school the week following the trial. He claims to have been sick but public opinion seems to be that it was one of his "spells."

—The moot court mentioned in the last issue resulted in the conviction of the criminal. The penalty was that he should eat a peck of clams every day for a month.

—We are justly proud of our young orators, and look upon them with a good deal of hope. Who knows but what we have a Demosthenes amongst us.

—The tile ditch which has been run through the campus spoiled our prospective fishing, boating, bathing, etc., in the stream in front of the college. The ditch carries away the water as fast as it falls.

—Several of the students who have been in school the past terms will not be with us the spring term. We wish them the utmost of success in whatever they may undertake. There are others who will come in who soon will be able to fill the vacant places.

—Miss Macy will be in the surveying class the spring term.

—We shall have an escaped bank cashier in school next term.

—There will be no meeting of the Crescent society during the vacation.

—Miss Ella Macy one of the public school teachers, intends to be in college next term.

—Col. Stephenson, the temperance lecturer, visited chapel one morning while he was in town.

—There was quite a crowd at the train Thursday morning to see the students off for their vacation.

—O. K. Edwards is the proud possessor of a new Imperial scorcher. Another effect of the bicycle craze.

—The Christian Evidences class, after completing the text, spent the last week of the term in writing a thesis.

—H. and O. felt very downcast as Thursday morning dawned, for some girls were going away on the morning train.

—Prof. Vance thought he would get up early one morning to work on the tennis court, but 8 a. m. found him still asleep.

—Jesse Hobson was a visitor at the college recently. While visiting the gymnasium he surprised some of the boys by his activity.

—The state oratorical contest will be held at Salem, Or., June 2nd. The contest here will be about two weeks previous to that time.

—Miss Emma Emmel has secured a spring school at Vincent and will not be in school the spring term. We wish her success in her work.

—Canyon hall is quite lonesome, there is only one table now, we hope the old students will all come back next term and some more with them.

—The first public entertainment given by the college classes, as given Wednesday night was a success in every way. A full house and a good program to satisfy them. What more could mortal ask?

—Two more of our young men distinguished themselves lately by removing the upper lip appendage. They both declare that by this act their attention is no longer divided between two things.

—During vacation when studies are off our minds is the time to be thinking and planning for field day. We may hope for some fine weather soon and the one who seizes every opportunity and trains indefatigably is the one who will carry off the honors in June. And it needs training in the best sense of the word if we hope to accomplish something beyond mere child's play. We have the material in this college if only it is properly developed, to beat the records of eastern colleges, for last year at our first field day we saw what could be done by some of our boys. Let us make the day this year a grand success in every way, and we can, by a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether.

—Miss Ruby Haynes, of Monmouth, a friend of Miss Ida Woods, visited at the college Friday morning, March 24th.

—The Newberg public school will close the 31st. Quite a number of the pupils will become students in the college next term.

—The last lecture of the course occurred March 23rd. Given by Dr. Browne of Portland, on the subject of "Life." It was a very good lecture and much enjoyed by all.

—Miss Gertrude Lamb commences teaching school in the Parrott mountain district April 3rd. Miss Lamb is an industrious student and we wish her success.

—Some of the boys during the nice weather tried the tennis court at Mr. Hobson's. There will be universal rejoicing when it is so there can be a court on the college grounds.

—The musicale given the 24th was very well rendered. Those who took part show that they have improved much by another term of work. Both in the line of music and elocution.

—Baillie has another evidence of the reasoning powers of the lower animals. He asserts that there is a mouse at the boarding hall that breaks crackers by throwing heavy weights on them, so that it can carry them into its hole. Also, the same mouse, on falling into a basin of water, went to the register and sat there until he was dry.

—The girls at the hall say that when Prof. Vance and Mr. Ballard traded coats, Ballard looked like a stuffed pillow.

—The "bee" which was to have given us some new shade trees, kept its wings under cover on account of the rain and failed to "buzz."

—A few warm days this month almost made us wish we could live out of doors, but the recent rainy, windy days made us change our minds.

—In producing arguments during a recent debate at society, Cash gave a very vivid impersonation of the bashful boy. The question now arises, could he do this without having experienced the feelings which he so accurately described?

—The library should be well cleared of its books this week by the students for reading matter during vacation. There are plenty to select from and as there seems to be so little time to read during the term, the time should be well improved by reading as much as possible during vacation.

—Since our last issue, the college has been accused of teaching dancing while not allowing its students to attend dances. We suppose the quotation marks used would have shown the point in the paragraph referred to, but some did not see it. Since this is so, we pronounce that statement an absolute untruth in the sense in which it seems to have been received.

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WHEN? EVERY DAY.

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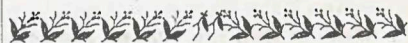
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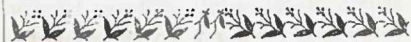
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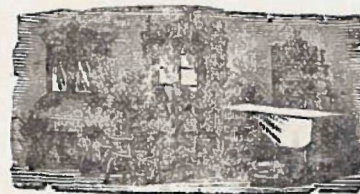
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