

1895

MILLIGAN COLLEGE LIGHT.

• TRUTH IS LIGHT TO THE SOUL, LOVE IS ITS LAW. •

MILLIGAN TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER, 1892.

THE SCHOOLS OPENING.

They have opened. They are opening. They soon will open. What does this mean?

Drill for the battle of life, forming character for Heaven. It means making the brain cleaner and more active, the conscience tender, and giving love a wider field.

Does it mean cultivating, feeding, and training the soul's powers to do good or evil? Practically this is the view that one class of teachers take of education.

They develop and train the faculties to skillfulness. They give power and leave it to the home, the church, or to chance, to train the conscience and moral nature for directing this force to the highest good. This is not true teaching.

The world has more use for men of common education with tender conscience and resolute moral courage than for much learning with indifferent feelings as to right and wrong. As moral and christian education grows slack, intellectual culture becomes selfish. The poor and the rich, the learned and the uneducated soon separate into classes. They have few sympathies in common.

Jealousy, strife, factions, social dissolution, and national unions soon follow.

The true teacher whether in the country school house, the college, or in the university center will use every just means to educate the whole nature of the student.

The conscience and the heart are the highest elements in the student's life,

and God honors the teacher in giving him great opportunities to turn these forces unto Himself.

MONEY.

Boys, use money to make a pleasant home. Use it to buy sensible books, good magazines, and clean manly newspapers.

Use it to educate yourself. Use it to pay taxes and help educate the poorer children. Use it to hear a good lecture and receive bright lessons of life. When older use it for thoughtful travel.

There are thousands of happy uses for money. But do not use it for strong drink, tobacco nor bad books. These all will poison you sooner or later; be sure your sin of using money for such purposes will find you out. Your head will be duller. Your nerves will shake or some day you will have heart trouble from such habits.

Do not use money for such things. Do not spend money for any thing you would be ashamed for your christian mother to know of. Use money for good purposes.

Do not use it to your own hurt.

PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT.

Kansas is a prohibition state, Tennessee is not.

In 1886, before the prohibition law of Kansas was improved, there were sold in the state 17,482 bbls. of malt liquor. During the same year there were sold in the state of Tennessee 20,124 bbls. of malt liquor. But in 1891 there were sold in Kansas only 2,050 bbls., while in the same year in Tennessee 83,121 bbls. were sold.

In Kansas under prohibitory law the sale of malt liquor de-

creased more than eight-fold.

In Tennessee the sale of the same increased more than four-fold. Maine, a prohibition state, according to U. S. statistics, has not a brewery in the state. Wisconsin on near the same latitude but a license state has 194 breweries. Nine tenths of the territory of Maine and Kansas are freed—absolutely freed—from four fifths of the curses and ills that come from the sale and use of strong drink as a beverage. It is admitted that there are a few cities in these states where the law is not enforced but there is more territory in the state of Kentucky or Virginia where the law against murder is not enforced, shall we compromise with murder? No. Neither with rum which causes more than half of the murders.

DEAR BARGAINS.

My mother relates a story of a neighbor who visited her home when her first child was just beginning to make known his preferences. The neighbor's extraordinary appreciation of money led him to affirm that love of money was innate and that the child would not surrender the silver dollar he was holding for a pretty stick which my father was then taking through a preparatory course of whittling. The test was made and the dollar was given for a piece of wood worth only a fraction of a cent. This was a child's bargain and showed a total lack of the power to estimate values.

I have known older persons to pay prices equally as inordinate.

When a young man chooses to spend his evenings with fast boys who smoke and chew and game instead of at home with those

that love him or reading some valuable book, he has made a sorry bargain.

When he goes into a saloon and barter his good name for a drink he has done far worse than paying a dollar for a whittled stick.

When a girl gives up the high estimation which one friend placed upon her for that wad of chewing gum wallowed and crunched between her teeth and upon which she wastes an amount of mental energy that would enable her to think a thought—I say when she makes this exchange she has paid a large price for the thing purchased.

When a society fledgeling has given up the good opinion of intelligent strangers among whom she is passing, for the sake of the slang snicker and which she imagines to be an adornment of human intercourse, she has driven a very dear bargain. A vast category of such dearly bought wares might be enumerated and many that are profoundly more serious.

But why blame the ones who do these things seeing they know neither the value of what they give or what they receive? God has given guardians to the young and if those who have them in charge do not, over and over with tireless patience, show by word and example the better ways of life then they are to bear their share of the blame.

Unfortunately, however, public sentiment will not hold the doer guiltless of folly even while heaping censure upon him whose unfaithfulness made the folly possible. It was the pilot's business to have kept the vessel off the rocks but his not doing so caused the crew and passengers to go down together.

From the 7th to the 15th. of September is the best time to enter classes in Milligan College this fall. Later will do but the first of the term is the best time. Session **OPENS SEPTEMBER 7**

Be with us we will do you good.

SEPTEMBER 7

PERSONAL AND NOTES.

Late refreshing rains have set the wheat-plows going.

Mr. Barleson has just finished re-painting his house.

The new bay-window in the east wing of the Home improves the appearance.

The Johnson City tanners are at work in the village making things bright.

Mr. Payne is putting up a new store-house a short distance west of his present stand.

Mr. Mosely is moving on finely with his brick-making in the northern part of the village.

The services of Mr. George Lyon have been secured for the school in our home district.

Ex-governor Taylor delighted a large audience in College Hall with his beautifully touching and humorous lecture on The Fiddle and the Bow.

Miss Elma Ellis a former student of Knoxville, and Miss Minnie Miller of Portsmouth Ohio, have been paying Milligan a pleasant visit recently.

Mr. E. C. Wilson, class of '87, is a valiant exponent of christian citizenship. We enjoyed a call from him recently.

Milligan friends enjoyed a few days visit from Mrs. Bessie LaRue Miller of Pulaski City Va.

Mrs. Lula Simerly Hamaker, of Strasburg Va., is visiting her parents at Elizabethton. We were glad of a visit from her a few days since.

Prof. Garrett and family, Prof. McConnell and family, also Prof. Elliott have all arrived within the last week. The clans are gathering and are eager for the contest.

School opens September 7. If you are not ready for it get ready quick and be on hands the first day if possible.

Almost every day there are calls for rooms for students to keep house or for houses where families can move and send children to school. But houses are so scarce that half the number cannot be accommodated.

Mrs. Lyon has decided not to give up her house this year as she contemplated, but will remain and in response to many requests keep boys.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor of Kansas are visiting their brother Mr. C. C. Taylor and sister Mrs. S. H. Millard of Johnson City.

We trust that his native climate and the fine mineral water of this section may restore Mr. Taylor's health.

AFFAIRS ARE becoming quiet once more at Coal Creek and other points in the state where the miners have been making trouble. The whole matter of lawlessness and violence committed by those men in their blind effort at redress is to be deeply deplored. The only thing the authorities could do was what they did, stand up promptly and determinately for the maintenance of order and obedience to constituted authority. To put it most mildly it was a piece of greatly mistaken ignorance on the part of labor to suppose that a body of one and one half million of people would stand idly and see a mob assume the legislative, executive and judicial functions of the commonwealth. But ignorance is apt to mistake, and all things considered have not these miners brought their conduct as nearly up to what the public had a right to expect of them as have those who occupy the high places in our state? It is a divinely wise injunction which says; "We that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves." For many months it has been well known that the leasing of convicts threatened evil, that free miners, many of whom were sober and honest, were having more than in their stage of development could bear. For more than one reason the system was hateful and oppressive. The legislature and governor saw this feeling.

The smallest measure of statesmanship, to say nothing of the generosity of treatment due from the ruler to the ruled should have brought redress long ago.

The deep anguish of numbers of homes in the land both in high

and humble walks chide the wicked dallying policy of the state in this matter. Let us hope that further trouble will be averted and the iniquitous system of farming out criminals solely for the money that can be made on them—a process as damaging to the convicts themselves as to the youthful and ignorant with whom they come in contact—will be ended at once and forever. Surely this age of christian enlightenment demands better things.

THE CHRISTIAN VOTER.

It is not affirmed here that a Christian must vote but that if he does vote he must vote his own best judgment, his own convictions as to what is right or he commits sin.

The first principle of a republican government is that each citizen shall record by ballot his own judgment of any measure set forth.

The majority or sometimes a plurality of these ballot judgments declare the policy of the men elected to legislate. If the measure proposed is to increase the tariff for protection and a majority of the ballots cast are for the candidates who stand for protection then legislation to this end is expected. If a voter inquires after the measure proposed, if he studies to vote for such thoughts, such questions as he believes will do the whole country the most good, he is a worthy citizen for a republican government. If he only takes interest in voting with some party, is more careful to know what party name is on the ticket than what measures or principals the men on it stand for, he becomes more a partisan than a patriotic citizen. Patriotism makes a voter love his whole country and vote for such measures as he feels will do all classes of citizens most good. We come so slowly to the practice of this beautiful theory that only the patient one can smile and wait, but we come. The growth of a reform develops this thought: Let each one of the eleven million voters in the U. S. be asked on his honor; "Do you believe that if the manufacture,

importation and sale of strong drink as a beverage, could be abolished that it would do the whole country more good than any other one measure before the American people? Let this be asked outside of all party relations and seven or eight millions of the voting citizens would say, "yes." Again, ask each one; "If stopping the whole legalized whiskey business depended upon your vote alone, would you vote to abolish it?" And two thirds of the whole number would say "yes." Again, ask all of them; "Do you wish to use your influence, your power to establish and continue the whiskey business?

And seven or eight million voters would say, "no," emphatically.

What then is the difficulty? A majority of the voters in the nation regard the evil by common consent as greater than any other one of national concern, acknowledging that it destroys more lives and property, causes more strife and imprisonments. They each agree that if its destruction depended upon his individual ballot he would be glad to cast it for this destruction. And also they declare that they do not want to use their power, and their influence, to establish and continue the traffic. Yet these same christian and moral men do continue the business. Although they are the majority and are opposed to the whiskey traffic yet by their influence, by their ballots, by the laws they make, they continue and protect the business. While acknowledging the traffic to be evil and the greatest single curse to the nation, this same majority of moral and christian men license it by law and take money for the license. They take money and give a wicked man legal right to conduct a business which by acknowledgment does no good but becomes a place of low thought and foul speech, a place of quarrels and murders, where men are crazed and cast money, mind, and character into this whirl of death simply to gratify an appetite which its poison has created. Why, then, do these moral and christian men who have the majority of votes and acknowledge the rum curse to be so great, why do they continue

to make lawful this infamous business? Why when each one of the whole majority, if its extermination depended upon him, would vote to destroy the business, do they all together continue to protect it? Since each of these moral and christian men says he is unwilling to give his influence and power to favor the whiskey trade why do they all cast their ballots, the only direct power they have for men and parties whom they know will tolerate or favor the wicked traffic. The answer to all of these questions is certain and plain. This great body of good citizens is divided. They are chiefly in two great political parties which parties were formed on, past issues, which are now settled; questions that are dead.

The parties are now held together by their respective names, by the power of past associations and especially by the greed and ambition for office. There are no great issues of right and wrong separating their platforms. Even the leading issues of the campaign have both classes of men in both parties. The republican party has a large voting percentage who are opposed to tariff for protection and are opposed to the so called force bill. The democratic party has a like percentage who are in favor of tariff for protection and demand one ballot for one voter and a fair count for all. Yet each, from association and the power of leaders, votes with its own former party. There is no vital question between them. Neither party will take up a new issue.

The people of the United States for years have demanded the Government establish and maintain equitable freight and passenger rates. But neither party assumes to stand squarely for such measures.

A large majority of the voters in the United States are in sentiment opposed to the whiskey business, and wish it was abolished.

But so great is the power of habit and the partisan spirit in politics that these voters who have a common sentiment as to the great good in abolishing the saloon still remain in their old parties with bad men and minor issues

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and leave this giant of death to stride over the land killing their own sons and wasting twelve hundred millions of property every year. These seven million of good citizens in the two parties which now have no great issue between them could leave the bad men and minor issues in each party and unite themselves to free our country from the rule of rum, and, greatly too, from political corruption. They could start the wheels of political progress. The country could soon have postal telegraphy as part of the mail service, equitable freight and passenger rates, and limitation to land mo-

nopolies, the English language taught in every school, and foreign tongues left to be cared for by those wanting or needing them.

Civil service could be established and Arbitration Boards backed by United States authority and freed from fear of the money powers, could establish just and peaceable relations between capitalist and workmen. The necessities of life could be made free from tax and a graduated income tax would give revenue from the millionaires.

All of these blessings and more would come to our country if the seven millions of conservative middle class voters who believe in God, who believe in liberty and honest convictions, would leave the bad elements, selfish office seekers and minor issues in the old parties and unite to form one great body of patriotic citizens of America who could rule this country to the glory of God and the blessing of the human race. This is no fancy but what will be if the human race

grows on in the higher life of the soul. And God holds each one of us responsible as if the whole development of these thoughts depended upon the single ballot or act.

The letters and inquiries are coming from many directions and we want some from your place.

The arrival of J. J. Cole gave his Milligan friends a pleasant surprise on Tuesday last.

We hope Miss Canie Carson will repeat the visit she made us last week. She is doing good work at Beech Grove school house.

College is being over-hauled from top to bottom. It will be ready for you. Come right along and see how much honest work you can do in one whole session.

MILLIGAN COLLEGE

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 7.

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