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OF
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THE CRESCENT.

VOLUME V.

JANUARY, 1894.

NUMBER 4.

THE CRESCENT

Published Monthly during the College Year by
THE CRESCENT SOCIETY.

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THE CRESCENT'S corps of assistant editors remains unchanged.

THE outlook of the Crescent Society for this term is more encouraging than for two years. The members realize the benefits to be derived from the work of the society. The officers are the best that could have been selected. As this is the only organization connected with the college devoted to lit-

erary culture, its enrollment should be almost equal to that of the school itself. It is here that a beginning of a practical application of the knowledge and drill gained in curriculum work, is gained. The faculty seeming disposed to let the society manage itself, the way in which it is conducted and the work it does, are indicative of the "unforced tendencies" of its members. If the students of Pacific College ever intend to do anything, let the literary work during these three months be the best that the society can produce.

INCORRECT LANGUAGE.

There is too much bad English used at Pacific College. While there is much enthusiasm over personal accomplishments, and the subject of an attractive appearance, neatly arranged toilet, cheerful countenance and pleasant tones, receives due attention, the beauty of well rounded sentences, made up of pure, unabbreviated words, seems to have escaped the notice of many.

It is as easy to use poor language as it is to appear slovenly in dress, and both are inexcusable. While we are

continually associating with those who are not careful to use good language, it is natural for us to fall into their careless habits of speech. It is well to observe and imitate the manner of expression of those who have made correct English a study. Observe the words and sentences of a well prepared lecture. Study some of our standard authors for their use of language. There is probably no other kind of literature so well adapted for this use as essays. Macaulay's essay on Milton is recommended by good authority. This is not oratorical; we do not need that in common conversation. It is not full of Greek and Latin synonyms, but abounding in rich Anglo-Saxon.

It is said that Longfellow made language such an important feature of his studies in literature, that when a thought came to his mind it was always clothed in words.

Such books as those of Bill Nye and Josiah Allen's wife do not add much to the elegance of our English. One had best guard against the language used, in reading them.

Constant vigilance is the price of a correct style of speech, and constant vigilance the cost of keeping it pure.

COLLEGE SPIRIT.

In every healthy college there is a certain amount of patriotic pride and love of Alma Mater, known as college spirit. It does not exist alone in the

individual, but flows as a uniting current through the various channels of college existence. It vocalizes itself in the college yell, when the great institution speaks out its sentiments in one voice. When there is an athletic meeting called it shows its existence in the unanimous attendance of all parties concerned. If a game of football is proposed every man feels that its success depends on himself. In any meeting of any society the pulsations of college spirit unite the efforts and hold them in unison. If there is a convention, game or entertainment in which the college stands as a unit, where this spirit is rife, it will be represented by its best men.

College spirit is valuable so long as it does not swallow up the college. It is well enough for one to lose himself occasionally in the knowledge of being only a part of a great organism. It gives him an idea of his social relations, makes him less self-important and smoothes the jagged edges of his individualism. It teaches him to follow as well as to lead, for if he sees the college honors at stake he gladly yields to a superior whom he knows to be more capable of winning the laurel than himself.

There may be a danger, as has been suggested, of reaching a fever heat on this line. Students may forget the ultimate aim of school life in an overflow of college pride. It may become a mere show, an outside coloring to hide

the poor brain and shabby work within. But this can hardly be the case now or ever with a college which keeps its existence under hard pressure, and whose students have a pretty clear understanding of how they came to be there.

WORK

In the beginning God created man and set him to work. If any one has had an idea that the necessity for the human race to work came along with the curse upon Adam for sin, let him read the first chapter of Genesis and correct his error. There is a great difference in the forces which impel people to work. Some persons seem to have an inherent desire to be employed and will always be found toiling away at something, whether it seems to be profitable to themselves or any one else. Such an one, if he has tact, is among the most successful men of his time. Some have missed their calling in life, and although they may not have made an entire failure, are not of much account in the world. Others appear to have no judgment about directing their work to good advantage, so that their efforts usually come to nought.

Again, there are those who are not naturally inclined to work, but who are inspired by ambition to great activity. They see that this is the only medium through which they may reach the desired goal.

Then there are persons who have no natural or ambitious desire to work. If they ever do work it is simply because they must exist. This is the kind that is denominated lazy, and along with the coward, is held in the highest contempt as the most despicable of the human race.

The student's life is a life of work. He works as many hours, if not more, than the average laboring man. College is a place for forming the habit of working methodically. Did you ever hear of a college graduate striking for fewer hours? No true student, either the one in-school or the life-long student, counts the hours he is obliged to work, but he does figure closely how many of the twenty-four he can devote to his line of work without injury to his health or neglect of his social duties.

OLD HONEST TIME.

The speeding years fly swiftly on:

We count them as a day;

And we, like they, are quickly gone,

And moulder into clay.

I cried, "O Time, where art thou gone?"

I've called thee o'er and o'er:

I did not know thou'dst go so soon,

Or I'd have loved thee more."

"Thou hast brought me many precious gifts—

Bestowed them thick and fast,

But ere I thanked thee for them all,

Thy face from me had passed."

"May years to come be not as these;

But filled with loving deeds,

Replenishing Old Honest Time

With all his woyted needs." E. M. M.

THE FOUNTAIN OF MATERIAL LIGHT.

JESSE R. JOHNSON.

ALL the globes composing the great solar system to which our world belongs, shine more or less brightly in the heavens, yet all, save one, shine by borrowed or reflected light. The sun alone is a self-luminous body, and the rest of the heavenly bodies are dark within themselves, becoming visible only by reflecting the light which falls on them from the sun. The moon, which shines upon us with such silvery brightness, illuminating the earth at night, has no more light within itself than the earth upon which we line. This may be easily proven in various ways. For instance, when the moon, at the time of a solar eclipse, comes exactly between the earth and the sun, and no ray of light falls on the moon opposite the sun, the moon is dark, and appears as a black spot on the sun, which of course would not be if the moon was a self-luminous body.

Another proof, which might be mentioned is, that at the time of a lunar eclipse, or when the earth is exactly between the moon and sun, and the moon passes through the shadow of the earth, it becomes almost invisible, and remains so until it passes out of the shadow into the sunshine, when it again appears as bright as before. Thus

all the phenomena presented in the solar and lunar eclipses prove that the moon is not self-luminous. What is true of the moon is equally true of the other planets, all of which shine by the reflection of the sun's light upon them.

The sun has light within itself, and sends forth from its own sphere a continuous flood of light on every side. Its light is not dependent on any other luminous body. In all its different positions in the heavens it shines full-orbed and with unvarying splendor. It is the one great luminary for the whole system, giving light to all, but borrowing from none.

There have been a great many instruments invented, and various methods pursued, to measure the intensity of the light of the sun and to make an estimate of its power of illumination as compared with other lights, either natural or artificial. Several of the great philosophers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries attempted this experiment, but only two of the estimates were regarded as having any degree of precision. The first, in 1725, calculated that the sun, when it is directly overhead, and with a clear sky, illuminates an object seventy-five thousand two hundred times more than a candle

placed at the distance of three and one-fourth feet from it.

The pure white light which comes from the sun is a compound agent, every ray of which may be divided into many perfectly distinct rays. The first philosopher who showed that the light of the sun is a compound light of many different colors, was Sir Isaac Newton. This he proved by making a room perfectly dark, then piercing a hole in the window shutter and allowing a small ray of light to pass through it. This ray formed a round image of the sun on the opposite white wall of the room. In the path of this ray he placed a prism or three-sided bar of clear glass, expecting to see the beam refracted, or bent in its course, and also expecting to see the image of the sun round as before, but to his astonishment it was drawn out about five times its former length, and this image, which he called a spectrum, was divided into bands of different colors, resembling a narrow cross-section of a bright rainbow. From this Newton at once inferred that the solar light was a compound, and not a simple light.

Of all the lights which affect the earth the light of the sun is the most refined. It is very different from all other things in that it is unchangeable. Water, which is one of God's choicest blessings, becomes impregnated with the solutions of many substances, and its odor sometimes becomes very offensive and it is unfit to be used in

any way. The air which we breathe becomes loaded with vapors which are very injurious to the health. But the light which comes from the sun is not susceptible to any such changes or combinations. It may be refracted by having it to pass through a denser or rarer medium, or it may be intercepted either partially or wholly, but it remains the same. Not even the changes of season, climate elevation or depression affect it. Neither does it seem to lose any of its purity and power by its eight minute trip of ninety-five million miles. Although it shines upon scenes of disorder and corruption it is as pure as the moment it left the great fountain of light, and goes on quietly performing its great work of transforming plant food into fibre and stem, tinting the blushing rose and delicate pink, painting the wings of the butterfly and tropical bird in many hues.

Though seemingly inexhaustible, the great fountain of light and heat that has shone on nation after nation as they have risen and sunk into oblivion, is gradually growing weaker day by day, and itself shall yield to the hand of time, and in the fulness of time shall also go out in darkness, when the universe shall be rolled together as a scroll and time shall be no more, when the Eternal City alone shall stand and the Son of God shall be the light thereof.

WHY STUDY MUSIC.

Why study music? Because there is no study, if rightly pursued, that has such a refining influence upon the life of a person as music. There is no study better adapted to train the mental faculty of concentration. There is no study that will better aid in the development of character. There is no study better adapted to lift us near our Maker than music.

There is a class of music that does none of these things, but when we think of the work of such masters as Chopin, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Hayden, Handel and many others we see what a vast storehouse we have to draw from.

Music is not looked upon now as a mere social pastime, but as one of the great moral educators of our day, second only to religion.

All who study music cannot hope to become masters, neither do all who study arithmetic expect to become great mathematicians, and yet is that a good excuse for leaving the study of arithmetic out of a child's education?

I know of nothing of more value in the development of the faculty of concentration than a proper study of the piano. Think for a moment of what a pianist—master or amateur—must keep in mind during the playing of a simple composition. Both hands are occupied with different work; each note must be given its rythmical value

and proper touch; each measure must be rightly accented and shaded; the crescendos, diinuendoes, accelerandos and ritards must be brought in at the right place; the pedal must be properly used and the general character of the composition kept in mind. To do this requires weeks, months and years of close application. This habit of concentrated thought, and living in an atmosphere of beauty and sublimity which are found in the works of our great masters, will have a great influence on the character of children.

There are times when one feels sad. An hour or two spent at the piano will drive away this feeling as nothing else will do. With what pleasure we gather in the parlor, play our favorite compositions and sing our favorite songs. How much better the influence on our character an evening spent thus, than in progressive euchre.

Herbert Spencer says of music: "In its bearing upon human happiness we believe that the emotional language which musical culture develops and refines is only second in importance to the language of the intellect, of the intellect, perhaps not even second to it."

You ask: "Do you mean that all should study music?" I do, as well as arithmetic, grammar and other studies.

I have tried to show how music influences the intellectual, moral and spiritual faculties. I do think that parents should take as much interest

in this phase of their children's development and education as any other. Let us think of the subject in this light: Can we afford to neglect that part of our education that will be of so much benefit and happiness to ourselves and others?

A. B.

SELF-CONTROL.

Self-control is the power which one has over his natural propensities. Perhaps there are none of us but have some ruling passion. Possibly this passion may not be as strong in some as in others, yet it is there, and will show itself unless we are constantly on our guard. I would not hesitate to affirm that very few of us have such complete power over self but that our natural or perverted disposition will on some occasions get the upper hand. Even the old minister, who had once been a profane man, getting into a bumble-bees' nest, inquired afterward of the bystanders if he didn't "swear a little bit" such were his fears of losing his self-control.

If anything strikes us as being very amusing, we find it in many instances almost impossible to control ourselves, especially if it be at church or at some other time when we should not indulge in laughter. Yet by constantly watching ourselves we may come into possession of an amount of power over self which will carry us through very trying circumstances, and still observe the proper amount of sobriety.

The old Greeks gained control over their physical being by continued gymnastic exercises. The pugilist of today, by a severe course of training, gets full command of his muscular powers. He makes every action of his daily life center toward that one end.

How many have what might be termed strong moral self-control? Can we refuse when asked to do a thing which we know to be contrary to the college rules? If we have not this courage or will-power, perhaps it would be well for the faculty to institute a course of moral gymnastic exercises in order to develop it more thoroughly.

A certain psychologist has said that "if a person can keep his mind centered on one subject for twenty minutes, he is in a way to become a good student." Can we do this? Perhaps not just at present. But it is possible for us to reach that state of mental control wherein we can think connectedly on a subject for an indefinite length of time. This should be one great object of our student life. Will we make it so?

COLLEGE Y. M. C. A.

On the morning of the 4th of this month H. F. Allen, O. K. Edwards, S. E. Weesner and J. R. Johnson left Newberg, by steamer, to go to Albany to attend the third annual State Y. M. C. A. conference. Arriving at Salem about 4 o'clock in the evening, visited the Y. M. C. A. rooms and found the

young men very comfortably situated; remained in Salem over night and left on the 11:17, a. m., train for Albany. The Salem delegates, about eight or ten in number, also left on the same train. When they entered they found the delegates from Portland University, and all soon became acquainted. The train arrived at Albany at 12:20 p. m. and the delegates were met by a committee, Prof. Lee being at the head. They were taken to the college, which is only a short distance from the depot, there they were given badges, and arrangements were made for lodging, and on arriving at their places of entertainment found dinner awaiting them. After dinner they visited the Y. M. C. A. rooms, which consists of a reading room, with best papers, magazines and books; entrance room, room for playing games, parlor, bath room, and a gymnasium, in which was a horizontal bar, parallel bars, rings, striking bag, dumbbells and Indian clubs.

The conference began at 3 p. m. with song service and devotional exercises, conducted by Prof. W. H. Lee. At 4 p. m. traveling Secretary Dummett took charge of the meeting and in order that the delegates might become acquainted, he asked each one present to stand up and answer each of the following questions:

1. Individual name.
2. College.
3. Active or associate member.
4. Officer or committeeman.

5. Previous conferences attended.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m.

At the appointed time the meeting convened and the Apollo club, assisted by a few delegates, led in singing a few hymns, after which E. W. Emmett, President of the Albany College Association, came forward and gave a few words of welcome on behalf of the association. Then the president of the college, E. N. Condit, gave the welcome on behalf of the college. These words of welcome were followed by a response given by Pres. P. L. Campbell, Monmouth State Normal. A guitar quartette then favored the meeting with some music. Rev. I. D. Driver, Eugene, gave the evening address, his subject, "Miracles." He said "miracles were only the natural law of things placed on a higher or lower plane;" also, "ignorance is the stepping stone to wisdom, and without ignorance there is no wisdom." The Apollo club next gave a song and the meeting was dismissed.

Saturday morning at 9 o'clock Mr. Soper, of Portland University, conducted the devotional exercises. Blackboard exercise, conducted by Prof. Lee, was instructive and he brought out two lessons, (1st) the necessity of Bible study, (2d) the personal work. E. Lawrence Hunt, International College Secretary, brought greetings from the four hundred and fifty colleges. He said "men are to be saved by the power

Exchange.

The Arab who invented alcohol, died many years ago, but his spirit still lives.—Ex.

* *

"Beyond the Alps lies Italy," is the subject of a well-written article in the Southern University Monthly.

* *

The holiday number of the Penn Chronicle gives a sketch of each member of the Junior class, and a synopsis of each member's Junior oration.

* *

No college in England publishes a college paper. This is another illustration of the superior energy of America. About two hundred American colleges publish periodical journals.—Ex.

* *

It has been hinted that the reason so many institutions are throwing open their doors to women is, that in this age of foot-ball and athletics someone is needed for the faculty to teach.—Ex.

* *

The students of Oskaloosa College have contests at the close of the term in Latin, Greek, German and French, covering the ground of the term's work. Much benefit ought to be derived from such a course.

of God through the Y. M. C. A. To be fitted for life we must be college trained men." This last point was made very emphatic throughout the entire conference. The discussion of committee work was left until afternoon.

Prof. Lewis, of Pacific college, led the Bible reading at 2 p. m. The discussion of committee work was next taken up and J. R. Johnson, of Pacific College, and E. E. Washburn led in the discussion. Joseph R. Wetherbee, Physical Director State University, read a paper on "The Relation of Association to Gymnasium." "Relation of Association to Athletics," Prof. E. B. Powell. Discussion led by W. T. Fellows, McMinnville college.

4:30—Question box by Sec Dummett.

7:30—Praise service, led by Apollo club.

Address, Pres. Thos. McClelland, D. D., Pacific University.

Sabbath meetings:

9:15—Meeting for personal blessing, J. A. Dummett.

10:30—Church service.

4:00—Meeting for men only.

7:30—Address, Aggressive Christian Work as a Factor in College Life, Pres. C. H. Chapman, State University.

Farewell exercises, participated in by the delegates, city pastors and visitors.

A DELEGATE.

Energy will do everything that can be done in this world.—Goethe.

* *

Class in Grammar.—Teacher: "Parse the sentence, Yucatan is a peninsula."

Pupil (who never could understand Grammar, anyhow.) "Yucatan is a proper noun, nominative case, second person singular—"

Teacher.—"How do you make that out?"

Pupil.—"First person, Icatan; second person Yucatan; third person Hecatan. Plural: first person Wecatan; second person—"

Teacher.—"Go to Y—our seat."

* *

A valuable acquisition to the educational interests of the Pacific coast will be the California School of Mechanical Arts, provided for by the Lick trust. It will soon be opened as a manual training school, and later, when such instruction has been incorporated in the manual of study of the San Francisco school department it will be turned into a regular trades school. The rising generation of California will then enjoy a lasting and practical benefit, and be given a chance to earn an honest living. * * It used to be that young men were very handy with most tools in general use, but of late years the only mechanical capacity of the average youth just released from school life is to wield a pen.—The Student.

Local and Personal.

—1894.

—New Year's greeting.

—Many new students this term.

—Ask Jack how he cubes a number.

—Elmer Hall is going to school this term.

—Lee and Carl Stanley visited college the 9th.

—Libbie Morris visited friends here the past few weeks.

—The advanced Greek class recites the hour before chapel.

—George Tolson spent a part of his vacation in Portland.

—Ben Wilson visited with Portland friends during the holidays.

—Listen! Did ye hear? Wedding bells soon. Tell you about it later.

—Misses Lillian Haworth and Lettie Dixon visited the college on the 10th.

—Among the new students we have Luther Charles, Newberg's mail carrier.

—Van Leavitt entered college on the 9th and was heartily welcomed by the boys.

—Emma Hanson is reported at home in Silverton, learning the dressmaker's trade.

—The Juniors are reading an essay of Cicero's, "On Old Age." A very fitting subject.

—Edith Graves is out this term.

—Seventy-eight students this term.

—Elva Osburn is only in school half a day.

—Minnie Larson, an old student, returned this term.

—Prof. Lewis visited friends at Marl-
- during the holidays.

—Effie Macy called on her college friends one day recently.

—A beautiful white hyacinth now decorates the chapel table.

—Prof. Stanbrough has some very large classes in book-keeping this term.

—Claude Cummings and Will Vestal are among the new students this term.

—James Brown visited his home folks near McMinnville during the holidays.

—Lady Hill, of La Fayette, visited college girls last week. She has many friends here.

—Otis Snodgrass was out of school on account of sickness a few days the first of the month.

—The students will now settle down to their evening work, the revival meetings having closed.

—A new definition for a pronoun: "It is a word that names persons or things without donating them."

—Florence Brown came down from Scott's Mills the 12th and entered college. She is staying at the boarding hall.

—The girls' gymnasium is now in good running order.

—Miss Mills has another singing class at the public school.

—Everett Townsend is numbered among the new students this term.

—Christian Endeavor social Saturday night. All invited to be present.

—Prof. Vance's article failed to materialize for this issue, but you may look for it next month.

—Charles Redmond, from near McMinnville, entered college this term, and is staying at the hall.

—Berta Klirk taught school the first week in the new year for Mary Cook, who was not able to take charge of her school.

—Several new members have been added to the Y. W. C. A. recently. The weekly prayer meetings are well attended.

—President Newlin and family entertained some of their friends on Christmas. They report a very enjoyable day.

—Walter Edwards tumbled off the bar in the gymnasium, alighting on his knees. He got up feeling better than he expected.

—Some of our boys went to Portland to witness the foot-ball game, Silas Hill among the others. We suspect that there were other attractions than foot-ball for Silas, as he did not return when the others did.

—Fred Scott was absent part of a day recently on account of sickness.

—Oran Edwards was absent one day recently on account of sickness.

—Will Allen is helping to do the "sweep act," Ben Patton having retired.

—Prof. Jessup was quite sick Sunday the 14th, but was able for his work by Monday morning.

—We think that if the boys would go to a few more foot-ball games, we might have a team at home.

—We wonder how many can pronounce correctly all the words on the blackboard in the collection room.

—Did the college bell fail to ring the old year out and the new year in? If you desire to know, ask Drew or Will.

—The Athletic Association is talking of giving an entertainment in the near future. We hope this may be done, as we believe the boys could entertain an audience very well.

—We are glad to note that a great increase in attendance, and also in interest, is being manifested in the College Y. M. C. A. We would be glad to see all the boys in school attend the meetings.

—The essays that were written by the General History class the last of last term, are being read now in the class, one each day. We must say that some are real good, considering the source from which they came.

—Everett Weesner had quite a round with la grippe the first of the term.

—There are nearly thirty in the preparatory department. They have had their class meeting and perfected their organization.

—Edgar Hampton and his sister Dell, from near Dundee, are in this term. He is an old student, but this is her first year.

—Those preparing to take part in the oratorical contest are very busy. The home contest will be held the first Friday in February.

—Rev. Elwood Scott has just closed a very successful revival meeting, during which nearly a hundred persons were brought into closer relations with God.

—President Newlin attended the meeting of the Teachers' Association at Portland during vacation, where he read a paper on "Inter-Collegiate Relations."

—A prize offered a number of children for a New Year's resolution which should be most surely kept, was given to the one who wrote: "Reesolve, That i will tri too be a yeer older by nex noo yeers."

—Jesse Johnson, Oran Edwards, Harry Allen, Everett Weesner and Prof. Lewis were the representatives to the state Y. M. C. A. meeting. They gave us a report of the convention at the chapel on the morning of the 9th.

—We miss J. C. Haworth this term.

—Carl Stanley entered college Tuesday the 16th.

—Jessie Cox has returned from her visit in the east.

—We are glad to have Walter Macy back in school again.

—Harley Britt was missed from his recitations on the 15th.

—It seems that most of the students are taking book-keeping this term.

—The table decorator had better get to work, as there are lots of tables in the room now.

—We were expecting Will Baillie this term, but learn that he has decided to attend school at Sherwood.

—Fred Scott has improved more in gymnasium work than any other person this year, length of time considered.

—Miss Josie Siminoe is not in school this term, being at home at Tualatin, resting up after the work of the fall term.

—The boys are counting on a good nine next spring, as there are lots of good base ball players in school this term.

—Some of the students do not seem to know in which gymnasium they belong, and hints do not seem sufficient to convince them. They have perhaps forgotten, or did not hear, President Newlin's remarks in regard to this, at the beginning of last term.

—Frank Vestal was out of school a few days recently, being laid up with la grippe.

—The Senior Preparatory class met Friday evening, the 12th, for the purpose of organizing as a class.

—The boys think next time Lewis gets after them in the college, they will not take refuge the same place they did before.

—All the boys who wish to take part in the college sports must join the Athletic Association, as all such things are under the control of the association and none but members shall take part in these.

—John Larkin reports that he is getting along nicely with his school, and thinks that he likes to teach real well. He walks down home every Friday evening and back to his school on Monday morning.

—At the first meeting of the Crescent Society in this year the following officers were elected: Jesse R. Johnson, president; Ore L. Price, vice-president; Dora Crawford, secretary; Gertrude Lamb, critic; W. F. Edwards, marshal and Lida J. Hanson, librarian.

—The boys are talking of dividing the Athletic Association into classes for gymnasium practice. This is a very good plan, and we would like to see it carried out soon, as it is impossible to progress very rapidly with all the boys, whether members or not, crowded into the gymnasium at the same time.

—George Tolson sports an extra bump on his cranium since the 16th, the result of a fall in the gymnasium.

—There are fourteen in the Geometry class this term, the largest Geometry class in the history of Pacific College.

—See J. S. Holt & Co.'s ad. in this issue. They are successors to J. T. Smith, and with a fresh stock of goods invite your patronage.

—S. L. Hanson is again in his old room above the tin shop, and may be found enjoying himself over his Cesar between the hours of 7 and 11 p. m.

—Mrs. Fannie Leiter, who has just returned from Alaska, was present on the morning of the 18th and gave a very interesting and profitable talk. We hope to have her give us another talk soon.

DIRECTORY.

CRESCENT SOCIETY.

President,	Jesse R. Johnson.
Vice-President,	Ore L. Price.
Secretary,	Dora Crawford.
Critic,	Gertrude Lamb.
Marshal,	Walter F. Edwards.
Librarian,	Lida Hanson.

Y. M. C. A.

President,	Harry F. Allen.
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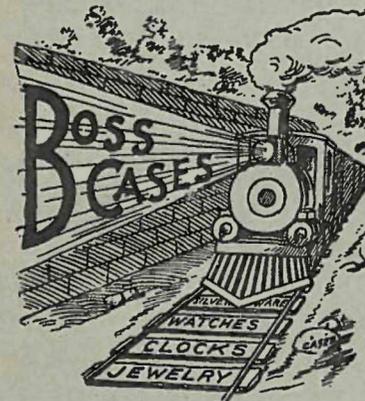
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