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THE CRESCENT.

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ALCHEMY.

By Elma Brown.

AN ancient tradition which points to Egypt as its birth place advocates the theory that all forms of matter have a common basis; and that the individual properties of material bodies are due to formative force separable in thought if not in fact from this common substratum. It followed that a "universal solvent" might be discovered which would dissolve or separate the original form of matter into its elementary parts and if the special form of gold or other substance could be found and gotten under control, man would be able to produce any quantity of the precious metals. Out of this grew the faith in the "Elixir of Life," a cordial which should be a remedy for all the diseases of man and should prolong human life indefinitely.

For many centuries the belief in Alchemy continued to be developed and became the basis of all scientific investigation. It will be readily seen what a powerful incentive to work such a philosophy would furnish. We are familiar with the effect the gold fever had on our nation, a few years ago, and with the excitement under which hundreds of men forsook every thing else and fled to the gold mines of California. Something of this nature was the interest aroused during the Middle Ages in the field of Alchemy. The search after the "philosophers stone," a substance which should be used for transforming the baser metals into precious gold, became the all absorbing theme of the day. A scientific mania seemed suddenly to seize the people and led men

to forsake their homes to seek fortunes in this field of research. The academies in Spain were sought by students from all parts of the civilized world; many of these scholars, returning to their native lands, taught there what they had learned. We find in the 13th century Raymond Lully in Spain, Albertus Magnus in Germany, Arnold Villanovanus in France and Roger Bacon in England, who all believed in the transmutation of metals, and the philosophy of their time beamed with mysticism and nonsense.

It is to be greatly regretted that we see the best thinkers of the ancient and mediæval world basing their philosophy on this false foundation. While we recognize the fact that true chemical science finally grew out of the work of these men yet it is stated on good authority that their mistaken theories and pernicious methods, for many centuries stood in the way of any true development.

The slow progress in chemical science is not surprising when we know that the early philosophers put nothing to the test of experiment but made use only of the speculative method. Some theory having been assumed for the working of nature all their work was done on that basis, without questioning the theory or putting it to a scientific test. For this reason after they had spent long years, yea even centuries of study, we find them still working on

these false ideas which had caused science so long to rotate over the same ground. Later we see it progressing under such deep thinkers and natural scientific investigators as Sir Isaac Newton, who seemed to receive an inspiration from nature herself to investigate the accuracy of her laws, and the beauties of her workings. The method of these later philosophers caused every step to be verified by actual proof.

It caused men to see they had been working at the bottom of a dark mine instead of under the clear sky and in the bright sunshine that marks the success of modern scientists.

Although in the physical world the progress of science has proven the falsity of Alchemy, in the intellectual world, it is the one method by which civilization has ever advanced. We may better estimate this principle, as a factor in our modern civilization, by first viewing that dark period when man lived single handed and alone, caring not for the companionship of others and knowing not that he looked only at the surface of his surroundings while underneath lay the pure gold that should in time be sought out and utilized by man. He was a rude uncultured being. A scanty language of monosyllables was sufficient to express the few thoughts of his savage brute like nature.

No vision of an ideal life toward which he might strive, had entered

and lingered in his consciousness. No pattern had appeared to him on the Holy Mount, by which the many threads of his life should be woven. "He may exist, he does not live who is without an ideal." "Days without ideals visionless days are dull days." Such were the days of man groping in the dark plodding through life with no aim in view. Yet he was contented with his limited environment, nor did he desire any change. It was this satisfaction with things as they were that so long retarded his development, and not until he began to see something better and to search after things beyond his immediate surroundings, was there any step toward civilization.

The essential difference between man and the brute creation, with which in so many respects he is closely related, is that man is endowed with a moral consciousness which enables him to overcome his environment. As the little child is potentially the same as its father, but requires long years of development to become like him, so man in this rude uncultured state was the embodiment of the germ of life which contained all the possibilities of his future enlightenment. In the course of time the different tribes learned to look with less hatred upon one another and even to exchange some of their ideas and habits. This led not only to the advancement of the individual but to the improvement of the social life. It

was the beginning of true civilization. If we would obtain the glittering gold that lies within our reach, we must come in touch with society. Look at the man who for years has isolated himself from all human companionship. It may have been with the hope of laying up wealth, or perhaps some one being stung by the wrongs and disappointments of mankind has sought a home of solitude, whatever his motive the absence of society has stamped its impression on his character. In his face you see the lack of intelligence and his actions betray the sad evidences of insanity. We can not live thus separated from the world without a great intellectual loss. Sometimes we hear people boast of their independence but how can a man be independent of the present when his mere existence compels him to take some part in the great drama of social life? how can he be independent of the past when to become wise he must associate with the master spirits of our race? and if he have a hope of futurity what does he look forward to but the communion of congenial spirits?

It is in the proper cultivation of our social element that the deepest part of our nature becomes strengthened. With people and with nations strength comes through exercise. They grow and become strong by having all their faculties called into action. As long as man lived in an isolated state without

anything in common with his fellow men there was nothing to call forth his God given powers.

Is it not as a means of acquiring the highest good that our institutions are founded? We go to school not only to learn a few arts and acquire what facts are within our reach but that by being subjected to social and religious training the highest and most noble part of our being may be developed and the foundation laid for a character prepared to meet the oppositions of the world and able to draw our own conclusions of what must be accepted and what must be rejected; that the lessons of self respect and self subordination to law, may be thoroughly stamped upon our lives; and that we may recognize our true relations to God and man. One's idea of the supreme good whatever it may be, will be the dominating idea of his life.

Plentiful harvests, springs of water,

increase of cattle, a vine and fig tree for every man, was the ideal good of the Hebrews. Plato thought by his philosophy to present to the world the philosophers alone; Alexander the great believed by conquering nations the highest good was attained, but the work of philosophers and moralists and the great men of every age grows dim in the light of him who said I came not to destroy but to fulfill.

To the lowly Nazarene it was left to bring to the world the element which should transform the base metal of poor humanity into the golden Christ like character. His idea of the supreme good is personal and human yet transcendent and spiritual. It is high as the heavens; it is pure as light; it is as full as the ocean; it is free as air; it is the idea of the perfect life; of the life which is life indeed.

This is true Alchemy.

MACBETH.

ALL true literature speaks to the readers or hearers, through the intellect, and the emotions.

The style of the writing, the ability with which the plot is laid and carried out, the vividness of narrative and portrayal of character, tell of the intellect

back of the writing—show what kind of a mind must be the authors.

The development of the plot, the way in which characters are portrayed, tell us the theme, that the writer is aiming at.

The reasons why certain characters

say and do certain things why certain results follow certain actions tell us of those truths, which are eternal.

The study of but this one play from the pen of Shakespere can but prove to any student of literature that the author was a master mind; he who reads can but acknowledge that only a great intellect could have created Macbeth. For how carefully are kindred subjects brought together, how appropriately is each scene and character introduced. Every thing low and disgusting, even the heinous and awful are suggested by the "Witches;" the shudder one feels at the mere mention of these "weird sisters," but enlists sympathy for any one of necessity associated with them; although at the first mention of Macbeth's name we know nothing as to his moral character, we are interested in his welfare by this shrewdness of the author

Proving by contrast is often more forcible than simple affirmation of words. Thus Macbeth's courage, his

daring deeds in battle are only heightened by association with the weakness, and cowardice of Duncan and Malcolm. The imagination that could so perfectly and yet naturally portray each personal character, is most wonderful.

The intensity of the speeches of Lady Macbeth, and the philosophy of her husband are testimonies of Shakespere's intellect. It is fortunate that the play was named "Macbeth" for around this one strong character is to be found the theme. The author plainly shows that with all his courage, with all his intellect and power Macbeth could not overthrow right. However he might defy men and devils, although position and honor was aimed by dark and desperate means, as the sowing so must be the reaping. Macbeth failed because he was in the wrong, because right is mightier than evil.

He who reads between the lines sees mercy in justice, right in retribution and reality in life.

OREGON EDUCATION.

By George Tolson.

ONE of the most important things in the welfare and progress of a country, as has been proven again and again is free public education. The educational system of Oregon, on account of the newness of the state and the sparseness of the population, is not nearly so good as that of many other

states in the union and perhaps far inferior to the educational systems of older, European countries, yet in this broad state there is maintained a system of education which seems at the present to be quite sufficient.

The basis of this system is the district school. There are at present about eighteen hundred public school districts in the state thus enabling nearly every child of the proper age the opportunity of securing to some extent an education. In but few parts are the districts so large that those of the proper age are not able to attend school at least the amount required by law.

There are in the state about 123,800 persons of school age (4 to 20 years) while only 78,000 are enrolled and the average daily attendance is only 59,000 or one-half of the school population. The cost of maintaining the public schools in 1894 was \$1,172,000 or about \$20.00 for each student in actual attendance. The value of school property is about \$2,707,000.

Each year at a specified time all the legal voters in the district meet and among other business elect a clerk and one director. The directors hold office for three years one being elected each year. The directors and clerk constitute a school board which has the general management of the school. A county school superintendent is elected every two years at the regular elections. He apportions the funds, has

care of the school lands, visits schools, holds educational meetings and at specified times county institutes which teachers are required to attend. He with two whom he appoints constitutes a board of examiners which four times a year holds teachers examination and grants certificates to such as prove worthy. There is a county school tax levied by the county court; also many fines go to increase the funds.

A state superintendent is elected every two years. He is required to visit county institutes and hold a state association annually. He together with the secretary of state and the governor constitutes a State Board of Education. At a specified time the state superintendent is required to make out a list of the different texts used in the state and send samples and price lists to each county superintendent who vote for such as they deem best. These votes are counted by the state board and the books receiving the largest vote is declared the legal texts for the public schools. There is a state tax of five mills levied annually.

There were in 1891 in the state nine public high schools with 566 students 17,149 volumes in the libraries and property valued at \$1,079,300. There are at present in the Portland High school nearly 600 students. To insure future prosperity of public schools there is a reserve fund of \$500,000; also a certain part of the public lands has been

given for that purpose. All persons between the age of eight and fourteen years are required to attend school at least eight weeks in the year if there be so much school in the district. Any district not having eight weeks school per year forfeits its right to the public funds. If the compulsory law is not complied with the district clerk is held accountable. Persons refusing to comply with the law are fined from five to fifty dollars. The state maintains a school for the blind and one for the deaf. It contributes large sums of money annually for the support of a number of state normal schools.

There is a good state agricultural college of 240 students and a faculty of twenty members. Two students from each county are allowed free admission. The tuition for others is small and board is furnished at a very moderate rate. Work at 15 cts. per hour is offered to all desiring to pay their expenses in that way. Ladies are admitted as well as gentlemen. They are taught house work of all kinds also several trades. There is a State University, the tuition of which is entirely free. There are seven courses taught including law and medicine. It has in attendance 350 students. In the state there are two business colleges, two polytechnic institutes, two seminaries, fifteen academies, two professional schools, one school of theology and two of law. In the year 1891 there were in Oregon six

colleges of 1127 students and 16,600 volumes in libraries. Twenty-one students graduated that year. The general education in Oregon is in a very good condition and rapidly progressing. Improvement is being made in buildings and apparatus. Schools are being classified and methods are improving. Rapid increase is being made in the length of school years, in the number of teachers and in the value of school property. Teachers are showing more interest and intelligence in their profession.

THE wisdom of the trustees of the College is to be highly complemented. For never in the history of the college was there such a faculty as has been secured for the next year; never was there such an opportunity to do good work along all the lines of a true education and never was there a faculty which held such power within their grasp. They are all consecrated men and women and are pledged to lift the standard of life in this community.

At the head of this institution stands a man noted for his high ideals and lofty aspirations. He has caught the spirit of the Master and ever labors to elevate the standard of those with whom he comes in contact.

President Thomas Newlin is a graduate of Spiceland Academy, Indiana,

has worked in Earlham College, also a graduate of Haverford College, Pa., in which institution he had charge of the Biology Department, and from which college he took his Master's degree in Economics in 1892. He is a teacher of wide experience and it has been said of him: "That best of all he has common sense that sixth sense so seldom found." He has charge of the department of Philosophy and Economics which is a warrant for good work along these lines.

Prof. J. J. Jessup, who has charge of the mathematical department, is a graduate of Penn College, Iowa, of the class of '91. He has worked in this institution for the past four years and those knowing him and his work, are faithful witnesses of its efficiency.

Miss R. W. Hinchman, who is teacher of German and English, is also a graduate of Penn College, of the class of '81. She has worked in this institution for the past three years and her work has been all that could be desired. Miss Hinchman has taken special work in the German Language and is well qualified to teach it successfully. Special inducements are to be found in the English Department.

Prof. C. E. Lewis A. B., the classic teacher, is a graduate of Penn College, class of 1893. Prof. Lewis has had charge of the Preparatory Department of Penn, for two years before he graduated, and had also done other teaching,

so he is a man of experience along the lines of education. His work in Pacific College for the past two years has been highly satisfactory. He has put new life into the Classical department and the work done there will give the student good mental discipline and a larger view of life.

Prof. A. C. Stanbrough is a graduate of Pacific College, the class of '93. He has taken Post Graduate work here for the past two years, and for the past year he has also had charge of the Commercial department and Algebra, and his work has been such as to make his services very desirable. He will have charge of the Commercial department and assist in the classics the coming year; this will insure good work under him.

Miss Lula Sargeant, the instructor in Music and Elocution, is a graduate of the Conservatory of music at Willamette University, special inducements and work is offered in this department. Miss Sargeant has one of the finest and best trained voices in this State and her work for the past year has been of a very high order.

Last but by no means least, we come to the new member of the faculty, Prof. Edwin Morrison of Salem. He needs no introduction to the people of Newberg and to those who were his former students of the Academy at this place. He was principal of that for years. Prof. Morrison is a graduate of Earl-

ham, in 1888, where he received the master's degree in Science, and since that time he has done much earnest and efficient teaching. For the past three years he has had charge of the Polytechnic Institute at Salem. He is to take charge of the Scientific department. This is the Professor's favorite work and will be a very attractive part of the college work.

As we have thus reviewed the new faculty and have noted the strong points we are confident that the work done the coming year will be the best that has ever been done in the history of Pacific College.

Brownies. WHAT a team of ludicrous figures pass before our eyes and how many pictures of these little creatures come to our minds as we mention the name—Brownies!

We are all familiar with Palmer Cox's books and articles about this fairy people. How many pleasant hours we have spent in reading about them and studying the pictures of each different character—now the policeman with his club, now the dude with his cane and glasses, and now the Chinamen with his cue. In fact, all nationalities and all callings in life are represented by this little folk.

The beginning of these little creatures is indeed very interesting. I wonder how many of us have ever heard the story of their origin. Palmer Cox was engaged in making a primer for very young children, and was anxious that it should be interesting as well as instructive, so he put his inventive powers together and bestowed much thought upon the subject. Finally he thought of the Brownies and deter-

mined to make use of them in his new book.

Of course the alphabet was a very important feature of this primer, and instead of making the letters unornamented as they usually are, he devised the plan of grouping the Brownies around each letter. His plan was a great success, for the grotesque figures of the Brownies amused the children and interested them in learning their letters.

Since that time Palmer Cox has written many interesting articles about this little people. One of his articles, "The Brownies Through the Year," carried the Brownies throughout the entire year, telling of their adventures and amusements of each month.

The principal object of the author was to entertain the young people, but even the elders enjoy the amusing anecdotes that are related about the fairy throng.

The latest appearance of our little friends is in the form of stick pins. Brownie pins are quite a fad now, and it is hard to find a person who has not one "Brownie pin" or more. It is quite interesting to look over a collection of these pins. Many styles and colors in dress are here represented, and some of our small friends are gayly attired.

Another novel form in which they appear is that of a paper weight or ornament. The head and body are made of eggs-shells and the arms and legs of wire. He has a very stylish suit, made of brown tissue paper, and wears beautiful white collar and cap. Thus we have Brownies served in every form and at all times.

They have proved such an interesting topic that Palmer Cox has spent much of his time in giving us sketches of their adventures and habits, and he is now preparing another book about them called "The Brownies at the World's Fair."—Polly.

THE CRESCENT

Published Monthly during the College Year by
THE CRESCENT SOCIETY.

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This issue of the CRESCENT brings us to another sign post in the college year. We have passed eight with decided strength and now the last is in sight. The remaining few weeks will be the testing time of the year. Some may decide, from force of circumstances that this year's work is more interesting than the one just ahead, and will resume the same studies. Others will see brighter fields of labor ahead, and will go forth to slay the difficulties and "be a hero in the strife." While there will be five that will leave their "Alma Mater" for other work, there will be a class of twenty-three graduate from the preparatory department. They will then be ready for the college work, and we wish them a successful march through college.

The last number will contain a full account of all these exercises, and it is

the intention to make it so interesting that every one will want a copy. Every student, that is not a subscriber, should make arrangement with the financial manager for a copy, to keep as a remembrance of the closing exercises of Pacific College 1895.

This number of the CRESCENT will be the last before the closing exercises of the college have taken place, and we wish to call attention to the fact that the exercises of this year will be the best Pacific College has ever known. June the 8th will be the inter-collegiate field at Salem. The closing exercises held on the college campus will be as follows:

June 14, Field Day.
June 16, Baccalaureate Services, 11 a. m.
June 16, Address before Christian Associations, 8 p. m.
June 17, Senior Class Day, 10 a. m.
June 17, Address before Crescent Society, 2 p. m.
June 17, (Evening) Elocutionary and Musical Entertainment.
June 18, Graduating Exercises of Preparatory Department.
June 18, (Evening) Public Exhibition of the Crescent Society.
June 19, Commencement Exercises, 10 a. m.

Ella F. Macy, who has been instructor in arithmetic for the past two years, severs her connection as a member of the faculty at the close of this year. She has been a good and faithful instructor in arithmetic, and a loyal member of the faculty. Her connection with the college has been both pleasant and profitable and it is with regret that the faculty see her leave her position. After she graduates this year she will resume her work in the city school.

Exchanges.

A REFLECTION.

Where do thoughts come from,
And how do they grow?
What makes them take form,
Or hang back so slow?

Talk that we've listened to,
Books that we've read;
Maybe half lies are true,
Stuffed in our head.

Jammed in, an awful mess,
More every day.
Sometimes we know, or guess,
What things to say.

Strange if they didn't mix,
Stuffed in so many;
Pull at one when it sticks,
It's luck to get any.

—Arthur Parkhurst, in *Earthamite*.

Dr. Harper of Chicago, is an advocate of foot-ball.

"The Owl," Rockford Ill., is one of our best High school exchanges. Its exchange department is particularly well gotten up.

"Spring and its charms" in The Bethany Collegian; shows a feeling which will no doubt find a responsive chord in many a heart.

The Emory Phoenix in commenting upon the death of a student in another institution, which it is alleged was caused by foot-ball, takes occasion to

viciously attack the game. It says "another victim of a vicious, barbarous game, the product of our boasted 19th Century civilization." While we do not claim that foot ball is like croquet, and that it is without evils, yet it does seem to us that such a rant as the above is uncalled for, and decidedly hurtful to the true furtherance of educational advancement

The April Roanoke Collegian is a memorial number in memory of Rev. Prof. Wm. Brown Yonce. It contains a cut of Dr. Yonce, which strikingly resembles Ex-Pres. Harrison.

We were interested in reading C. A. Dostson's paper in the "University Courant." He says "The secret of the power, the influence, and the success of the Colleges in christian lands, is that Christ has a prominent place in all the work of these institutions."

Few men know how to live. We grow up at random, carrying into mature life the merely animal methods and motives which we had as little children. And it does not occur to us that all this must be changed; that much of it must be reversed; that life is the finest of the Fine Arts; that it has to be learned by life-long patience, and that the years of our pilgrimage are all too short to maintain it triumphantly.

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

Y. M. C. A.

It takes exertion to develop a man, either physically, mentally or spiritually. The physical man must be fed and clothed. The mental being of a man must have mental food or it will retrograde. The spiritual man must have spiritual food to keep him growing and in a healthy condition spiritually. In each individual case of the trinity, we see effort is necessary even for life. We call a man foolish for failing to take care of his physical being. He does not only injure himself but the world in general as well. In the same way, the spiritual man being of the most importance, the person who fails to make use of the means of grace which are placed before him, as in case of the prayer meeting, is not only doing himself an injustice but his associates as well.

As a general thing the young man who has not time to attend the prayer meetings, has plenty of time for athletic's but as a rule does not seem to succeed in the athletic feats any better than the man who makes use of every opportunity to draw himself nearer to God.

A good speaker will be secured to deliver an address before the Y. W. and

Y. M. C. A. associations on Sabbath afternoon of Commencement week.

Y. W. C. A.

At the annual election the following officers were chosen: Pres., Elma Brown; Vice Pres., Anna Hoskins; Recording Sec., Mabel Edwards; Treas. Lora Reese.

There is in the Association a perceptibly growing interest in missionary work. The sentiment is often expressed in the prayer meeting in various ways that all christians ought to be missionaries that any chosen work is a mission and that some must choose to go to foreign fields, while others work at home.

A letter written by Mrs. Fanny Liter to Mrs. Abbie Edwards, was read at the prayer meeting on the 14th. She spoke of the crops they were planting, of their church services, and work in general. They hold regularly two services on the Sabbath, and prayer meeting on Wednesday evening. The Indians frequently attend these meetings, but sometimes the three missionaries alone are present. Owing to the unsettled condition of the Indians it is often necessary for the missionaries to follow them to make their work effectual. Mrs. Liter speaks cheerfully of the outlook. Surely God will prosper their earnest efforts.

Local and Personal.

Ella Macy was absent Friday, the 17th.

Miss Daisy Trueblood, of Portland, is visiting friends in Newberg.

Joycie Hoskins is improving in health since going to Scotts Mills.

Arther Richie has decided he "isn't in it" when it comes to playing tennis.

W. F. Edwards anticipates a trip to the green timber, soon after the close of school.

Walter Edwards has lately been informed that he has been over estimating his ability.

The canon east of the college, affords a splendid opportunity for the study of botany and biology.

Rob Bell is attending the Idaho State University instead of the High school as stated in our last issue.

Old students and friends of Prof. Morrison, will be glad to know he is to be one of our instructors next year.

The surveying class have been making a survey of the city park and they find it pleasant place to work this warm weather.

Walter Edwards, George Tolson and Jesse Johnson visited the Willamette gymnasium while at Salem attending the state Y. P. S. C. E. convention.

There are now twenty-four members of the athletic association.

President Newlin went to Sheridan, to give a lecture, Friday, May 18th.

Wonder why George hated to leave the boat when returning from Salem.

The Botany class is doing some field work and seem to enjoy their trips to the canon.

Do Brown will represent the college at the state field day exercises, in the running contests.

Mattie Stratton expects to do some painting while not engaged in the school room, during the summer.

John Henry Douglas conducted chapel exercises on the morning of May 1st. His daughter lately from the east, was also present.

Jesse Edwards, the President of the board of trustees, gave some instructive remarks in chapel on the 18th. Other members of the board were present.

Keep in the midst of life. Don't isolate yourself. Be among men, and among things, and among troubles and amongst difficulties and obstacles.—Drummond.

A great number of the students attended the graduating exercises of the public school. The exercises were a credit to the school. Miss Minnie Burnett received the scholarship which was offered by Pacific College.

Prof. Lewis is enjoying good health again.

There seems to be quite a caterpillar attraction near the hall.

A number of orations are to be delivered in chapel before the close of the term.

Mattie Stratton begins a three months term of school near Tillamook bay on the 21st.

All were glad to see Miss Ella Macy back in college after the close of the public school.

Arthur Richie and Raleigh Hammer walked home to Scotts Mills one Friday, about a month ago.

Jim Hunt has been over looking at the country about Scotts Mills, with a view to taking his family there.

Prof. Lewis presented historically the temperance work at chapel, the 17th. His talk was entertaining and instructive.

Miss Irene Townsend, of Indiana will teach 2nd primary grade in the public school next year. Miss Townsend has taught here before and is known to be a good teacher.

Harlon Ong was forced to quit college on account of his health, but after spending a few days with his parents at Scotts Mills he was again able to take up his work and now intends to finish the year.

Fred Scott is the acknowledged champion at vaulting.

Jesse Edwards conducted chapel exercises on the morning of May 13th.

Several of the senior preparatory class have finished their commencement orations

Miss Hinchman and Dasie Stanley viewed the city of Salem from the top of the Capitol building.

A number of friends of Miss Laura Scott, engaged in a taffy pulling at her home on the evening of the 17th.

The Sophomore German class has completed Bacon's Neuer Leit-faden and will study Bilderbuch rhue Bilder the remainder of the term.

A Musquito;

At last upon a Senior's head,

He settled down to drill:

He boared away for half an hour,

And then — he broke his bill. — Ex.

We understand the senior preps are contemplating putting their ad. in our next issue. We are always ready for anything that will aid our finances and hope the subject will be further considered.

Many students have been attending the revival meetings held at the Methodist church, during the past month. Mr. Wallace, of Portland, who was in charge of the meetings, proved a very entertaining and instructive speaker.

S. L. Hanson has a great admiration for the "green things growing."

Prof. Morrison and family, intend moving to Newberg the first of next month.

T. J. Hoover paid a visit to his sister May recently, when on his way to San Francisco.

Ella F Macy is expecting her mother from Indiana, to be present at commencement exercises.

Do Brown and Charlie Redmond, walked to their homes a few miles beyond McMinnville, Friday afternoon.

Young German to German Student: Leben Sie in das Stadt?

G. S. (In an excited condition.) -- I don't speak German.

Walter Woodward now rides a Rambler bicycle, and of course all other things will be considered a second-class matter till the novelty of riding a bicycle is a thing of the past.

The attendance at literary the 17th was very small. The weather seems to be too nice for people to be inside the house. The program committee report a mock trial for the 31st.

Senior Prep. to College Student (after they had first displayed their colors.) What do you think of our colors?

C. S. — Oh, they will do for, for —

S. P. — Don't you say scrubs.

C. S. — I was going to say Senior Preps.

S. P. — It is just about the same.

Miss Ella Macy has been engaged to teach in the public school next year.

Why is it more creditable to be badly beaten than to win in tennis? Because love is the highest virtue.

An inquisitive small boy was watching an old colored woman trying to put her baby to sleep. "Auntie," said he, "did you raise that baby on a bottle?" The old lady replied, "yas I raised dis chile on de bottle." The little boy thought deeply for some minutes and then remarked, "Auntie, wasn't it an ink bottle?"

A person once being asked if bicycle riding gave people plenty of exercise, replied; "I should say it does! You ought to see pedestrians dodging us on the Boulevard." The above states the exact condition of affairs at this place, but with all the bicycles in our town, we will not be represented in the races at the intercollegiate field day.

Freshman:

A little Latin, a little Greek,
Some mathematics and plenty of cheek.

Sophomore:

A little more Latin, a little more Greek,
More mathematics, but not so much cheek.

Junior:

Considerable knowledge, but not so much gall,
Since his freshman days, cheek has had a great fall.

Senior:

Knows a great deal, his minimum gall,
But compared with the freshman knows nothing at all.

That fellow don't know what he is talking about, who says the girls can't keep the score when playing tennis.

Mr. Scott, in his lecture on Church History the 18th, gave way to his humorous nature and kept the pupils laughing most of the time.

Roxie Heater has returned home. She expected to graduate at the State normal this year, but was compelled by sickness to discontinue school work.

The botany class is now spending its time analyzing and classifying flowers. Its members do the work in the romantic recesses of the canyon back of the college building.

Some of the college boys deserve commendation for the zeal they took in preparing the college grounds for practicing such sports as running, jumping and tennis playing.

Great enthusiasm was shown in the tennis preliminaries, which were for deciding who should go to represent the college at the inter-state field day exercises. Fourteen entries were made.

An invitation was extended to all those desiring to visit the state prison or insane asylum. Some of the Newberg delegates accepted the invitation, but they were under much nervous strain for fear that the leaving would not be as easily accomplished as the entering.

Societies.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Crescent Society is fortunate in securing the services of Pres. Thos. Van Scoy, of Portland university, to deliver the annual address before the society, on June 17th during commencement week. Pres. Van Scoy has the reputation of being one of the best speakers, and is undoubtedly among the best educators of the state. He is a progressive man and his addresses are full of thought and practical ideas, which make him a very attractive and interesting speaker.

A number of the members of the Crescent society attended the State Y. P. S. C. E. convention at Salem, making a small attendance at society meeting on May 10th.

The society expects to give the best entertainment during commencement week, ever given along their line in Pacific College.

The Crescent society intend having a special program for May 31st. A mock trial may be the result.

Quarterly meeting adjourned its sessions to meet with the literary society May 10th.

First Inter-Collegiate

FIELD DAY

At the State Fair Grounds,

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1895.

- Athletic teams will contest from State University, Eugene; State
- Agricultural College, Corvallis; State Normal School, Monmouth;
- Pacific University, Forest Grove; Pacific College, Newberg; Portland
- University, Portland; Albany College, Albany, and Willamette University, Salem.

THE FIRST CONTEST OF THE KIND ON THE PACIFIC COAST

THE EVENTS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1—Run, 50 yards. | 8—Pole vault. |
| 2—Run, 100 yards. | 9—Shot put, 16 pounds. |
| 3—Run, 440 yards. | 10—Hammer put, 16 pounds. |
| 4—Run, 1 mile. | 11—5-mile bicycle team race, 3 in each team. |
| 5—Run, 7 hurdles (3 feet 6 inches) 90 yards. | 12—1 mile bicycle race. |
| 6—Running high jump. | 13—Tennis doubles. |
| 7—Running broad jump. | 14—Tennis singles. |

A handsome Championship Cup will be the prize to the College winning the largest number of points.

DIRECTORY.

Society Directory.

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Clara Vaughan, -	-	Secretary
Ella F. Macy, -	-	Critic
Riley Hammer, -	-	Librarian
S. L. Hanson, -	-	Marshal

Y. M. C. A.

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Class Directory.

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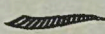
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