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# The Crescent



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# Wilson's Grocery

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# THE CRESCENT.

VOL. IV.

APRIL, 1893.

No. 7.

## THE CRESCENT.

Published Monthly during the College Year by  
THE CRESCENT SOCIETY.

EDITOR	A. C. STANBROUGH.
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IT IS to be hoped that arrangements can be made whereby we may have our exchange papers placed in the reading room. At present they cannot be placed there without becoming lost, there being no suitable place to keep them. Students should have some means of keeping in touch with the educational world outside of their own college and this can be done most easily by reading the different college papers. Knowing what others are doing is the best means of keeping out of ruts.

WE ARE forcibly reminded just now how necessary it is for some of the students' societies, either the literary or christian associations, to have some kind of permanent plan for welcoming new students. Those who come among us as strangers sometimes have a hard time in getting used to the customs of the college. A social at the beginning of each term would be the proper thing if only it were properly managed. Let some society take up this subject and be prepared to take some action next term.

THE advances made by science during recent years in the line of long distance communication have been indeed wonderful. The most recent invention is the telautograph. In using this instrument one simply takes the pencil and writes his message, which is reproduced in *fac simile* at the other end of the line. The force is, of course, electricity. When we consider that the study of electricity has been almost entirely within the present century, such results as have been attained seem almost incredible.

AGAIN our editorial staff is changed by three of its members not being in school this term. We doubt if there is a single paper among all our exchanges that has had as much trouble to keep a full board of editors as we have had this year. No sooner does one of our staff become well accustomed to his work than some cause unforeseen compels him to resign. Under these conditions we have not been able to make the paper come up to our ideal as a college paper, but we hope that we shall not always be under these difficulties.

WE ARE now well along in the last term of the year, and perhaps some feel somewhat worn by the work of the preceding term, but no one should allow himself to lose his enthusiasm for school work on this account. The spring term is, in some respects, the hardest time of the year for doing good work, but in other ways it is the best time of the year. College spirit is usually at a higher point during the spring term than at any other time. The different exercises of the college, such as society entertainment, society lecture, field day, and commencement, are those in which every student should feel that he has a part. They are a part of the college life and as such each student is interested in their success. Their success will increase the reputation of the institution and make it more of an honor to be counted as one of its students. Such movements, belonging

to the whole college, create a feeling of fellowship among the students that is very beneficial to them. Whenever the interests of the college are at stake every student is intimately concerned. Let us, then, make the best possible use of our opportunities this term, and stay in the work with a desire to accomplish something.

IN CHAPEL exercises on the first morning of this term President Newlin made some very practical remarks in his address to the students. Among other things, he said that a person who has a desire to go through college will amount to something, whether he is ever able to attend college or not. Attendance at college is not enough to make one useful; it must be accompanied by a desire to accomplish something. Without this desire, the time spent in college might almost as well have been spent somewhere else. He also brought out the thought that growth in intelligence, to be worth anything, must be paralleled by a growth in righteousness. A motto which he urged upon the students was, "Make your teachers as useless as possible." The object of a college course is to make one able to rely upon himself, hence, the student should not depend upon the teacher for everything. What one is able to discover for himself is of much more value to him than what another has found out for him. The most successful student is not the one

who can get the most help from the teacher, but the one who can do the most for himself.

THERE are two distinct classes of students in regard to obeying the rules. One class recognize the fact that the regulations are intended to promote the best interests of the students and obey them willingly, scarcely knowing that they exist. The other class see in the rules only a means which the authorities make use of to keep them in subjection. They try to see how far they can go and yet remain within the regulations. They are always walking along the line, just ready for the next step to carry them over. Such a disposition, if allowed to continue, will be anything but beneficial to them in after life. No one places any confidence in a person who does right because a fear of the law compels him to do so. The one who shall receive the highest honors must be a person who is actuated by a moral sense of duty, one who obeys the laws because they are in accordance with what should be expected from good citizens and not because he is compelled to obey them. School discipline is not for the purpose of preventing the students from becoming outlaws, but to help them to become good citizens, not to keep them in a state of subjection but to benefit them.

SOMETIMES we meet with people who know all about any subject which may happen to be mentioned. But when you question them as to why they object to a proposed change their answers are vague and confused, although given in a style which seems to say, "I know and that settles it." It is usually just such vain, egotistical persons, claiming to know everything, who really know least about the subject. Even if they happen to be right on a certain point no one likes to ask such a person for information, preferring to accept the opinion of one who does not boast of his knowledge but is none the less firm in his belief. The world no longer expects all men to know all things; men are tending toward becoming specialists in their work, choosing one field and leaving the others for other specialists. In our present civilization no one can reach the highest point in any profession unless he gives it his undivided attention. Since this is the case, the very fact that individuals may yet be found who claim to have finished their education shows their incompetency to rightly handle any subject. The man who does not parade his learning before the world to boast of it, but who is always ready to defend his belief when called upon to do so, will always be treated with more respect than the one who "knows it all."

## IS PUBLIC OPINION MISTAKEN?

BY EDGAR BALLARD.

THE Pilgrim Fathers had been living for a year on the stormy Plymouth shores. They were startled early one morning by a voice in their village crying in tolerably good English, "Welcome Englishmen, Welcome!" And Massasoit delivered the message of his people to the Puritans.

I consider myself honored, when I say to you in behalf of this class, and in tolerably good English only, that we welcome you to our halls tonight. We welcome you to this our first class public. We welcome you because we feel it an honor to be permitted to appear before you. And above all we welcome you in the name of Pacific College. I believe that I am not mistaking the public sentiment of the class when I extend this welcome to you. It is the public sentiment of the community upon which the future history of Pacific College depends.

James Bryce says, that, in no country is public opinion so powerful as in the United States. The question comes to us tonight, is that sentiment correct, or is it mistaken? I say that it is both correct and mistaken. "But why this two-faced statement?" you ask. I answer, because it is a fact.

If we consider public sentiment in

its true light, and what it ought to be; we will consider it as the public conscience. Then it will not be mistaken. But if we discuss it as we often find it; simply the expression of a popular desire, a party or class hatred or prejudice, we can but come to the conclusion that public sentiment may be mistaken. Let us notice our first proposition—that public sentiment is not mistaken. But what is public opinion? It is the prevailing combined judgment of the private individuals of a community, state, section of the country of the nation.

The United States is composed of forty-four states and a few territories. The existing administration of government, possibly does not meet the idea nor the wish of each state. A thing which would be to the advantage of one state or section of the country, may not be agreeable to the great majority. As the states are brought into contact with each other, the interests of all are carefully studied. A little is given up here and a little there. They are joined together and sealed by the constitution forming, as we believe, the grandest nation under the heavens.

So, the judgment of each individual when brought into contact with that of

his fellows, is smoothed off a little on this side and a little on the other. He hears the discussion of those around him on a subject, and is influenced more or less by their ideas; and he gives up a few of his preconceived notions in regard to it. By and by he meets his fellow townsmen in the mass meeting. All differences are forgotten or thrown aside, and a well rounded public opinion is formed.

That public opinion has been a great factor in moulding the world's history, cannot be denied. Although in the days of absolutism it was hardly consulted in regard to the administration of affairs. The emperor advised only with his own sweet will. But in this age of almost universal representative government, it is the energizing force behind every legislative act. In this age of unpredicted newspaper development, in this age when our thoughts ride the electric flash, public sentiment exerts an influence which was undreamed of during the days of feudal Europe. It was public sentiment that fought the battles of the Revolution, and freed us from the unjust rule of the mother country. It was public sentiment that made this country a democracy instead of a monarchy. It was public sentiment that guided our forefathers in their wise legislation during the formative period of our government. It was public sentiment that inspired our fathers to carry a musket through the swamps and pine

forests, against their brothers of the south, for four long years, that this Union might be preserved one and inseparable. It is the agency whereby the history of America is being made today.

All great reforms are brought about by means of public opinion. It is the potent force behind every public movement. Its decrees are as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. It forces corruption in church and state to step down and out, and, as Cromwell said, give place to "honest men." Such is the history of the Reformation in Germany. Through long years we see ungodliness increasing in both priesthood and laity. We see the light of the church darkened by the abominable sale of indulgences, until she becomes, in the words of Milton, clad in "the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." When Martin Luther nailed his ninety-five Theses to the door of his church in Wittenburg he seized the battle ax of public opinion and smote his mighty highness, the Pope, a blow which freed Germany forever from the rule of Rome.

When Charles the First grew too careless of the liberties of the people of England, and declared his right to impose taxes and laws without the consent of Parliament, public sentiment arose in its might, and backed by Cromwell with his army, denied him this right. And in 1649 the head of Charles I paid the penalty of his injus-

tice.

This public sentiment is the mighty unseen power which calls a halt to the ambitious man, when that ambition becomes a menace to the welfare of mankind. It says to the money shark and the politician; thus far shalt thou go and no farther.

It said to Aaron Burr, "You have proven yourself untrue to the honors which have been yours;" and the man who once lacked but a single vote to make him president, complimented the common rabble with his presence in the prison cell. It said to Ferdinand de Lessups, "By your cheating the poor families of France out of their hard earned cash, you have forfeited every right to longer retain the honors which have been showered upon you. Return them whence they came;" and the greatest civil engineer of France ends his days with the prison cell staring him in the face. When the hero of Appomattox tried to trample underfoot the unwritten law of precedence, as set by the father of his country, public sentiment said to him, "It is enough; you have all the honors that it is safe for the country to bestow upon you;" and the most lauded man of the time, before whom the royalty of Europe had stood with uncovered heads, retired to the quiet walks of private life. Such has been the history of the ages.

It is enough then, to say that public sentiment, when rightly considered as

the public conscience, will not be mistaken. But let us consider for a moment, our second thought, that public sentiment may be mistaken. Take a child who has been reared under the tender parental care, keeping his conscience as tender as the love of the mother. Place a child out in the world to fight his own battles and he soon becomes so metamorphosed that he will not hear that still small voice of conscience. Just so it is with an honest public conscience. It may become seared over, deformed and narrowed down until it has lost all resemblance to its former self.

A sect or party of men may become so engendered with hatred that it cannot take up a new idea. It becomes impossible for it to espouse a reform. So that a new sentiment must be created. When public opinion gets into this stagnant condition, it becomes a hard task master. Carlyle says: "Wonderful force of public opinion! We must walk and act in all points as it prescribes—follow the traffic it bids us, realize the sum of money, the degree of influence it expects of us—or we shall be but lightly esteemed. Certain mouthfuls of articulate wind will be blown at us, and thus what mortal could confront?" Yes, we are blown about hither and yon by its dictates. Its edicts regulate our daily actions. And we are hampered on every hand by this mistaken idea of public opinion.

A certain man once hearing a discussion about the infallibility of public opinion, observed, "Quite so sir, it is infallible, infallibly wrong." Although this man is too sweeping, yet there is a vein of truth underlying his statement. As Madame Roland, one of the noblest ladies of Paris, ascended the scaffold during the Reign of Terror and saw before her that mocking Statue of Liberty, she uttered that exclamation which has rung through every age, "Oh liberty, liberty; how many crimes are wrought in thy name!" I would exclaim tonight, Oh public sentiment, public sentiment, how many crimes are wrought in thy name. How many acts do we commit as a nation, simply because a deformed public opinion demands it. How many things do we fail to do, because this same master says, do it not. All reform movements have to meet this very thing. The abolition of slavery had it to meet in its bitterest form. Is it not so with the temperance movement of the present time? How often do we hear the plea that public sentiment is not yet ready for the abolition of the rum traffic? Oh, how can we listen to a master that has proven itself false and mistaken so many times. Why, it was this same public sentiment that hanged John Brown at Charleston, Virginia. It was this same public sentiment that dragged Wm. Lloyd Garrison through the streets of Boston at the hands of an infuriated mob. It

was this same public sentiment that led the nobility of France to the scaffold, and abolished the worship of God, establishing that of Reason instead. It compelled Galileo to bow before the haughty monarch and swear that the world moves not.

It consummated the agony in the garden of Gethsemane, and shed the blood of Calvary's Lamb. And yet with all this, people bow to its mandates as they would before a God. Lowell uttered a thought which is especially applicable to the present condition of public sentiment, when he penned the lines:

Truth forever on the scaffold,  
Wrong forever on the throne,  
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind  
the dim unknown,  
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping  
watch above his own.

#### A VISION.

And the command came unto me: "See a Vision;" and immediately I lifted up mine eyes and saw nothing save Omer and Lola. Then a voice from across the aisle said unto me, "'tis not the time to see a vision, wait awhile;" and I waited several days and saw none. One evening it became dark and I was unconscious, or thought I was, and presently I saw with my mind's eye an object that I did not understand. In a few moments I noticed it had increased in size

and looked much like a lead pencil and in another moment it had the appearance of a stick of stove wood. I kept feeling queer and the object kept increasing until in a few moments I thought it was a long board, next it looked like a circus tent in the distance. By this time I was getting confused for the object increased in size so rapidly, I did not know what the cause might be, or the consequence. I thought I surely was not approaching the object and that could not be the cause of its increase, but I think that was what I did for my hair was much "mussed up" when the vision had passed, caused by my swift flight through the air.

Now I thought I knew what it was sure, I thought it was the wall of a city. When I entered the gate in the wall what did I see? It seemed to me I saw everything that had never been seen. In one part of the place, I visited the department called infinity where parallel lines meet and lines end, and many other queer things that come there. I had arrived at the place I had entered. I had satisfied my curiosity in that department, now entered another door, for one of the janitors told me to, and saw many hundreds of millions of scribes writing, and great piles and heaps of paper that they had written on. When I enquired of one of the men near me, what they were all so busy about, he said: "We are recording lies told by human

beings upon the earth, and he desired that I should not bother him any more." He appeared very "crabbed" and spoke rather rapidly for I think he missed eight or ten lies. I passed on a little way and thought I would find the "boss" of this multitude. I had gone but a little way until I came upon a very lazy scribe, I think, for he stopped and told me I could read all I cared to. That was sufficient and I began. Not knowing how soon I might have to leave, I read only a very small portion of those taken between 8 and 9 o'clock, Jan. 1, 1893. I stayed there three days.

Some of these accounts had the names of prominent citizens of the United States and those who stood well in society, attached to them. It gave me pleasure to notice that a great number of these lies were classed among the light colored ones, or as we say, white lies, until I was informed that the of three very best lies equaled one of the very blackest. It would make your hair stand on end to see how rapidly they came in, or it might turn your hair gray, for there had never been but one person there before me, they said, and it turned his hair gray. Those scribes were very severe in their definition of a lie and many things that we would not call lies are so considered by them. I looked around awhile, and, I am sorry to say, found the names of several with whom I was acquainted, and I then

determined to go and tell them to be a little more careful. Spoken lies alone were not all that were taken. They had an instrument they said, with which they could photograph the soul, and they did for I saw some of the pictures. Some of these pictures made me feel sorry for the subjects of them for their souls were pure and some of them were unjustly kept in prison. I also had the opportunity of seeing the pictures of those called permanent liars. They showed the innocent countenances and looks as they appeared to the world generally and showed the wolf concealed, or the black soul and the evil motives that impelled these miserable lives. I did not feel very sorry for these. These are called permanent liars because, as in the case of the weather signals we may expect continuous rain until the blue flag is taken down, these are supposed to be continually lying unless a different report is received. They told me these kind were a great deal easier to keep track of than the others and that if there were fewer of them they would have to employ a larger force of scribes. After leaving this department I proceeded to one where all the forgotten things were written down. It is needless to tell all I saw here, but you might guess that I saw many scraps of Grammar and Algebraic problems and Geometrical propositions and Latin Declensions and Conjugations, etc.

After looking over several accounts I came to one that was considerably larger than the rest and was much taken down when I saw my own name at the top of it. This produced such a shock to the visionary part of my mind that the vision was concluded—and it was day.

### Exchange.

All our slang expressions can be traced back to some poet or supposed-to-be-rational writer. "Out of sight," is by Tennyson.—Ex.

\* \* \*

Ninety-four per cent of the one hundred professors of the Chicago University are Americans.—Ex.

\* \* \*

The senior classes of several of the eastern colleges have adopted the custom of wearing the cap and gown.

\* \* \*

Pretty Teacher (giving an object lesson to the class).—"Now, children, tell me something that remains green all the year round."

Small Boy.—"Our Irish girl."—Ex.

\* \* \*

A debate is arranged between Yale and Princeton to take place May 15th. The question to be discussed is, "Resolved that the Peaceful Annexion of Canada would be Beneficial to the United States."

Prof.—“What is Psychology?”

Young Lady.—“The scientific explanation of what every fool knows.”

\* \* \*

We are glad to receive a copy of *The Pioneer*, published by the Reading High School, Reading, Mass. It is a good paper.

\* \* \*

“The evil that men do lives after them.” The Roman speaker said: “No wonder then the world is bad, so many men are dead.”—Ex.

\* \* \*

The University of Pennsylvania enrolls students from every state and territory in the Union, also from twenty-eight foreign countries.—Ex.

\* \* \*

The *Teachers Headlight* gives the definition of gumption as “a kind of ointment made of brains and information, boiled down to a consistency of salve.” It says farther that there ought to be a box in every family.

\* \* \*

“The best system of exercise for all educational institutions is that which reaches the largest number, and does most for the weakest men. No doubt it is an interesting thing to do to lower records, develop giants, win races, and knock out opponents, but they are no part of that physical education which the college aims to give its students.”—Ex.

We are glad to receive *The University Star* of the University of Omaha among our exchanges this week. It is a very good paper.

\* \* \*

The *Antiochan* contains the first production in the line of spring poetry we have seen, but as it is a little early and “somewhat premature” it was paraphrased and put in the form of prose, so that it can be better understood by the readers.

\* \* \*

We notice that some of the colleges have already begun to play base ball but the weather has been too rainy here to indulge in that sport very extensively yet. We are still hoping to get to play ball sometime in the latter part of summer however.

### Local and Personal.

—O yes, we all study book-keeping.

—Frog in the basement, can't get out.

—Miss Myrtle Davis is in college again.

—Seal your letters before you drop them into the post office or you may have to tell who they were written to, to get them sealed.

—If any one does not believe that there are cows in Newberg that can dig post holes, just let them look at our last years base ball grounds.

—Miss Mattie Stratton is taking instruction in elocution, of Miss Howard.

—Chas. Wilson recites English History at the college. Charley could not give up altogether.

—Continually the moustache depreciates in value and vanishes from sight. Walter has the time set.

—We are getting anxious for the weather to settle so we can fix the tennis courts and baseball grounds.

—When the spring poets begin to write we wish to have our frog in the basement remembered by some one.

—The motto over the door, “Love one another,” suggests a game of tennis to the mind of the sporting youth.

—Arthur has been worrying himself about the care of his charges on the trip to the state Y. P. S. C. E. conference at Portland.

—That student is a model who cannot apply to himself some of the excellent remarks given to the students by Pres. Newlin in the morning exercises.

—We wish to commend the janitor this term for the excellent judgment displayed with regard to ventilation. Lewis did not study that part of physiology for nothing.

—Where is the student who can afford to miss the benefit that is to be derived from the Literary Society? This is a part of an education which is being too sadly neglected by many of the students.

—The spring term of school opened with sixty students and is now progressing finely.

—New students, glad to see you. Old students, glad to see so many of you back again.

—Henceforth our government should control the telegraph system. Our debaters have decided it.

—John Smith, a student last term, visited the school April 17th. He has entered as a student again this term.

—Seven of the members of the Y. W. C. A. went to Forest Grove to attend the first state Y. W. C. A. convention which took place April 21st.

—The students who use the deaf and dumb signs as a method of communication should not forget that others may be familiar with them also, otherwise there might something amusing happen.

—Some of the minor offices in the editorial department of the CRESCENT have been filled with new officers. Change is one sign of vitality; we hope to be able to give up to some one better qualified than ourselves soon.

—The Crescent Society elected the following officers at their last business meeting: President, O. J. Hobson; Secretary, Leota Reece; Critic, Dacie Stanley; Marshal, Lewis Hanson; Librarian, Mattie Stratton; Financial Manager of the CRESCENT, E. L. Jessup.

—Temperature 96°. We have not been afflicted with spring fever yet.

—The boys have already begun to talk baseball, tennis and other sports for field day.

—Mrs. Dummet, the state president of the Y. W. C. A. gave an address to the Y. W. C. A. Sunday afternoon. We were all disappointed because she could not be at the college Y. W. C. A.

—Some time ago Dr. Connett was present at the college chapel exercises with two natives of Alaska which have been in his school there. The Doctor gave a very interesting talk to the students about his work in Alaska.

—At a recent meeting of the Athletic association it was decided to admit to the field day exercises all students connected with the school. Music students and all students who pay the regular initiation fee of the society.

—There are several students in the preparatory department just out of the public schools. Miss Ella Macy came with them. For fear of a misunderstanding we will say that Miss Macy has been teaching in the Public School here.

—Why is it there are not more productions written by the students, published in the CRESCENT? It would be better if when writing for the literary society, we had their publication in view, and not write them for excuses to deliver from fines.

—When three or four exceptionally hard and long lessons come upon a person at once he will sometimes wonder if he could not do better work if allowed to get a shorter lesson perfect instead of dividing up and getting none very well.

—There has very little happened this term to record as locals, and if this issue is lacking in good locals you can attribute it partly to lack of ability on our part to rake up locals from an uneventful time. The students are all busy with their studies and have no time to do anything very extraordinary.

—What's the matter with Pacific College trying the new methods of instruction in foreign languages which some other colleges are using? We mean the way by which a student is taught to know a foreign word when he hears it, not when he sees it alone. What a person learns through the eye is not to be remembered with the ear.

—The latest epidemic is, "wheels on the brain." Meet almost any small boy and he can talk with abnormal fluency about "automatic tires," "ecliptical sprocket wheels" and their philosophical superiority over the round ones. It is generally thought that the Victor or Columbia or Rambler or Imperial or Union are the best. The symptoms alone, of this malady, have been studied; the cause and treatment will come later probably.

—Boys pay up and swing on the rings.

—The critic suggested, at last meeting, that the marshal be stationed at the door to receive all peanuts and chewing gum before the members enter the room.

At a recent meeting of the boys debating club the question of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States was discussed. It was decided to have them annexed.

—Mr. Casper Peters and Miss Elsie McCrea, both of Newberg, were married Saturday April 1st, 1893. The bride was a student here some time ago. We are all glad to give them our congratulations and best wishes.

—The college senior who forgot to seal the letter before he placed it in the office, must have forgotten that part of letter writing, or perhaps it never had been taught him; however, we think it has been impressed upon his mind sufficiently to be remembered for awhile.

—Which is the better, a young man who comes to school through the rain with an umbrella, overcoat, overshoes, etc., and lugs them home when the sun is shining hot, or the one who comes to school when the sun is shining hot without these equipments and goes home through the rain and mud without them also? This ought to be decided for it is of every other day occurrence.

—Since the trial that took place the other day, the talk of having another moot court at the college has been all the go with some. Next time we do have a mock trial we will try and have it managed to give the lawyers more than ten minutes to plead their cause and give the prosecutor the closing argument.

—Mr. Archie Campbell of Sherwood, and Miss Gertie Brandt of Tualatin, were married at the home of the latter, April 19, 1893. Pres. Thomas Newlin officiating. The bride was a student in this school several years and has many friends in this place who wish them a long and happy life. The CRESCENT extends congratulations.

Old Neptune must have given up his rule over the ocean and donated his property to some one who presides over the Pacific Northwest, for distribution over the land. We heard some one say the other day, that they were contemplating a fishing excursion to where the Pacific ocean has been; supposing the sea to be very shallow now.

—The Athletic association at a recent meeting, appointed base ball, tennis, gymnasium and other committees preparatory to the field day at the close of the term. The first real nice day that comes along, the pent up enthusiasm will show itself and we will have base ball grounds, tennis courts, etc., fixed in a little while. Field day this year will be made one of the great events of the season.



## New Spring Milliner Y

Mrs. Baldwin and Miss Haworth have the largest stock of millinery goods ever shown in Newberg, embracing all the latest styles in bonnets, hats and trimmings.

### Millinery and Dressmaking.

MRS. LAMB & MRS. HOLLEY

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