

THE MILLIGAN LIGHT.

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NO. 3.

Life is Not a Holiday, but an EDUCATION, and the ONE ETERNAL LESSON for US ALL IS HOW to LIVE BETTER.—Drummond

If there be good in what I wrought,
Thy hand compelled it Master, Thine;
Where I have failed to meet Thy thought
I know, through Thee, the blame is
mine.
One instant's toil to Thee denied
Stands all Eternity's offense.
Of that I did with Thee to guide
To Thee, through Thee, be excellence.
The depth and dream of my desire,
The bitter paths wherein I stray,
Thou knowest who has made the fire,
Thou knowest who has made the clay.
One stone the more swings to her place
In that dread Temple of Thy worth,
It is enough that through Thy grace
I saw naught common on Thy earth.
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Value of English in its Relation to Other Studies.

[Written to be read before the Teacher's Institute at Erwin.]

Briefly stated the relation of English to other branches of a common education is much the same as the relation of a parent to child. It has been said that we think in words. Hence the words must be present before the thought can be. This is perhaps too strong. It is told us by mental scientists that the conception of the thought gives the impulse that creates the word. But it will be admitted that words are at least the vehicle of thought and without this verbal vehicle the thought can not be carried to others.

If this communicating our thoughts to others were all the advantage to be derived from the mastery of English, the subject could not claim great attention in public schools, since the business of the child is gathering thought rather than communicating it. But the mind which has not been trained in language is about as powerless to grasp the thoughts of others as to give expression to its own. The sciences of Arithmetic, Geography and Grammar are put upon the open page in signs which we call words and phrases; and almost any teacher's experience will verify the statement that only the pupil who has a practical mastery of the language himself is able to understand the expressions of others.

Children must be taught language as a basis of every other study. It is a sad but not unusual spectacle in the school room to see a faithful boy or girl laboring to solve a problem couched in a proposition whose terms he is unable to comprehend; and his ability to solve the problem readily when the words are correctly read to him and their meaning explained is a pitiable commentary upon some present educational methods. That a pupil should be able to work out a hard problem in Arithmetic, and yet not be able to read it nor to make an intelligent explanation after it is worked out, argues a misconception as to the relative importance of the common school studies on the part of his instructors; and this misconception is far reaching

and deeply seated, and I am not so credulous as to believe that it can be corrected this year or this generation; but it must be corrected if we would reach the highest ends of common school training.

English is the top root of a true education. Let this thought be in the mind of every teacher, and let it be put in the mind of every pupil early, so that he may grow up unshackled by the pernicious idea that language is of secondary importance, to be attended to, or to be neglected, at will.

It has been said that there is nothing great but man and nothing great in man but mind. This will be at once admitted. Then since language is the great means or instrument by which mind is conveyed, it is equally admissible that the study of language is of primary importance and that any other, or all other studies, may be neglected with greater reason and safety. But other branches will not be neglected. Every other study becomes more fascinating to the young just in preparation to the ease with which they are enabled to get the thoughts from the words that authors employ; and, on the other hand, the lack of ability to get the thought has caused many a boy and girl, fitted by nature for noble things, to despair of obtaining an education and to take up what ever calling presented itself, suitable or unsuitable. In this way society has suffered untold loss and the individual his own undoing.

Is there a remedy for this? There is a remedy and it is not far to seek. It lies in the public school teacher. He has brought about this condition and he must bring about the reform. But what if the teacher is already doing his best, and yet is not able to instill into the mind of the pupil the knowledge of English and the love for its correct use? Then his best is not good enough. In this case the teacher, whoever he or she may be and however faithful may have been the effort to instruct, has failed in at least one point. It has been my pleasure to teach in the public schools. I honor the profession and I honor those who are engaged in it, unless it be that small minority that teach wholly or chiefly from the bread and butter motive. But the teacher's work must be progressive, the standard must be elevated and the time has come when school directors and boards of education should be selected and elected for their fitness to discharge the duties of the office. And the chiefest of all these duties is the choosing of capable teachers. This requires no mean ability in the first place, and in the second place it requires a devotion to principle that toler-

ates no interference of favoritism and bribery.

Some observations in a county institute a few years ago serve to emphasize the hurtful practice of making a teacher's success in examination depend upon his ability to "do sums" in spite of his inability to express thought. On the occasion referred to a few simple questions were given upon the common school branches, the test being especially easy on theoretical grammar. The culmination was reached when a series of advanced arithmetical problems were given, which the candidates pondered painfully. After many efforts the correct answers were brought forth, the required percentage was reached and the teacher was passed. That passing meant that this young man, who had shown himself incapable of speaking two consecutive English sentences as they should be spoken, was to be put in charge of forty to sixty young people to be their preceptor and example in word as well as in act, and to receive the public money, representing the taxes from a thousand toilers. It meant that this young man should be permitted to assume all the responsibilities belonging to the second most dignified and sacred calling among men; and his title to this position rested solely upon his ability to calculate interest, measure a field or gauge a barrel.

This over estimate of figures, or under estimate of language, is an inheritance. It comes from the early ages when the supply of food and clothing was a matter of serious question. Man was confronted then by so many difficulties from within and without, from ignorance, hunger and oppression that he was forced to a view point of selfishness in its narrowest sense. Our fore fathers argued thus, "Whatever else an education may bestow, it must give our children the power to tell quickly and accurately the price of a calf or the value of a load of corn." While skill in figures is still useful and will ever be, should not the teaching of today relegate the third "r" to a secondary place and give the position of honor to one more deserving? And that one is English.

The study of English, as has been shown, sustains a vital relation to every other branch in the course; but aside from ability to attain mere accuracy in speaking, it imparts a higher good to the student. His faculties are made more keenly alive. The habit of correct speaking tends to bring the habit of correct thinking and judging. In attaining linguistic skill he is necessarily brought into contact with great thoughts from great minds. He is gradually

enlarged in his conceptions and broadened in his views of life. Thought power that lay dormant is now awakened and ready to seize hold of every question within the scope of the young mind, and study becomes a fascination. Facts of Geography, History, Science, Mathematics are received and assimilated, and made to yield their full amount of sustenance.

This is the high and indispensable good that comes from the correct understanding of our mother tongue, and so great is it that if all other studies were taken out of the school course the pupil would yet have a basis for an intelligent and useful career.

Questions and Answers.

1. What will it cost me to go to Milligan College one school year?
For board, tuition, and fees it will cost you from \$10 to \$14 per month, depending upon where you board and what you study.
 2. What will board cost me?
From \$7.50 to \$10 per school month of four weeks.
 3. Can I rent a room and do my own work?
Yes, you can rent rooms in the village for \$1 per month.
 4. How much will it cost me to live that way?
Whatever you make it cost. From \$1 to \$2 per week.
 5. How much will washing cost?
It can be well done at from 50 cents to 75 cents per month; or you can spend three times that much at the laundries.
 6. How much will books cost?
From \$6 to \$20 per school year, depending upon the studies taken and the changes of classes.
 7. Have you a Business College?
We have the best, a thorough, and practical Business College. BUSINESS SCHOOL OPENS JANUARY 2, 1901.
 8. What will the course cost?
It will cost \$40, including diploma and books. \$25 of this sum must be paid when the student receives his books to begin work.
 9. HAVE YOU A GOOD MUSIC TEACHER?
We have a teacher who has been devoted to music from childhood; has been trained by the best of teachers, continues the study. She is painstaking, patient, thorough, and highly successful in interesting and advancing her pupils.
 10. Have you a library at Milligan?
Yes, there is a handsome library hall with two to three thousand volumes in it, and the librarian is present to aid the students all of the day.
 11. What kind of a looking place is Milligan?
When you get off at the little station in the woods, nearly three-fourths of a mile from the College, it is a bleak prospect. But come up Buffalo Creek and stand on the College hill, look up the valley on to the mountains and the scene is beautiful—always to be remembered. The College building and the Girls' Home are both on this hill.
 12. How do you come to Milligan?
Come to Bristol from the east, to Morristown from the south or west, thence from each place to Johnson City, thence on the Narrow Gauge 34 miles to Milligan. By notifying us you can be met at Johnson City.
 13. Do the young men have any sports?
They have excellent grounds for baseball and other games, but they do not play football. Match games with other than their own school are absolutely forbidden.
- "Our growth comes not through added years,
Nor brilliant laurels won;
But rather through the daily work,
Each task the better done."

THE MILLIGAN LIGHT.

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Payments.

The tuition for each term of twelve weeks is due in advance. This should be paid promptly at the opening of the session. It is better for parents to give strict instruction for prompt payment or send the money direct themselves. Many young people, not appreciating the value and right use of money, before they realize what they have done, have spent for various unnecessary things, and sometimes hurtful ones, the money with which their parents expected them to pay their expenses of board and tuition. It is not from bad intentions that students do this, but from want of thoughtfulness and understanding the proper use of money. Parents and guardians should not only ask students to keep an itemized expense account, but for the good of the young people themselves, for the establishing of careful habits and for safety every way, they should kindly require it. Whatever may be said of another course this is certainly the safest way and the practice of keeping such an account will be a valuable factor in education as well as the forming of an excellent habit and of giving satisfaction to their parents now and to themselves in after years.

The Battle.

The battle between labor and capital goes on. Let the people keep cool and speak and work for justice between man and man. As the strikes develop one after the other and as the working men are more thoroughly organized and more intelligently and courageously led, the interests of man will be better understood and better cared for; and as capital becomes more thoroughly organized year by year and truth becomes more clear and powerful the real nature of the society organized out of capitalists ranks and for the interests of the rich will also be better understood. It is not the interests of the rich nor of the poor that society should seek to promote, but the interests of man. This interest can not be reached while a selfish class possessing foresight and enterprise controls the volume of business for themselves. The laborer must remember that people are not wicked because of being rich. Excessive wealth comes about from the primary condition of society. So long as one man is allowed unlimited ownership of land, and so long as there is no income tax to prevent over accumulation, and so long as franchise privileges, which will gather millions of money, are given to a few individuals, just

that long a few people in a nation will be very rich and the many be relatively poor.

The remedy for strikes is industrial co-operation; governmental ownership of public franchises and of all natural monopolies; and a currency regulated by the people and based on the property of the whole nation. When the people of the nation become the stockholders and managers of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, electric plants, water supplies, coal and iron interests, and all things that all of the people use, just as they now own and manage the public roads, public schools and mail system, then the sources that make millionaires will be largely cut off and the avenues for the employment of millions of people at living wages will be opened. Then there can be no strikes, because each man will be interested in the welfare and advancement of every great public industry. This system of national co-operation in national industries will set the standard of wages and the hours for labor to which the smaller and varied industries, now left to individual efforts and management, will all conform. Thus the whole people can so work that the labor of every man will help each man and each man's labor will help every man. Let the road trusts go on until the railroads are all under the control of one syndicate; then they can be transformed to a governmental ownership and management. In connection with it will be a telegraph and telephone service, and probably these connected with the present mail system will make a complete union of all transportation and communication. Each railroad line will cooperate with every other line. Each express company will be connected with every other express company. They will all work to one end—the service of the public. In this great scheme there will be abundant opportunity for the exercise of the highest order of talent and ingenuity, and through these will come peace and competency for all.

Each strike is laying the foundation for the new order and each trust brings it nearer.

Gleanings from German Schools.

Schools in Germany are, in many respects, the best in the world.

Attendance at school up to fourteen years of age is compulsory. This law admits of no evasion in Germany.

Great attention is given to practical studies, as the modern languages, civil engineering, geography, geology, drawing, bookkeeping, etc.

Pupils are required to exercise frequently, to bathe, sing, walk and to hold themselves erect. Neatness and cleanliness in dress are imperatively insisted upon in boys' and girls' schools alike.

Relations between teachers and pupils are of the most kindly affectionate nature. Birthday and

Christmas presents are made to teachers and affectionate addresses then delivered on both sides.

School hours are from seven to five in summer, in winter from eight to six.

During summer holidays the boys make pedestrian tours through the most picturesque and interesting parts of their own and adjoining countries, with a view to health, recreation and instruction, each boy carrying a tin case in which to preserve the specimens gathered on the way.

The boys are accompanied by their teachers, who instil into their minds practical knowledge of geology, botany and other subjects that come within the sphere of their rambles.

Wandering along, finding a sermon in every stone and a meaning in every way-side flower, these boys sing glees and choruses, listen to the beautiful legends of the country, sketch old castles and bathe in mountain streams.

In this delightful manner the love of nature is fostered and encouraged, and the robust constitutions for which Germans are envied are acquired.

Educational Notes.

A committee appointed to investigate the questions gives the following reasons for establishing a statutory university of the United States:

1. Such a university is needed to complete the educational system of the public schools.

2. It is needed to supplement the resources of existing institutions and to offer better opportunities than are now found in this country.

3. Washington and many eminent statesmen urged the founding of such a university.

4. It is needed to co-ordinate the scientific work which the different departments of the government are now doing.

The committee has finally adopted the following resolution:

That we approve the plan for a non-governmental institution known as the Washington Memorial Institution to be established and maintained at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of promoting the study of science and the liberal arts at the national capital and of exercising systematic oversight of the advanced study and investigations to be carried on by duly qualified students in the governmental laboratories and collections.

The Cuban teachers who were to study at Harvard this summer are on the ground. They will be taught English alone, and in order to give the greatest advantage possible they will be scattered among private families, but will dine together at Randall hall. Most of them are under thirty years old and have been selected from the best educated and most promising of the teachers in the island.

The custom of memorizing daily a helpful bit of prose or an inspiring verse of poetry is one that gives a rich return in pleasure by the way and a well-stored memory in old age.

During the first missionary conference at Northfield a body of Christian Japanese assembled at Tokio sent their greeting and this message, brief but inestimably rich in suggestion—"Make Jesus King!"

That word from men born in gray twilight of a heathen land furnishes us our watchword.

Make Jesus King! The spiritual power we need, the spiritual power we crave waits on the enthronement of Christ in the hearts and lives of those who bear his name.

"What is needed, therefore, is a quickening of the appreciation of spiritual values. We must in some way be delivered from the 'Despotism of Mammon' and be brought face to face with eternal realities. We must learn the truth of Christ's words that none is rich save that he is 'rich toward God,' and that for every man the spiritual life is supreme in importance and claim. We are agreed that a new and nobler ideal of life is a primary condition of spiritual efficiency for the church. How can the adoption of such an ideal be effected? The only motive power competent for such a spirit transformation is found in the personal influence of Jesus."—John A. McFaddin.

The farmer has not yet discovered a way to prevent the destruction of his crops by field mice and insects, yet devotes his time to destroying his friends, the owl and hawk. The damage to a part of the corn or fruit by animals and birds is insignificant compared with that by insects. The mole which ridges the earth does so while destroying grubs. Quails search for food under every leaf and destroy thousands of insects; but they are being exterminated for sport. They and other birds that stay with us in the late fall or winter feed also on the seeds of many undesirable plants. The English sparrow could be easily kept in check by the little sparrow hawk and the screech owl, the latter preying upon them at night, the former during the day, if the farmer would allow them; but on the approach of his natural friends he seizes the shotgun and puts an end to their usefulness.

A man is worth what he is, not what he has; and that is true both of this world and of that which is to come. While he lives he may win and lose everything but one—his own personality. That is always his, ultimately it is all that is his. In that lies his worth, if he have any; not in the abundance of the things which he possesses and can lose. And when he dies he loses what he has, but remains what he is.—Prof. John E. McFadyen.

The birth of the soul is brought about by the union of two lives. The heart of man is opened in faith and the love of God is allowed entrance. This union brings forth a new creature, a spiritual man. The love of God assumes control and the spiritual—not the physical, intellectual or moral—is in command.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

"Fervid month of gleam and glow,
Sparkling with swift showers;
Rose's fire and lily's snow
Deck thy sunlit hours.

Sun.

Showers.

Verdure.

Golden rod blooming.

Peaches on the market.

Walks are being renewed.

Important improvements are being made about the home.

C. H. Payne, after a months rest at home, has returned to Knoxville much improved in health.

Mr. M. C. Hughes declares he is coming in August. A warm welcome awaits this earnest student.

Misses Bishop and Lacy, of Elizabethton, have been spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Giles.

Col. J. K. Miller and family will move to Bristol soon and Mrs. Sutton will move into the house which they now occupy.

Mrs. Venia Williams and children are on an extended visit to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hampton near Newport, Tenn.

Mr. Tom Anglin expects to be on hand early, names his room, and wants it in the best of order. He anticipates hard work and a royal school year.

We enjoyed a call from Mrs. Emma Hart Johnson, who with her handsome little son, Jas. G. Jr., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hart.

S. G. Sutton, class of '90, who has been spending the summer with his family, has returned to North Carolina to resume his work of teaching and preaching.

F. M. Broyles, class of '01, left for Texas on the 6th inst. The family and friends around Milligan will miss Frank's cheerful presence. Our best wishes go with him.

Mrs. David Hart, of Bristol, gave us a pleasant call a few days ago. She, with her pretty little daughter, Martha Jane, is spending some time with her husband's parents.

C. B. Reynolds, of Rockwood, has passed through a siege of typhoid fever this summer. He had the tenderest care and nursing and we hope will be strong for full work in the Master's cause this fall.

Clarence Sweet says: "I got the Light and I certainly was glad to read the letters from the students." Mr. Will Thomas, on his way to Buffalo, had called on Clarence and they had had a happy visit.

This is a beautiful world, full of good cheer and pretty liberally sprinkled with good people. What is chiefly needed is the appreciative man who can see things as they are and not be blinded by appearances.

Elder W. G. Barker, of Bristol, is spending some time with his daughter Mrs. G. T. Williams. Brother Barker preached an excellent discourse on Sunday the 4th from the text: "Keep yourself in the love of God."

Mr. W. R. Bowers taught school at Rural Retreat and Max Meadows both last year. He made a successful work. He will this year have a graded school at Rural Retreat. Miss Brown Eiffert is expected to have the music department.

Mr. Ernest C. Bragg, of Baltimore, who left us three or four years ago, says he expects to return for the coming school year. We are glad to welcome him and hope he will bring some other young man of like zeal and sound character.

Mrs. Dr. Broyles, of Taylor, Texas, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Anna, and her granddaughter, Miss Lois, is visiting at the home of her son, H. S. Broyles. We welcome these good people to the lung-refreshing breezes of East Tennessee.

Miss Rose Penland, of Bakersville, N. C., who has been teaching music in the family of Mr. Fagan at Okalona, spent some weeks visiting among relatives and friends around Milligan. She is a gentle and intelligent young lady, whom we should love to have in school.

Prof. G. O. Davis is proving to be a most effective field worker. He sends names to the right and the left of his own travels, works early and late and with great diligence. He is a pleasant christian gentleman, a valuable teacher, and we commend him to all the friends along the way.

Prof. C. G. Price, class of '86, is on his annual visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Price. Charlie is one of the old boys whom everybody loves to remember. He holds an important position in Saddle's Business College, Baltimore, where he has been for several years.

Lue Sue Ben has been spending his summer in Washington City. He has been much interested, reading, studying or working in a mission in the city, and seems to be happy and diligent. We expect him to return and to make still greater advancement in his studies this year. He is very eager to teach the gospel of Christ to his own people.

A good letter from S. A. Morton, class of 1900, and his excellent wife, Roberta Craig Morton, tells of their work in Wythville, Va. He says: "We have given up the idea of teaching this year, and are devoting all our time to preaching the Gospel. We occupy the parsonage here and preach for three different churches, each about three miles from here.

A visit from F. D. Love and J. P. Taylor one day last week refreshed us greatly. The former is practicing law in Georgetown, Texas. The latter is practicing medicine near Shelbyville, West Tenn. The sight of these dear boys brought up many pleasant memories of "ye olden time." They are earnest, able and clean men and we rejoice at the success of each in his chosen profession.

The ladies of the C. W. B. M. are rejoicing over the completion of their missionary quilt. It is made of blue stars, set in white, and is elegantly quilted and bound. If any one wants it for \$4.00 the ladies will be very glad to have the money to help pay expenses of the little India orphan whom they have adopted. Address Mrs. R. J. Cornforth, President of the Auxiliary, or Miss Mattie Price, Secretary.

Many friends of Prof. J. V. Thomas will be glad to know he has been reveling in the scientific department of Chicago University this summer. He says: "Like my work but it is not easy. This institution is strong in many departments, but I think its strongest one is the scientific." It is pleasant to write in connection with this that his wife, who has so many friends among the students, is passing her vacation at her home in Virginia, where she is growing strong picking blackberries and some times finding snakes.

A few days ago there entered our office a man of commanding appearance, weighing about 250 pounds. Something about the broad forehead and clear, brown eyes looked familiar but when he smiled all doubts were put at rest. It was Hiram Tyree. He was a student with us twenty years ago, remaining several years. He would have been a member of our first graduating class, but left a year before graduation, not, however, before he had proven his high teaching qualities while acting as tutor for several classes. He has been prominently engaged in school work in Oregon and Montana for the last twelve years. Milligan was pleased to confer upon him the degree of A. M. with the class 1900. He is now in charge of both the high school and the city public schools in Dillon, Mont. We enjoyed Prof. Tyree's visit greatly, and wish him God speed in his good work.

Many readers of the Light will remember the sisters, Fannie and Ella Baber, daughters of P. B. Baber, of West Virginia. They were loved by students and teachers. They went out into the world and are working their parts. Miss Fannie married; her husband living but a few months. For five years she has been teaching in Charleston, W. Va. She is one of their most popular and valued teachers. Her sister, Mrs. Ella Baber Via, writes: "Fannie has had a position paying a thousand dollars offered her in one of the state normals for the coming year, but I think she will go back to Charleston. The Superintendent of the city schools in Charleston spoke very highly of her to me." She further writes: "Monroe county sent my husband to the state legislature last winter. Of course I went along. I spent a great deal of the winter in Richmond. I can not say that I particularly enjoy that kind of life; but I guess it is better to see all sides and do the best we can under the circum-

stances." In sending hers and her sister's subscription to the Light she says: "I love the little paper. I love the pleasant memories."

The following elegant At Home card was received too late for our last:

"Mr. Andreas Ivison Myhr,
and
Miss Minnie Deborah Bolton,
married
Tuesday, July ninth,
nineteen hundred and one,
Limestone, Tenn.

At home after August 20th, Belvue, Tennessee."

Neither of these excellent people need any introduction to our readers. For several years the students have enjoyed the able discourses of Brother Myhr, who has been Tennessee State Evangelist since 1890.

The bride was a student with us until her graduation in 1899. During the past year she taught the class in shorthand and typewriting with dignity and ability, and was loved by all for her gentle ways and her active christian character.

A host of friends will follow the career of this worthy couple with loving interest. May the Father continue to bless them and make them very happy in His service.

One of the largest tides that Buffalo creek has ever known occurred on the evening of Monday, Aug. 12th. It had been growing dark all the morning, and about one o'clock three clouds from different directions seemed to meet and the down-pour began. The creek was swollen in a few minutes and continued to rise until much of the bottom land of the Buffalo valley from Mr. Anderson's to the Watauga was under water with here and there a green island. The water surrounded Mr. George Williams' barn and was so high around Mr. Grant's home that he waded out carrying his wife to a place of safety. The water was deep enough on the college ball grounds to float heavy drift wood. A number of lots across the creek were badly damaged, having the soil washed away and holes left, in some cases, several feet deep. Mr. C. C. Taylor and Messrs. George and Wm. Taylor had corn washed away. Much the greatest loss falls upon Mr. Nat Williams, who had recently fitted his mill and put in fine roller works. The splendid dam, which had stood nearly fifty years, was entirely washed away. Parts of the saw mill and considerable lumber were also taken.

Letter to the Girls.

My Dear Girls:—

Sit with me a moment on the brow of the hill while we drink in the sweetness of the scene.

There is pretty Buffalo Creek in sight for a mile glinting through the willows and among the meadows.

Farther up Buffalo mountain stretches across the landscape with just enough distance to give the faintest tinge of blue. The meeting lines of dark evergreen and oak forests, which cover the ribs of the mountain are plainly discernible.

Just beyond is another range, higher and bluer. Farther still another, misty and more majestic, stretching away to the Carolinas. This is a lovely world! Not a dull and dreary workhouse, but a great and lordly mansion given us to use and to enjoy.

And what use have we made of it this summer? When vacation first came do you remember how many things we expected to do? What glowing possibilities were in sight! The good and helpful things planned in our best moments through the year seemed only to await vacation for their accomplishment. Have they been done? We hope so. We want to feel assured that each home represented in the Milligan family last year has now an added comfort in the grace and sweetness of its members. If education does not mean the drawing out of those higher traits of patience, gentleness, and loving forbearance for the sake of others, then it is a failure.

But knowledge of mathematics, or science, or history, or language profits nothing in the end unless it enlarges the soul and puts it in command of all the forces of our being. This mastery can not be attained at once, but must come by degrees. Every year, every month, every day should mark some progress toward that most desirable end.

But I would not have you think that

knowledge itself is of small worth. It is God-like to know. Every truth well learned makes the human being greater—greater in himself and greater in his influence over others.

There are yet two or three weeks of vacation. Suppose each one who reads this letter should try out of the heart to do and say in that time only those things which will help gladden others; and leave unsaid and undone everything that would tend in the opposite direction.

What a lightening of burdens, and what a sun-burst of smiles would be seen all around us if we should enter into this arrangement! I am going to try it, girls, and if you will each agree to try with me, those who are present in school can compare results, and all, whether we ever meet or not, will find the reckoning already made, and our reward writing when we enter the beautiful Home.

Lovingly your friend,
MRS. HOPWOOD.

Notes for Country Homes.

[From the Farm Journal.]

The farmer needs must sow and till
And wait the wheaten head,
Then cradle, thresh and go to mill
Before his bread is bread.

August sown rye makes a good fall pasture. Use three pecks of rye and fifteen pounds of crimson clover and you will have first class fall feed.

Corn should never be fed to young pigs in the dry, hard state, as their jaws and teeth are not strong enough to grind the corn. They will eat with more relish and waste less from the trough than with dry corn, and their digestive organs will not be so liable to become cloyed with the concentrated food.
J. L. I.

An old butcher with a big business in a hustling town told me yesterday that for ten years he had fed his horses on corn stalks cut when green, and three times each day four ears of corn and two quarts of oats. Every two weeks he gives them two teaspoonfuls of a mixture of sifted wood ashes, salt and sugar, equal parts. Occasionally he gives a feeding of potatoes. He has a fast road horse that he feeds in the same way. In all these years he has not fed two tons of hay. His horses are always in the pink of condition, and do hard rapid work.
F. D. C.

August is a good time of the year to trim gum fruit trees, such as cherries, plums, etc. The sap coming out will cover the stub and harden, preventing drying and checking and consequent decay. The stub will heal over readily and will not furnish a lodging place for troublesome insects.
J. L. I.

We don't think it wise to cultivate sweet potatoes or to disturb the vines when the latter have covered the ground. Pull out the weeds but nothing more.

No one but the farmer knows truly what life is. City people simply exist, their lives being so conventional. There every one knows just what every one else will do. In the country each acts out his own individuality. I recently heard a gentleman say that city boys don't know how to meet difficulties when they come later in life, but country boys do; hence those who were once farmer's sons are found almost invariably in the most important positions.

A bowl of lime in a damp closet will dry and sweeten it. A dish of charcoal in a cupboard or refrigerator will help to keep these places sweet in summer time.
F. M. W.

For Rent.

A good store house, in nice repair, containing one large room above, and two small rooms below and a large one supplied with counters, shelves, scales, oil tank, thread case, paper cutter, twine holders, scoops, etc. A good wood-house and cellar. An excellent stand. Terms very reasonable. Address

MRS. EMMA MURRAY,
Milligan, Tenn.

School Notes.

First term begins September 11th. Be present the first day.

What to do when You Arrive at Johnson City.

The train comes from Johnson City to Milligan in the morning between seven and eight o'clock; in the evening between one and two o'clock. When you arrive at Milligan station the college is not in sight, but it soon comes into view. Go direct to the home of the president or some member of the faculty. It is their business to help you find homes. They know better where different students should board than many of the students themselves know, and it is both their duty and pleasure to help you.

The Business Course.

Begins with the opening of the session, September 11th. A most excellent way for young men seeking a business education is to take this course as a leader, and take in connection with it all the studies in the regular college course, which they can take and complete the business course in a school year. This will give the student college associations, library privileges, literary club work and afford college memories for after life. Prof. G. O. Davis is very successful in the management of the business school. The students of this department are delighted with their work. It is thorough, practical and deeply interesting.

Music Students.

The principal of the music department in Milligan College has been a lover of music from her childhood. She is thorough, painstaking, patient and careful that each one practices her time. Her excellent success has made it to the interest of the school to keep her in this position for the last six years. Her continued reading and study of music insures students fresh teaching and high interest.

Reunion Program.

Be there September 11th, 7 p. m. A program is under preparation. Some interesting and novel features will be in it. New students and old alike can make a happy evening of it.

Books.

The books can all be obtained from the teachers of the respective departments. They are ordered for students at little or no profit. The books will be on hand for delivery September 12th for all departments. They are sold strictly for cash. Students are advised to bring any textbooks which they may have. It is possible they would find them in use, or if not in use, they are valuable for reference.

A Valuable Receipt

For bruises, burns, cuts and rusty nail hurts:

Put equal parts of good fresh wood ashes and hot water in a pail or pan large enough to more than cover the hand or foot hurt. Keep it in some time, when the water cools put fresh water in as hot as can be comfortably used, sometimes renewing hot water and ashes both. After a short time a soothing sense of relief from pain will come, but keep the treatment going until the pain is soothed, the inflammation gone and the pus comes from the wound and the flesh is white and wrinkled as from hot suds.

We keep a bag of good wood ashes in our home for times of need.

MRS. ABBY A. DARLING.
Joliet, Ill., Feb. 27.

"Give, give be alwas giving,
Who gives not is not living.
The more you give
The more you live.
Give strength, give thoughts, give
deeds, give self,
Give love, give tears, and give thyself.
The more we give,
The more we live."

Young Man.

All the machinery of highly organized society has been made through men who think and mold their thoughts into form. You go to school to get knowledge. From association with teachers and students, from class work and from reading books you assimilate this knowledge, make it strength for your own life, and thus it becomes wisdom.

In college you come under the necessity of self government, of studying and thinking for yourself, making your own choice of friends, forming an ideal of conduct for yourself, and training yourself to regular and diligent efforts to fill out your ideals. Systematic efforts in literary, historical and scientific study bring intellectual growth and the requirements of your association and of your standard of conduct in establishing the character which you wish to appear, necessitate worthy actions and becoming conversations. These bring you into a state of mind where you can appreciate moral and religious subjects; and if these are wisely and happily suggested and truly practiced by the teachers the higher elements in your own nature begin to see the beauty and worth of human character. As the soul's eye is fixed on the worthiness of character, your nature is refined, your ideal grows higher and this gives new energy and new strength, and the whole man is thereby perfected.

The cheerful, hopeful, ambitious fellowship of college life can not be developed under any other conditions of human activity; because in such a life the best forces—the intellectual, moral and christian elements—in human nature, are the ones that are most actively engaged. Hence these give the highest degree of approval from man's conscience and judgment.

Why Educate?

For the same reason that we cultivate the corn and fertilize and prune the apple tree—for larger ears and better fruit.

For the same reason that the sportsman feeds and curries, and exercises and tests the speed of his favorite animal—in order to win in the race.

For the same reason that the sailor looks steadily and examines carefully the distant objects on the sea and the astronomer holds his eye on the speck of distant worlds for days and weeks and years that he may have accurate vision.

For the same reason that neighbors meet at the post office and the mill and the court house and talk and compare their home affairs. So we educate that the human race may become our friends and our neighbors, that living man may hold fellowship with departed Shakespeare, Socrates and Moses.

For the same reason that the Indian learns to follow all the trails, to know the voices of the birds and the habits of the animals, that he may take advantage of these and gain food. We educate that man may see the harmony of life, from the primitive sea animal, to the man in his study; that he may see the connection and beauty of the grasses and the grains, the fruits and the flowers.

The connection the harmony of all things, material and immaterial, and the universal wisdom organizing the whole, coming from the one eternal God and cause of all.

"We live in a world where the man who would be successful in serving himself must at the same time be occupied in serving others. We no longer respect the pirate, the libertine or the soldier of fortune. The careers which appeal to ambitious men are careers of large public service, whatever may have been the underlying motive with which such service was rendered."

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT

The Bee Hive!

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Very truly,

Johnson City.

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Summers, Barton & Parrott.

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HARDWARE, STOVES,

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T. J. COX, Prop'r.

Johnson City, Tenn.

MILLIGAN COLLEGE

SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

FACULTY:

J. Hopwood, A. M., President,
Psychology, Ethics and Bible.

Elma E. R. Ellis, A. M.,
Ancient and Modern Languages.

Assistant in Languages.

H. R. Garrett, A. M.,
Higher Mathematics and Old Testament

Mrs. S. E. L. Hopwood,
English Literature, Criticism, Elocution

J. S. Thomas, A. B.,
Preparatory Dept. and Natural Science

Mrs. Sallie Wade Davis,
Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Mrs. R. J. Cornforth,
Librarian.

Primary Department,

G. O. Davis,
Principal Business College.

Misses Cordie and Carrie Hopwood,
Shorthand and Typewriting.

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For Catalogue, Light or Other Information, address J. Hopwood, Milligan, Tenn.