

APRIL. 1895

Vol. VI. No, 8.

1895

The Crescent

PUBLISHED BY
CRESCENT SOCIETY
OF
PACIFIC COLLEGE.

NEWBERG, OREGON.

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THE CRESCENT.

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THE AMERICAN BOOK CO.,
289 Yamhill St., Portland, Or.

January, 1895.

THE CRESCENT.

VOLUME VI.

APRIL, 1895.

NUMBER 8

WHITHER?

By H. F. Allen.

SCIENCE reveals to us the fact, that like an arrow in its flight, all life takes first an upward and then a downward course. History tells us of nations which have risen, fallen, and passed away forever. In this busy world, time, ever fleeting is forgotten; she comes and goes, and we have become aged, a little farther, one more turn of the great wheel of destiny, and the places which once knew us, know us no more.

In the study of a nation, it is necessary that a far-reaching view be taken, in order to ascertain the true movement, whether it be upward or downward. We can not know the status of a nation from the study of a single year of its existence, nor by the study of a single year of its existence, nor by the

study of a single decade can we tell its position. "The mill of the gods grind slowly," and if it take years for a result to be seen, then must we study the history through those years.

Are we wandering down? Is the American nation to-day lower in the scale of civilization than she was a cycle ago? Than fifty, or ten, or five years ago? Have we as a people passed the culminating point in our existence, and are we now upon the shady side of the slope which leads to disintegration and oblivion?

America to-day is in a stage of crystallization and centralization. We have passed the pioneer period, and now are being formed those principles which will give us our place among the nations of the world in future years.

Civilization is but the result obtained by the minds searching for liberty throughout the ages. The individual groping in darkness, was the primitive nation. As he wandered, he found another like himself seeking for light, for freedom from himself and his environment. By union, they found in each other the light for which each singly had sought in vain; they became a nation. America is but the similar combination of millions, bringing with it the increase of light, and the increase of power. The idea is prevalent in our country to-day that we are going backward, and indeed this seems to be true. Crime and debauchery surround us on every side. The problem of professional pauperism confronts us as it has never confronted a nation since the beginning of time. Such gradations of wealth have never before been known, bringing as they do the companion evils of poverty and destitution.

Popular sentiment rules in a government like ours, and if popular sentiment be radically wrong, the nation must retrograde. Such may seem to be the case in America to-day. We claim to be a nation in which all men are free and equal. But are we not rather a nation of classes, and fast becoming fixed in those classes, and ere long will we not realize the dire effect of this incubus which we have permitted to fasten itself upon us? Greece cultured

and refined, became enervated and was overthrown, when class distinctions became fixed. Rome proud and haughty, met with a like fate. France, after Louis XIV, was France in the revolution. If we permit those chains which are fast being forged, to be bound upon us, can we hope to escape the same end?

But have we drawn a true picture? Is the nation worse today than yesterday? Are we wandering down?

"There are seeds of dissension, yes, plants of dissension in America to-day, but not so large but that the sickle of truth may cut them down." Let us hope that the evils which surround us, are not insurmountable, but merely obstructions by the overcoming of which we gain strength for greater battles and sturdier conflicts.

Man ever strives toward the ideal which should be, and is, the true real. The ideal condition must be better than the present, for virtue is conscious, evil is unconscious. That force in man which makes him love the good and beautiful, and despise that which is degrading and low, will eventually cause him to throw off those things which drag him down, and in new beauty, with new power, will he behold the world. A world, not merely a continent, but a world, with one people, one language, and one religion. That people the Anglo-Saxon, that language the English, that religion Christianity.

The most hopeful attribute of our civilization is the popular discontent whose mutterings are to be heard on every hand, like the rumble of the approaching storm. It is a noticeable fact, that any great movement finds its first support among the poorer classes; there is always among these a desire for something better, without the power to improve upon their present condition. "It is as true of society as of the individual that self-dissatisfaction is a sign of upward, not downward movement." Twice before in the history of the world, has the voice of a discontented people been heard. The first resulted in the overthrow of religious oppression; the second, in the downfall of political despotism and the rule of the despot in France. What the present discontent means, we may not say; but it may mean the re-adjustment of the social conditions of the world. Indeed it seems that we are approaching a new era in the evolution of civilization.

It has pleased some one to style this as the electrical end of the nineteenth century. But the present applications of the powers of steam and electricity are but beginnings, to what must follow from their use in the twentieth century. These forces of civilization are compelling an interest in others for our own sake. It is on account of these, that every man is our neighbor to-day. We can not live independent-

ly of our brother, and are we then less free? No! for the same things which make us dependent upon him, make him in turn, dependent upon us, and it is but another adjustment of the great social balance.

In the evolution of civilization, America represents the highest type; and this position she owes largely to her women. American woman stands as the product of two centuries of western enlightenment. To her beauty, and purity, and love, must be ascribed most of that which is pure and beautiful in our land, and under her influence it is impossible to retrograde.

The masses in America to-day are being educated; it has been a slow process, but now, after years of endeavor, even the laboring man has become cosmopolitan. We learn from the solidarity of the race, that service to the one, is service to the many. Soon we must consider a nation as a unit, for the time is fast approaching when a nation will be too small to hold the ever enlarging soul of man, and boundaries will be so only in name. "We are evidently being forced into something larger than national life." World-life must be inaugurated, and a man then will be a citizen of the world: the best of every land will be his, and he will contribute his labors for the benefit of the world.

We tend to follow the habits that we have fastened upon ourselves. Ameri-

cans are exceedingly patient, and slow to take alarm. They are ever ready to listen to the cry of the working man, but in their hearts there is no room for treason and anarchy. The prevalence of strikes, although disastrous to a country for a time, it is but another proof of our advancement, showing as they do the conditions among the laboring classes, and their endeavors to reach the ideal, which they hope in time to make real. Strikes are only possible in an advanced state of civilization, for in former years such demonstration of thought would have promptly been suppressed by the sword. They are simply another stride in the onward march of civilization: the longest we are capable of taking, with our present knowledge.

It is impossible for us to imagine that the existing order of affairs is final; no

condition that has ever existed has been final, nor will it ever be possible until perfection is reached.

It is absurd to think that a nation which is making the progress that we are along every line, education, science, ethics, christianity, is going backward, and because of a few passing shadows, must we cry out that God has forgotten his people, and that we are not only wandering down, but rushing headlong to a doom of death? Away with the thought!

God is the universal truth. As we are permitted to search into this truth, as we think of it, and thus of Him, we are lifted up, our lives are ennobled, and unconsciously we grow like our God. Then we are not wandering down, but as we're marching on, ever is to be seen the hand of the Omnipotent Father guiding us onward.

LESSONS FROM HISTORY.

By Ore L. Price.

WE are living in a wonderful age, the age of progress and prosperity, the age long sought for but only dreamed of by our foreparents; yet when we think of the great experiences of other nations and the wonderful

lessons that other ages might have taught us we must confess that we are not so far advanced as we should be. The ground upon which we are laying the foundation for the future is history. What is history? The common defini-

tion is, that it is an account of facts, particularly of facts respecting nations, states and individuals.

Think for a moment what a nation would be without any historical knowledge. It could have no idea as to what kind of government to adopt, or what kind of laws to make because it knows nothing of what other nations have tried. It can only learn through experience what other nations which have an historical knowledge, learn through history, and to such a nation experience would count for nothing; it would possess only the fleeting and the ephemeral.

Think of an individual who has no knowledge of history. He looks around him sees some magnificent structure, he looks over some beautiful city, but what do they mean to him? He knows nothing of their origin neither how nor why they were built. He looks at beautiful monuments, he views picture after picture of great and noted men, or perhaps of some great invention or heroic deed, all of which might tell great stories within themselves. But what do these mean to him? He knows nothing but what he sees. He reads the inscriptions explaining them, but it is all darkness to him. Then we truly say, what a blessing is history! One goes to his library and associates himself, with great men, and great deeds and becomes acquainted with the character of noted people through the

medium of history, and goes away a stronger and a better man.

We owe a great deal of our prosperity to the lessons learned from other nations. Guide boards have been placed all along the road of life showing us the dangerous places and giving us a direct route to prosperity and usefulness. On one of these boards we read that, though a nation may prosper for awhile yet unless it has the intention for good it will not long succeed. Again we read that Greece tried to make her mark in the world by literature and art, but what do we learn from her? The tidings come ringing down the ages to us that art and literature will save no nation if its morals are corrupt. In the history of every institution or nation where all forms of Christianity have been prohibited without a single exception, they have recorded only failures. Again along this road we read of England's being a grand and prosperous nation. What lesson do we learn from her? It can best be stated by the words of Queen Victoria when she said "The Bible is the secret of England's greatness." Then if our road is so plainly marked out and we sidetrack and become wrecked by hard times or some terrible calamity, it seems that we have not been observing the words on the guide boards as we should.

We realize that "Experience is a dear teacher" yet we will not take heed to

history. One sees a man ruin himself with drink, he thinks how awful it is; yet he goes ahead and, unintentionally, he drifts downward until at last he goes to ruin simply because he did not take heed to the lessons which he had learned. A recent writer in speaking of the present financial depression has said; "If people who lived in thirty-six and thirty-seven had only taken heed to history, these times might not have been." People and more especially poor people, are continually flocking to the cities and living in filth and breathing impure air. This rapidly depopulates and degenerates the human race. And by looking at the many subjects who have been captured by disease and poverty on account of such action, people should take heed and leave the cities and go into the free air of the country and cultivate the ground from which all wealth comes either directly or indirectly.

History is the building material with which we lay our plans for the future. Each person when he reaches the proper age, lays some plan which he intends to follow. He is inspired to lay this plan by reading or hearing the history of some one who has made a success in life. Certain laws are adopted because they have been tried and proven successful. A man assumes large financial responsibilities to get started in some business, he feels sure

of its prosperous outcome because of its history in the past. Men are continually rising on the spring board of past history and making fearful and dangerous leaps into the future, when if history had been more carefully studied they might avoid ruin and disaster.

Prosperity is for those who intelligently try to do the right. This is miraculously shown in the early history of the church. Christianity started with a mere handful, and, although it was in a very dark age and having begun among the lower classes, yet it grew very rapidly. In a short time the Emperor Nero made himself popular by persecuting the Christians, but by these persecutions the Christians became stronger and Christianity increased with greater rapidity. And now Nero is forgotten only as we look back to him through history, but Christianity has spread until it has reached almost every island of the sea and is destined to reach the whole world.

Then would it not be well for us to take a little time and read the guide boards along the road, for if other individuals and nations have been wrecked by certain things should we not avoid these dangerous places and profit by their mistakes? If it has been proven by experience that institutions and nations can not progress unless at the same time they try to promote Christianity, it is useless for us to go over the same ground and strew our track with

ruin and shattered hopes. Then let us observe the lessons which we have learned from the guide boards and our journey to prosperity will be short, and when we have entered that city of success we may say that we reached our

goal because we observed the lessons which were taught us by other travelers. Broken monuments, buried ambitions, successful lives and great achievements, all alike should teach us how "to make our lives sublime."

VALUE OF IDEALS.

By Ella F. Maesy.

IDEALS are the world's masters. By them has been wrought the changes in our lives which lift us above the brute creation making us sons and daughters of the King.

There is no progress for him who sits with folded hands, being contented and satisfied with his material surroundings; not striving to attain to something higher, nobler and purer.

The cry is heard on every hand that this is a practical age, one in which almost every energy of body and mind is centered upon the one idea of obtaining wealth. Whenever a scheme is proposed; the questions arise What is its use? Will it be financially successful? These are important questions and concern us to a very wide extent, but he who looks no farther than these in facing the problems of life, misses that fuller, deeper signification which is mean-

when it says "The life is more than meat." During these times of material and physical development, attempts are made on every hand to suppress the noblest truest sentiments of the soul. We ask the question are we doing the best thing for ourselves and our fellow-men? When we thus blot out of life its ideals and bring it down to the common level of mere physical existence.

No, the desire to be somebody, and to do something other than the humdrum work is felt and recognized by every person.

The teacher who counsels the student to master only the dry facts of history, grammar, and geography, not leading him farther than these, not giving him some ideal by which he may judge and compare leads him into a barren and desert country where all that is

best and most human in him starves and dies. In every study and work can be found material for finer thought and nobler ideals.

Every student should look beneath the surface to see cause and effect of things and its relations to his own life.

The ideal is the pattern by which every thing is measured. Hence we see the importance of having it composed of truth, beauty and purity. For it is the source from which will spring the power that will shape our lives.

Agassiz when a boy of ten years wrote to his mother 'I mean to become the first naturalist of my age, this ideal he kept ever before him and by patient, careful labor, he reached that goal and far beyond it.

Our ideals are a sure index of our character and if they deal only with the material surroundings they are low. While those which reach the higher planes will look beyond there and see into that sublime region of self respect. Our ideals like Jacob's ladder should reach from earth to heaven, links which binds us to God.

We should train the spiritual eye to discern the design and harmony of nature, human life and God. Brown-ing says "God in the broken gleams, in the stifled splendor and gloom; speak to Him for he hears and spirit with spirit can meet; closer is He than breathing and nearer than hand and feet."

These ideas of God and our relations

to him put new life into the whole universe and from it we gain a free-er and broader outlook on life, seeing and feeling that all we do is a part of the great plan. We are filled with a new reverence for the power of God and the new faculties which He has given us. If we go through life year after year without looking and feeling below its surface we miss one of the greatest factors of soul development. If we do not examine into our relations with the hidden things we do nothing more than the animals.

We may say we are busy? so is the bee. We are industrious so is the ant. Do we examine the things around us, so do other animals but to man alone is given that power to see in the things around him the relations existing between himself and the handi-work of God.

There is in nature that which arouses in his heart sympathy, and in his soul aspirations. The desire which is planted in man for something more than he can find in himself gives rise to this earnest seeking for other ideals.

This pattern ideal in the mind is the gauge by which all our work is formed, be the work small or great, high or low we are constantly comparing it with the pattern in mind. Raphael painted two hundred Madonnas before he reached the ideal one which gives him his enviable position as a painter. So the perfect ideal kept ever in the

mind and copied again and again becomes a part of the individual, by this continual effort human perfection may be attained.

The ideals are "Will O' the Wisp" for reaching forth to grasp them they move forward and man again advances thus passing the goal of previous ideals. The soul of man is never content. It reaches higher and higher planes thus drawing nearer and nearer to its haven of rest. The caterpillar if content to remain fastened to some old limb would die a caterpillar for it is only when he struggles to free himself that he breaks away from his little circular home and is seen ascending to that fairer image the butterfly. Then it is that he becomes the winged creature gathering not only the sweets of life but also the material for his physical existence. So noble ideals enable man to break away from his surrounding environments and transform him into a more perfect likeness of the one great pattern. Lofty ideals cherished in the heart have wrought all the great changes in the world's history. As we review the lives and characters of those who have been the moving spirits of the age. We find they have ever held before themselves the betterment of the human race. Washington's ideal was one of loyalty and freedom to his country. Every selfish desire and pleasure was put aside to reach this end. If we can not think God's thought clearly we

can yet feel His presence in earth, sea and sky.

The carpenter holds in his mind an ideal house, again and again does he seek to reproduce this, and when it is finished he looks upon it and says it is good but yet not perfect. So we holding before us an ideal of what we desire in our characters will grow into it not by one trial but by earnest persistent labor. We find as we look into the history of civilization that the ideal has been one of evolution. The races have developed from one point to another 'till they now stand with a broader base and greater influence.

The ancients sought to give expression to their ideals in images giving it to them the attributes with which they were clothed in their own minds. We are disgusted with the man who does his work as a mere machine not seeing that "There is every where in nature and science a voice audible to human ears, and a speech intelligible to human understanding."

So he who would best fill the design for which he was created must keep ever before him an ideal that will animate his labor, refine his purpose and link him more closely to God. He like Moses must ascend to higher places where he can forget the petty cares and see for himself the transfigured relations of man and God.

THE CRESCENT

Published Monthly during the College Year by
THE CRESCENT SOCIETY.

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SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Newberg, Oregon.

THE CRESCENT is sent to subscribers until ordered stopped, and all arrearages are paid.

Direct all communications to THE CRESCENT Newberg, Oregon.

Success is knocking at the door of those that are faithful. The remainder of this year can be spent so that the student can come out at the end as a victor, or it can be spent so that his feeble efforts will not accomplish much. It is an individual problem for each to solve, but there is a duty that rests upon all. One can not accomplish much without the help of the rest.

One of the many redeeming qualities of the State Oratorical Association is the interest and fellowship it creates between the students of different colleges. This only occurs once a year but its influence can be told. It has only been but few years since the first inter-collegiate meeting, but to-day the college year would be very incomplete without at least one such meeting. Would it not add much to the interest

if students would visit the other colleges and see their method of carrying on the work?

There seems to be a desire with some to want to do something smart. They are willing to stoop to any kind of trickery in order to accomplish their desired end. This should be nipped in the bud, and the sooner it is done away with the better it will be for those so inclined.

With this issue of the paper there will be some changes in the staff. On account of not being in college. Omar Hodson has resigned his position as exchange editor, and the vacancy will be filled by Harry F. Allen. Oran K. Edwards and Lida J. Hanson will take charge of the society notes. We hope these changes will be the last that will be required before the term closes, and the college year is at an end.

The Intercollegiate field day is coming, and before we can be ready for it there must be many arrangement completed. Training for the sports will also be necessary. Where is the one that is going to ride the bicycle? and is it not time for him to be training? Whatever Pacific College undertakes, she should be able to stand in the front ranks. Her records are good and we want to be able to present our best efforts at this contest.

There is a tendency with the American people to desire a change. Some

are continually becoming dissatisfied with their surrounding, their work and their duties. They are willing to submit to the wants of their animal nature and will allow their spiritual life to become dwarfed in order that they may enjoy the revelries of the day. They much prefer sauntering about of a warm evening, or going to the river and lazily spend the hours instead of performing those duties which their higher natures ever put foremost. The first bright ray of sunshine presents a semi-torpid appearance to the countenance, and life soon becomes a burden. If this class is represented in college, and it is a sad fact that it is, studies will be neglected. They want a change. They decide not to take part in the societies with which they have been connected. All their hopes for future joys apparently vanish, and they are forced to yield all in order to enjoy the present. These conditions should not exist. They can and must be avoided. Will we not put forth our energies to counteract the wrong and establish right?

People, that have not studied the question and only look at it from a selfish standpoint, think that colleges are continually incurring unnecessary debts. Students think they are paying their way, by paying what the colleges demand. But such is not the case. The following article taken from the Ram's

Horn shows the financial situation of all colleges, and makes plain the reason for the various colleges sending out agents to solicit aid.

"Every college graduate is a child of the public, in debt to many people. 'Why?' it will be urged 'does he not pay his way?' No; no college student pays his way, as the following makes plain:

"No American college is or can be self-supporting, and the higher its rank, the greater is the cost of the instruction which it gives. It is on this ground that these institutions ask and expect from the general public legacies and gifts to increase their endowments and usefulness. The extra cost of college students beyond what they pay in fees varies from \$50 to \$400 a year. In a very few colleges this cost is above \$300, and in the great majority it is between \$150 and \$250. The usual basis of the best American colleges is to pay anywhere from \$150 to \$300 per annum for each college student over and above what it receives in the form of fees.

"As college income is provided in this country, the annual expenditure above fees for each student represents at least from \$250 to \$350, counting 200 students as a minimum. This extra cost is met by the endowments of each institution, and is the part which the public provides in its equipment. This statement gives one a true idea of the position in which the higher education stands toward the whole country. It is more dependent upon the generosity of the American people than any other of our institutions."

Exchanges.

"I do not care to vote," she said.
 "I hate this suffrage rant."
 But I don't want some horrid man
 To tell me that I can't."—Ex.

▲
 Motto of Latin professors:—"Soc et
 tumn."—Ex.

▲
 We would suggest an exchange de-
 partment as an improvement in "The
 Index," Forest Grove Ore.

▲
 "Young man" said the professor as
 he stepped into the hall and caught a
 frisky fresbie by the shoulder, "I be-
 lieve Satan has got hold of you." "I
 believe he has," was the reply.—Ex.

▲
 The "Muenosyean" published by
 the ladies of Agnes Scott Institute
 Decatur Georgia, is one of our most
 attractive exchanges. Its cover is a
 model for daintiness, and its subject
 matter is both solid and refreshing.

▲
 In the Indiana State Oratorical con-
 test there were seven contestants, one
 lady, six gentlemen. The lady won. In
 the Iowa State contest there were eight
 contestants, seven gentlemen, one
 lady. The lady won. In the Oregon
 State Contest there were nine con-
 testants, seven gentlemen, two ladies.
 A lady won. What's the matter with
 the college girls? They are all right.

An article on, "For whom do we
 publish the college paper" in the
 "Earlhamite" Richmond, Ind., is ex-
 ceedingly well written and shows con-
 siderable study. It says, "The answer
 depends somewhat upon circumstances
 the character of the school, the func-
 tion of the paper, and the relative prop-
 osition of the classes which support
 the paper and yet my own answer to
 the question would be, that the college
 journal is strictly a college paper.
 Just as each city and town has its own
 individual papers, so the college has its
 representative journal. And as the
 people outside of the immediate com-
 munity have no interest in its paper,
 likewise the college paper contains lit-
 tle of interest to those outside, and is
 strictly for its immediate vicinity."

▲
 The Red and Blue quotes the follow-
 ing from one of its exchanges: "Stu-
 dent oratory will be excluded from
 Yale's commencement exercises in the
 future. An exercise that requires several
 weeks' work upon a speech that is
 limited to eight minutes, and delivered
 before people who don't want to hear
 it, and who are auditors only because
 they have to be, has no place in a col-
 lege curriculum."

▲
 We welcome the "Normal Review,"
 Warrensburg Mo., to our exchange ta-
 ble. It is a well edited, interesting
 school journal.

Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. prayer meetings are
 an index which registers the amount of
 Spiritual life of the members.

▲
 Every young man in town should
 avail himself of the opportunity of at-
 tending the college prayer meetings.

▲
 George Tolson will be missed at the
 Sunday afternoon meetings as he will
 hereafter assist in a Sunday school at
 Charleston.

▲
 Arrangements are being made to se-
 cure a special list of leaders for the Sun-
 day afternoon meetings, which will in-
 sure interesting meetings.

▲
 The young man, who can go into
 the prayer meeting while his fellow-
 students are playing ball or tennis, ex-
 hibits not only a true Christian spirit,
 but the kind of grit that insures suc-
 cess in life.

Y. W. C. A.

The Cantata is voted a success. The
 association extends a hearty vote of
 thanks to Miss Sargeant, also to all
 those who took part in it.

The International convention, held
 at Pittsburg, Penn., April 18-21 has
 been the subject of much discussion and
 prayer during the past few weeks. The
 planning done by the international
 committee has been very systematic,
 nothing being left undone that could
 be done to make it a success. Owing
 to the great distance and expense of
 traveling, Pacific coast could not be
 well represented, but we expect to pro-
 fit by it nevertheless.

▲
 The Annual meeting of the Associa-
 tion will be held on Thursday, the
 2nd of May at 3:50 p. m. A summing
 up of the work done during the year
 by the various departments is a part of
 the program, officers will be elected
 for the ensuing year. A full attend-
 ance is desired.

▲
 Miss Reeder has come and gone, leav-
 ing an inspiration in many hearts to
 do more earnest work as Christian
 young women.

▲
 There has been a very perceptible de-
 crease in attendance at prayer meeting
 since the warm weather has come.

▲
 Work in the Athletic department is
 on the increase. The Indian Club drill
 will soon be organized.

Societies.

The Crescent Society has grown during the last six months, not only in interest and in numbers, but also in quality of the literary articles.

▲
The future prospects of the society are brighter than ever before.

▲
The society is hard at work preparing for the successful execution of a literary entertainment at the close of the college year.

▲
The services of Thomas Van Scoy, of Portland, have been secured to deliver the lecture to the society at the close of the year.

▲
Since the last publication of this paper, the society has had its regular election of officers which are as follows: O. K. Edwards, Pres.; Walter Parker, Vice Pres.; Clara Vaughn, Sec.; Ella Macy, Critic; Riley Hammer Librarian; Lewis Hanson, Marshal.

Chronicle. And it came to pass in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-five, on the thirteenth day of April, it being the day before Easter, that the boys of Canon Hall did venture from their rooms when night spread over all the land, and when the keeper of the house did slumber and sleep. And it came to pass that in a certain secret place was kept eggs, and this having been found out by these night prow-

lers, they did venture to and take this said fruit. Now it seemed that this was not enough for these hungry people, and they did hold a council and sent some in one direction and some in another to secure more that this feast might be one of plenty. Now when these who were sent forth had returned, there was great rejoicing, for it was that some had brought eggs and some had brought chickens. Now it came to pass that there was near by a small house which belonged to Marion, whose surname was George, and it was that this house was vacated for a short time. Now it was decided that this should be the place where the feast should be held.

And it came to pass when the feast was over, and when all were fully satisfied, and preparations were being made for their departure, it appeared to one that this manner of action in another house should not be done without some sign of who had been present. So they did write an inscription, and would have written it in Latin, Hebrew and Greek but for the lack of knowledge, and in this inscription they did set forth that they had had a pleasant time, and they hoped that the owner of the house would be at home when next they called. And it came to pass that to this writing they did sign the names of all those who are in command of the college and did seal it with the Pastor's seal. Now when this was done they did go to their rooms in peace. And now as these boys were not proud of their actions for it was contrary to the laws of the college to leave their rooms at that hour, they did not tell this abroad and how it became known to the chronicler is hard to be made known.

Local and Personal.

Effie Tolson is in Champoeg.

Omer Hodson is farming this Spring.

Mr. Crawford attended chapel on the 23rd.

Rob Bell is attending the High school in Mosco, Idaho.

Rev. Scott visited the Christian ethics class Thursday morning the 18th.

Most of the students attended the funeral of Delphina Ellis, Monday afternoon.

Miss Myrtle Tomlinson of Marion, formerly of Scotts Mills, entered college recently.

Jennie Larson left on the 24th for Bridal Vail, her parents having moved there some weeks ago.

Mrs. Sargeant and her sister Miss Harris, visited Miss Sargeant, and attended the Cantata last week.

A class of girls has been organized for Indian club exercises, also one for dumb bell drill. The Indian clubs and dumb bells have been sent for and are expected to arrive soon.

Earnest L. Heater and Glee Halladay were united in marriage at the bride's home at Springbrook, April 19th. Earnest was a student here a few years ago. The best wishes of their many friends go with them.

Elva Osburn is on the sick list.

Out door sports are entered into with high enthusiasm.

Eggs were scarce about the boarding hall Easter morning.

Albery George is working on his father's farm near Middleton.

Lora Rees is assisting in Miss Ione Hill's milliner store outside of school hours.

Miss Flora Bell, who has been in Portland for a year or two, has returned home.

Miss Hadley, of Richmond, Ind., a friend of Miss Mable Edwards, visited college on the 19th.

Arthur Charles, who visited here a year ago last summer is taking post-graduate work at Earlham this year.

An elderly Sophomore is deeply in trouble over the fact that so many of the fairer sex choose to remain in single blessedness; so much so that he is inspired to write some very touching poems on the theme of the "old maid."

Pres. Newlin gave a chapel talk April 23rd, on the following legitimate incentives for work: 1st, Excellence or a good standing; 2nd, Aprobation; 3rd, Desire for knowledge; 4th, Desire for efficiency; 5th, Desire for self-control; 6th, Desire for future good; 7th, Sense of honor; 8th, Sense of right; 9th, Sense of duty.

Clarence McConnel is not in school this term.

Mr. Briggs of Maine, brother of Mrs. Wm. Stratton, addressed the Y. M. C. A. on the Sunday afternoon of April 14th.

The surveying class is now hard at work. This year's class is made up of both Seniors and Sophmores alike.

The cantata given at Armory Hall on the evening of April the 19th, was a great success, and the proceeds entirely satisfactory.

S. T. Stanley is out of school this term, working at the looters trade, and quarreling with a monster dog, which makes his home on Mr. Stanley's premises.

George Tolson finding himself in need of more exercise, moved from Prof. Jessup's to Nate Wileys, about four miles out of town, and is now walking from there, into school.

Prof. Lewis was unable to teach school for a few days this month, owing to an attack of the "grip." A. C. Stanbrough took his place as instructor in Cicero, while Prof. rusticated on a bicycle.

In proportion to the general interest taken in athletic's there are not as many members of the P. C. athletic association as there should be. Those who take part in the athletics, ought to help out by joining the association.

Clyde Hobson, of Portland, entered school March 28th. The rest of the family are expected to move to Newberg in the near future.

The P. C. base ball team has been organized with A. C. Stanbrough as manager, and with practice, much is expected of it in this season's games.

A family by the name of Hadley came from Richmond, Indiana, to Wm. Allens, a few weeks ago, and expect to make their home at Newberg for a year at least. Miss Hadley visited the college one afternoon.

Some of the boarding hall girls are getting very enthusiastic over tennis. They are wise however and do not believe in playing in the heat of the day. We noticed some of them playing one morning not long ago about five o'clock.

Mattie Stratton and her mother, in company with Mrs. Dobbins, a sister of Mrs. Stratton's, from Southern Oregon, and her brother Mr. J. E. Briggs, of Maine, were visitors at college on the 12th. Pres. Newlin conducted chapel exercises that morning.

We were all saddened a few weeks ago by the sudden death of Mrs. Price. School was adjourned on the Friday afternoon of her funeral, allowing the students to attend it. The memorial sermon was preached on the next Sunday at Friends church, by Pres. Newlin.

The astronomy class are having favorable weather for star gazing.

Some of the boys are making regular trips to the creek these warm days.

Roy Gardner is occasionally seen passing to and from his farm work.

Miss Macy is keeping up with her work while teaching school for a pass-time.

Miss Ella Macy expects her mother from Indiana, to be here in time to attend commencement exercises.

Strawberries are now in bloom and the girls are looking forward to the time when they can go berry hunting.

Ben Patton is intending to go to Oregon City after college closes, and learn to swing the hammer and pound iron.

The surveying class have been doing some practice work for the town. They surveyed a street through from Meridian to Main streets.

The Senior preps have had the subjects of their graduating orations assigned, and they are now hard at work on them. Some good articles may be expected.

Rev. Elwood Scott gave a lecture on "His trip to California," last Sunday night the 21st. It was quite interesting and doubtless revealed many facts about California that have heretofore been kept secret.

Norma Lake is out of school on account of an attack of Lagrippe.

Mr. Round, of LaFayette, called on his son Willie, at college the 22nd.

Prof. Lewis recently ran against a stump, and now he carries the mark on his forehead.

Bertha Cox is not attending college this term. She is staying with her parents on the farm.

Several of the college boys enjoyed a good old fashioned chicken and egg roast the evening before Easter.

Miss Laura Ruan who stayed at the boarding hall a part of last year, is helping Miss Atkinson in a series of meetings at Sheridan.

Oscar Cox is taking his needed exercise this time by walking to school from his fathers home, about three miles north-west of Newberg.

Members of the astronomy class occasionally go out star gazing. There is nothing the matter with this if it is only backed with a desire for knowledge.

Walter Parker is helping his father in the clothing store, of mornings and evenings. We predict that he will make one of the leading store keepers in a few years.

Eugene Hoskins, an old student, has decided to put his baking-powder on the market, and has sent for some labels. He is going to call it the "West Shore" baking powder.

The exchange papers are read with a great deal of interest.

Some of the young people seem to be getting quite intimate of late.

President Newlin delivered a lecture at Amity Saturday evening the 13th, and preached at the M. E. church on Sunday.

The participants in the cantata had their pictures taken with their costumes on. The pictures were taken at Ribelins, the new artist, and show good work.

Some of the tennis players are already looking forward with interest to the tennis contest to be held at Salem, at the state inter-collegiate field day exercises. It will take good playing to defeat some of our contestants.

The hot weather we have had during the last few days of this month made some of the boys think of summer to such a degree that they went swimming in water from the mountain streams supplied with melting snow.

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