

THE MILLIGAN MENTOR.

Trust in God, wisdom in planning, energy in action, will make life hopeful and successful.

Vol. I.

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The Milligan Mentor,

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It is devoted to education, temperance
and the truth on any other subject
where its voice will do good.

J. HOPWOOD, - - Editor and Publisher.

CO-EDUCATION.

The *Hermesian*, of Emory & Henry College, in the September number, says: "Every age has its share of fanatics and enthusiasts. These are perpetually ruffling the waters in the flow of human progress." It then declares that a class of these mad enthusiasts have made hackneyed the cry of "woman's rights, and now its echo comes back for co-education."

If the opponents of this system will reflect on the development of our civilization as it now appears, it will be seen that every good thing in it has come by "ruffling the waters in the flow of human progress."

The waters were ruffled and severely shaken to establish human liberty in America. It took forty years fearful agitation and a cataclasm of civil war to remove slavery. There was a storm of abuse in many States when public education was proposed at the expense of the State. At first, school tax was very odious. Who now wants to live under English government? Or who wants the system of slavery brought back? Who is now in favor of doing away with the public school system?

No progressive man expects

less than opposition when any custom of society is to be changed. But in his plans of progress, this element of opposition by adherents to the past, is always considered.

The principle of co-education has already had its contest in the North-Western States. It has been thoroughly tried, and is well established. Young ladies are admitted to all the colleges of Michigan, and to the State University, on equal terms with men. The president of the State University says: "After nine years experience in co-education, we have become so accustomed to see young women take up any kind of University work, carry it on successfully, graduate in good health, * * that many of the theoretical discussions of co-education by those who have not had time to examine it thoroughly, read strangely to us here on the ground." The presidents and all the faculties of hundreds of high schools and colleges throughout Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Minnesota, and all the North-West, would endorse the sentiments.

The Board of Visitors for the State University of Wisconsin, report as follows: "The work of discipline seems to have been made easier by the presence of both sexes, and, so far as discovered, no disadvantages have arisen from this union in the class room, while many advantages have accrued. The scholarship of the young ladies, as a whole, seems to be fully equal to that of the other sex."

Opposition to co-education in

all that vast tract of States, is of the dead past. Hazing, deceiving, rioting, and destruction of property, so frequently connected with male colleges, have almost universally passed out of the colleges as the young ladies came in. The Eastern and Middle States are now undergoing this transition. Many of the oldest institutions are opening their doors to the young ladies. Even when tried where the customs have been long to the contrary, and the prejudices against the system strong, it wins. It holds its ground, and grows in favor.

The agitation is beginning in the Southern States; and twenty years will firmly establish the cause. Bethany college, one of the oldest and strongest in West Virginia, opened her doors for ladies last year, and is already well pleased and gathering new life and force. Several other prosperous institutions could be named in the South, beside all the normal schools and institute teaching. This extensive establishment of the system of co-education, and the high degree of satisfaction it has given when tried, is worth more than all discussion of theories to the contrary; but, lest we seem unfair, the most important of these theories will be noted.

It is said that "woman, being more susceptible, will be more likely to descend from the elevation of her character, than to bring man up to this point." Does the gentle sister usually modify the big rough brother—often save him from a reckless life? Such

is the candid judgment of civilized nations. Does the sweet Christian woman sometimes draw a wicked husband to God, and become the Master's instrument for teaching him the beauties of holiness? Yes, ten times as often as the rough man drives her to sin. Does the presence of ladies in a stage or rail-road coach, insure more chaste language and better manners? Every one who ever traveled a week knows that it does. They know the difference between a smoking car and the ladies' coach. The same difference is observed in almost every circle of life. The halls of learning are no exception to the rule, but the influences for mutual improvement of the two sexes are even more noticeable since they are at the most susceptible age for social and mental improvement. The thirty years' observation and experience of the great number of colleges and universities which have tried it, emphatically declare that nothing of beauty and excellency in woman's character is lost but knowledge, self-control, and practical judgment of men and life are all gained.

Again, it is said that we do not want sameness of training and studies for both sexes, but rather variety to produce domestic happiness. Suppose Agazzis' wife, when a student, or after marriage, had studied elocution, music, drawing, painting, or any line of thought unlike her husbands, how could she have ever been the co-worker the receiver and translator of his great thoughts? She was a helpmeet and a strong force in the development of his favorite science. It took a combination of the male and female mind to bring out the full beauty of his subject. Gen. Garfield's wife worked with him, studied with him, and was a co-working and

hopeful influence in all his studies, as she could not possibly have been if her education had not run in similar channels. John Adams's wife exhibited a rare interest in his plans, which she could not have done had she no understanding, hence little appreciation of his line of study and work. Thousands of successful men to-day know the increased interest in all those parts of their work, where the wife understands it and takes interest in its growth. Fundamental training in similar studies and grades of society brings the fullest measure of this co-working. It takes the two classes of mind to do complete thinking on the one subject or work of life. The man may use more logic; the woman will exhibit greater intuition. The man may form a grand plan; the woman will observe its weak places. The man may work with great energy until the last, but woman's endurance often wins for him the victory.

A comparatively similar training in early life will bring these harmonies in the highest degree.

Again, we are told "the sexes must be educated for different spheres; woman for queen of hearth and home, man for the sterner realities of life." True education is the development of mental and moral strength, the establishment of right and safe characters. The studies that develop power in man, will develop the same in woman. Both need power of thought in the works of life, and this double strength of man and woman is the world's safeguard either in the sphere of home or of business.

Once more, we are told that "woman's mental strength is both less than, and different from man's." If we should, for argument's sake, admit this it would have no force against co-education,

since no two young men are equal in mental strength, and no two are alike as to tastes in selection of studies. One loves and excels in language, another in natural sciences, still others in music and painting. Boys raised in the country are very different from those reared in the city. This very blending of these different classes and tastes, and especially the variations of mind found in the sexes, so modifies, and shades off all parties that the world receives from co-education far more liberal and well fashioned characters than it possibly can where only one class of minds is associated. But all the State Universities and normal schools, and hundreds of schools which have tried the system for years, say the scholarship of the two sexes is equal. Thus experience is certainly better than theory.

Finally, co-education is the natural method. It is the plan of the home, of the Sunday school, of the church—the school of Christ—and of life. The presence of both sexes in an institution of learning elevates, purifies, and refines. It stimulates mental energy and activity. It destroys fanciful and false ideas of the opposite sex. Young men and women in school life, learn the facts of human nature and afterward marry more rationally, and live happier.

Convents and Monasteries were a development of the dark ages. Male colleges began to flourish with the revival of learning; next female colleges became a necessity for woman's higher education, since the male schools would not admit her; and now our civilization calls for practical, thoughtful, rational men and women, which thirty years experience of many colleges, the suggestions of home, church, life, and the very nature of humanity declare, cannot be produced by the association, the reciprocal helps and influences of the varied elements and powers developed by co-education.

HISTORICAL.

The second President of the United States was John Adams, born at Braintree, now Quincy, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. His father was a small farmer of very moderate means, who sometimes made and mended shoes to piece out his income, that it might be sufficient to support his family.

When John was fourteen his father told him that it was now time to choose an occupation. The boy at once decided to be a farmer. He had never loved his books, but one long faithful day in the corn-field with his hoe changed his decision, and when he came home at night he said: "Father I have been thinking today, and have concluded I should like to try my books." His father was pleased at this, having long desired him to follow the ministry. The hoe was exchanged for the grammar and John entered the town school, which he left at sixteen for Harvard. From Harvard he graduated in 1755, at twenty years of age. Without money, but with the grand equipment of integrity, energy, and ability, he stepped into the ring ready to conquer.

This was a momentous period in the nations history. France and England were at war for the supremacy. Braddock had just suffered defeat and death at Pittsburg, while a young Virginian, named Washington, had saved his army from destruction. Subjects of most stirring interest were occupying the public mind. All of these young Adams grasped. He hesitated where to turn his attention, law, politics, or the army. At last the decision was made. For two years he taught the public school at Worcester and studied law. He then returned to Braintree where, in 1764, he married a noble woman, Miss Abigail Smith,

whose education, social position, and rare intellect, fitted her for his help-meet.

When the oppressions of England toward the colonies became intelerable Adams boldly declared that such tyranny was in violation of the English Constitution. Two circumstances show his love of liberty and his hatred of lawlessness: During the excitement caused by enforcing the Stamp Act, a press-gang from a British ship, at Boston, seized a young American, named Nickerson, who turned and killed his assailant. Adams defended him on the ground that the party killed was engaged in an act of lawless oppression.

When the British soldiers killed citizens in the Boston massacre, Adams defended them in the face of the contempt of the mob and the populace. He recognized the imminent danger of the country going into anarchy, and felt that subjection to England's worst possible King was preferable to subjection to the passion of the mob.

He had not lost his influence however except for a time. When the Constitutional Congress met at Philadelphia, in 1774, he was chosen a delegate. His friends urged him not to accept the appointment, that the King had determined upon his policy and would follow it to the utter crushing of the colonies.

His reply was in these historic words: "Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, with my country is my fixed and unalterable determination."

At another time he laments the lack of the country of nearly all that would enable her to contend successfully with her enemy, yet writes in his journal, "Should this country submit what infamy and ruin! God forbid! Death in any form is less terrible."

When the time came for decisive action on the part of the Colonial Congress, John Adams was appointed one of a committee of five to draw up the Declaration of Independence. His speeches on this and other occasions gained for him high character as an

orator. Jefferson wrote of him: "The great pillar and support of the Declaration and its ablest advocate and champion was John Adams. He came with a power of thought and expression which moved us from our seats."

In all these dark scenes and busy excitements his wife was his counselor and confident. The letters were frequent and discovered the equal greatness of the mind that presided over the home which led in the sublime events that were enacting in Congress.

Adams writes July 5th: "Yesterday a question was decided than which none greater ever was or ever will be decided among men. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God." From this time the Colonial skies began to grow black with the rising war-cloud. During the Congress of '76-'77 Adams was the head and front of the body. Dr. Gordon writes of him: "I deliver the opinion of every man in the House when I say that he possesses the clearest head and firmest heart of any man in Congress."

In November, of this year, Mr. Adams was appointed delegate to France. This was a sore trial as it separated him from his family, caused him to cross the ocean in winter, and subjected him to capture by the English in whose hands he would likely have suffered execution. He took his oldest son, John Quincy, a lad of ten years with him. He was welcomed by France with an enthusiasm that his blunt English nature was poorly fitted to return. His was a great mind absorbed in a great mission, hence he had little time or sympathy for lavish ceremony. Beside he suspected that the interest France manifested in us grew more out of her hatred for England than her love for America. In his intercourse with that power his unpopularity grew so as to cause a request to Congress that he be recalled.

He then went to Holland where he secured a recognition of the United States by that power. He was a firm believer in God and made a strong President of the United States.

The Milligan Mentor.

CAVE SPRING, TENN., OCT., 1883.

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MILLIGAN COLLEGE.

lies ins be re st d en
 Another session, with its trembling hopes and throbs, has commenced. Years ago it was solemnly determined there was no purpose or need for this institution, nor hopes of its success, unless it should yield its whole powers and carry on a deep, moral, and Christian training; unless such practice as drinking, swearing, should be shown to be low, vulgar, to be classed with all other fruits of the evil spirit; unless idleness, smoking and chewing, rough jests and coarse manners, be shown to be unworthy of the noble and divine nature given unto us, and, to say the least, great hindrances to the cultivation of all the better elements of the soul. Time and experience have deepened those convictions. The best nature of each student always approves such thoughts and the discipline necessary to bring out the highest qualities of humanity. The institution has gained, and is still gaining, a good name for the development of character. Whenever the students of Milligan college are not developing in good manners and gentle morals, industrious, clean habits, and right purposes of life, then its day of usefulness has passed, and its teachers wish it to be numbered with the things that were. We thank God for the influence and strength he has already given it. We feel that it has done a double good this summer in reaching students for its own halls, and exciting higher energy among the friends of other institutions in the country around us. New voices in the field—a new banner raised with such excellent mottoes

thereon, awakens fresh thoughts on higher education in this Alleghany country.

So let it be. We rejoice in the fresh interest, and hope to keep it alive and growing. In all canvassing and lecturing, we do not desire one student or teacher of Milligan to say one word in private or public, of any man or college, which he would be unwilling to speak to the world, or to the man himself. Let us all rejoice at the growth of educational interest and work.

PROHIBITION.

Let us have it as wide as the nation—as deep as its constitution. Give us a prohibition clause in the national constitution and all the temperance elements and forces in this United States will have a common centre and like interests.

It will turn half a billion dollars into other channels of industry.

It will give the laboring classes alone four million dollars more of money to feed and clothe themselves and to prepare homes with.

It will save several millions more from being wasted in the criminal courts.

It will save quarrels, suffering, desertions, murders, much poverty and woe all over our broad country.

It will effectually put the brand of crime on any man who then makes or sells it. Children and youth will soon learn to regard it as a low and unworthy business.

With prohibition to rally around, in twenty-five years nine-tenths of all who profess christianity, or even morality, will be its advocates and supporters.

Prohibition will remove the temptation far from many who would now break the habit, but have not the power when in its presence. It will help the weak and encourage the strong.

Prohibition will be a legislative movement in favor of the great moral and christian principles of the nation.

OUR YOUNG LADIES HOME.

The change so that our young ladies have a "Home on the Hill" works admirably. It suits from the very nature of the grounds and surroundings, besides other advantages and the nearness to all college exercises. The ladies like it. Their parents like it, and the strong young men do not seriously object to yielding the grounds since they are finding good homes just outside of the campus. This we believe is the beginning for a still wider growth for the institution, and we deem the college fortunate, and certainly the teachers are thankful, for so pleasant and intelligent a class of young ladies to begin with.

AUTUMN,

In a primary and practical class in English lessons, thirty-five in the class, twelve minutes were given for extempore writing, on the subject "Autumn." The following by J. T. Pummer, Carter's Depot, Tenn., was judged to be the best. Several others worthy of comparison:

"This is the most beautiful season of the year, except, perhaps, spring, or the first part of summer. This season is the time of harvest. The corn has ripened, the fodder becomes dry and yellow, and the field is covered with large stacks of the stalks, which have been cut down. Now the farmer, if he has been industrious, reaps the fruits of his toil, while the lazy, good-for-nothing man who is fortunate enough to own a farm,—perhaps it has been given him by some of his relations—stands by and sees his neighbor gathering in his harvest and hauling it to his barn; while he can only stand, with his hands in his pockets, looking on. Or maybe cutting a few nubbins to keep his cow and donkey from starving during the winter. Now the leaves are turning, some a beautiful golden color, others red. The woods look almost as if they bore the beautiful fruit which Alladin discovered. If a stream passes through the forest in autumn it is covered with the leaves.

LOCALS.

The grass is green and growing.

Farmers are sowing wheat.

The evaporators are furnishing a fine quality and quantity of choice fruit.

Mrs. R. A. Miller, of Tazewell county, Virginia, with four of her children, has gone to house-keeping near Milligan College.

Mr and Mrs. F. F. Bullard have rented a cottage and are now living at home. We all enjoy their presence.

Our young friend Mr. Counsel from Boone, N. C. while making a visit in this section, called, as usual, a few hours at the college. We love to have such visitors.

We invite all to visit our class rooms and see how the work is done. A fine interest is already rising.

We have a large class of students this year who do not believe that they know anything, and are anxious to learn something.

We ask the readers of the MENTOR to read the last half of the valedictory oration in this number. If you want the first half send request by postal card and we will send the back No.

Read the article *Co-education*. If you have any questions on the subject ask them by card or letter and they shall have attention in the next MENTOR.

In a recent ten mile horse-back ride we learned of two of life's saddest events to two of Carter County's most intelligent men. The whiskey curse stops not but slays the kind husband and prostrates the gentle friend and father. Prohibition, prohibition forever. National and constitutional prohibition.

The students and citizens of Milligan recently enjoyed three sermonic temperance lectures by George Coleman, State Lecturer for Sons of Temperance in Tenn. Come again Bro. Coleman with your spicy, earnest, clear thoughts for the good cause.

Our college Reading-room is opening out in nice order and with live interest. Come and read the best.

The Narrow Gauge R. R., Johnson City to Cranberry has two trains each way every day except Sundays, genial and accommodating officers and men along this line.

Sunday school convention at Elizabethton 25 and 26 of October. A good cause to speak and work for.

PERSONALS.

George Hardin, the youngest member of the class of '81, has been so busy on the farm at home, or assisting his father in the R. R. office, that he has not yet begun the course of Civil Engineering which it was

thought he might take. Whatever calling gets George it will have a safe and valuable man.

Miss Lucy Hardin is spending her time at home. For mental advancement and entertainment she is taking a select course of reading, pushing her music forward, and occasionally reviewing the German.

Mrs. J. D. Wilson of Taylorsville, *nee* Miss Lula Crockett, is keeping house, but still finds time to attend to a large and interested Sunday school class.

Wm. J. Shelburne, Jr. is reading law at Christiansburg, Va., preparatory to entering the Va. University.

W. R. Henry has taken a decisive stand in favor of the advanced temperance movement. In August he delivered an address in Elizabethton in which his views were clearly set forth. We heard the effort complimented.

S. L. Carson holds a professorship in Washington College, Tenn. This is the oldest college building in the State, and many old people who love the memory of school days, were glad when Sam cast his lot with the institution.

J. H. Rutrough is Prof. of ancient languages and mathematics in Hilton Academy in Va. He was a close student, is a careful teacher and doing much good in the work.

C. B. Armentrout will soon be a practicing physician in Washington county. He has been reading medicine carefully since he left college. His judgment is good, and his Christian character will be a power in the profession.

Aaron A. Ferguson is now located at Sneedville, Tenn. He is Principal of McKinney High School there. His wife has charge of the music department. If the citizens will cooperate Sneedville will have the best school she has had for years. The teachers are able and willing.

C. F. Carson has been engaged in the fruit tree business for some time. He makes a successful agent. We would be pleased to see him exercise his talents in some of the stronger professions.

Geo. C. Bore entered the law school at Lebanon, Tenn. about the first of this month. That he may succeed in his profession he is making his preparation thorough. A practical knowledge of the law and a Christian purpose to do right at the bar, will bring money, friends, and character. George won't forget it.

James H. Smith has charge of Enon Seminary in Johnson County. This is his second year. Last session the patrons were highly pleased with the general management and good work of the institution. Mr. Smith can and we believe will make Enon the school of the county.

A TALK WITH PARENTS.

Your children are away at school. Remember they were never long from home before. They want to hear from you often. Send pleasant home letters every few days. You know how worthy and honorable you wish them to become. Tell them what a life's experience has taught you the value of time and a good name—the joy of wisdom and love. Parents, write often.

UTILITY OF MUSIC.

H. R. CHRISTIE.

Music, as an educational power, develops the physical, intellectual, moral, and spiritual, powers.

Physically, it develops the breathing organs which is not only essential to a correct vocal execution, but absolutely necessary to good health. Intellectually, it develops the reasoning powers, disciplines the mind, and is one of life's greatest factors in cultivating the asthetical nature.

Morally and spiritually, every shade of human sentiment finds ventilation through music. It is a strange and lamentable fact that an art so *grand* in its nature, and so wonderful in its *moral* and *spiritual influence*, has been so neglected in our colleges and universities, and even in our theological schools. The theological school that does not include sacred music in its curriculum, is deficient in its *purposes*, and, to that extent, detached from the sacred demands of the church. For instance, there are many elegant preachers who are grammatical, logical, and even oratorical, in their sermons, yet in their *song service* violate nearly every rule of every musical composition they attempt to render. This cannot be tolerated any more in music than in language. A *practical education* in sacred music should constitute a part of every student's education male and female. This is just as true as Christianity exists. May God speed the time when the church and educational institutions will truly recognize the fact, and every house become a household of "sacred song," rendered with the "spirit and understanding."

AGE QUID AGIS!

Valedictory by W. J. Shelburne, Jr.

[CONCLUDED]

Within this "unboundable empire" thought sits enthroned in royal splendor; it began its rule when man was created. When the morning stars sang together thought full-panoplied sprang from the boundless-powered mind of God, and became the eternal inhabitant of the immortal mind of man. Ever since then it has been the great power on which the civilization, the power, and purification of mankind has rested. It has worked its magic, as it were, through all past time; it seemed at times to shine but dimly through the mists that enveloped it, but always has it come through the darkest trials, and now wears the floral wreath as victor, having vanquished every foe. And since thought is the ruling power, thoughtful men will rule this world now and as long as men and governments exist. Those who desire to be leaders in this nation must be thoughtful, they must be up to the times, for the tendency of this age is to expansion. It understands everything, it loves progression, it encourages industry, "it reaches out its arms till it comprehends all things whatsoever!"

This is a forward time—and active age. The intellectual, moral, and social world is moving onward, stretching forward forever. Man is not content with common things around him, but with eagerness looks down the dim vista of past ages, and studies the earth as it was before the creation of man. Not content with the past or present, he with reckless daring tries to lift the veil of futurity—to predict her birth and growth, the decline and fall of empires, kingdoms, and republics. Nothing is too profound, mysterious, or sacred to be investigated by the men of the nineteenth century. The watchword is *forward!* "Industry pierces the forest and startles with her axe the everlasting silence." Science has become an inexhaustable power, and is bestowing on millions blessings, comforts, and luxuries, which were once unknown, undeveloped, and un hoped for. All this has been accomplished by individual men. Every industry or art can be traced to the thought of some one man. Men must work and think themselves if they accomplish anything of lasting worth. "Many people," said Smiles, "have yet to learn that virtue, knowledge, freedom, and prosperity must spring from themselves." We must get to be a nation of "plus men." Every man must add something to the happiness of every other man; "must himself work," himself progress. An active man will never be content with the gold dust dug by others, but inspired and enthused by their success, will dig lower for himself.

If this life was simply a smooth plane, no obstacles to surmount, no

difficulties to overcome, no victories to gain, what honor would there be in doing well and nobly, the lazy man and the sluggard would slide into port side by side with the industrious man. I am glad it is not so. We are always on a precipice,—there is always a side on which to fall; but we must not fall. These deep ravines and terrible gorges are but the tests of our manhood; and strength in Truth's just cause. Man is like the proud, stately oak; which, though deep rooted in the solid earth, towering in its majesty, and extending far its mighty arms, must bow and be borne to and fro by every passing breeze.

O! I tell you it is a dangerous thing to live in this age of the world! Young men be true, true to yourselves, true to your fellow men. Your advantages are unlimited, your possibilities are unknown!

When we contemplate the works of past ages, the opportunities of times past, and then revert to the advantages of this age, we can but expect of it more startling discoveries, a grander civilization, and victories unparalleled. The great bulk of the past had no liberty, no freedom of religion, no free institutions. But what have we? What a heritage! Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and goodness has given to us the grandest, the best country under heaven.

We ask for no Italy, with her "vine-clad hills and sunny plains;" for here in our own land are hills and valleys that put to shame the far-famed Italian pride. We ask not for a Switzerland, for here are mountains whose cloud-clapped sublimity, would cause the Alps to look to its laurels. We are not jealous of England for we measured sword with her—we in our infancy, she in her strength,—and she was not our equal. We are proud of our loved land, and would have no other. Here there are no Lords, and aristocratic blood has ceased to be an ensign of honor. We are all brothers, fellow-workmen. Every young American, no matter what his occupation, has an unboundable field before him; new ground of thought and work unknown to any man.

If you are a poet why stand you here idle? The birds still sing in the boughs of the trees, the brooklets still murmur, the crystal dew drops still glisten, the mountains still stand out in bold relief; the wild, absorbing passion love, is still worthy of a song; the freshness of nature is everywhere, above you, beneath you, and around you. If you are a farmer, where would you look for a good climate or fertile soil, but here? There are many undeveloped truths in the science of agriculture. Will you develop them?

If you desire to be an orator, there is still a roaring ocean and a pebbly beach. If you aspire to be a Statesman, you can be one; there are still many good laws to be enacted. But

to do *any thing*, or be *any body* you must be thoughtful and do *what you do*. Be what you seem to be, for "he who rests upon what he is, has a destiny above destiny, and can make mouths at fortune."

Knowing that you are the chosen custodians of such a noble heritage and such a sacred trust, not the imaginary Republic of Plato, or the Utopia of Sir Thomas Moore, but a perfect, existing model here in America, it behooves you to be diligent! Let it not be recorded in your own memories "that in the moment of the Eternity when you who were named by your name, flitted across the light, you were afraid of any fact or disgraced the fair day by a pusillanimous preference of your bread to your freedom."

This immense Temple of Freedom still stands, and let it stand for ever a lesson to oppression, an example for the oppressed, and a Sanctuary for the rights of mankind! For the past your fathers have been responsible. The charge of the future devolves upon you and your posterity. The vested fire of freedom is in your custody. This government is to be maintained; may the souls of the departed founders never be called to witness its extinction by neglect nor a stain upon the purity of its keepers!

Another "school year" with its joys and sorrows, its trials and labors has gone, and around it cluster many happy memories. Those joyous, halcyon school days, the happiest and dearest of all days, have passed with us here, classmates! For years our eyes have been turned backwards,—following back to their sources the streams of knowledge,—toiling our way higher and higher, till we have sat down on the summit of the first mountain. From the summit we have reached we are to look out into that vast, unexplored region, in which is to be traced the path of our future destiny, our rise or fall, our honor or dishonor.

The colors which reach us now, in our joyous youth-time, are but the prismatic hues of life's stern and sober realities. Be vigilant! for many a light has burned glowingly for a time and then gone out. Many a strong-built, noble vessel has stood the storms, "laughed at all disaster, and with wave and whirlwind wrestled,"—and then in the hour of her proudest hopes gone down dashed to pieces on the "cruel rocks." My parting injunction is, *be true!* 'Tis sad to leave the abode of our youth, where in high spirits we have dreamed sweet dreams of greatness; when by the murmuring brooklet we've reared a fabric of fame in our imagination; where we've strolled in the moonlight with those we *love* so well!

'Tis hard to part with those with whom we have climbed the steps, without a murmur to disturb our united efforts, and our quiet brotherly devotion! Yes, the *ship* must be broken, but not the *cord* that binds

us together, I have to speak the parting word *farewell*: There is in the word *that* that makes us linger. We may not meet again; one may stand over the tomb, and on the tombstone the name of a classmate; and the tear-drop of memory fall on the grave and mingle with the dew-drop of heaven! The separation is sad, but

"Let it teach that nought lasts here.
That all things earthly take their flight!"
I bid you a *long, a fond farewell!*
You who have kindly watched over and instructed us, farewell! We have known you *all*, but to love you. The way, *at times*, has been dark, the path intricate, but you, out of genuineness of heart, and heroism of soul, have let the brilliant light of your genius shine on the way; for this we are grateful. Your ever watchful care has been around us; and now we leave you, with the hope that you may ever in the future, as in the past, be able to lead the youth of this land to the shrine of learning, honor, and truth. Though far out in the ocean of life we sail, and the memories of the past are bedimmed by time, still within our bosoms we will hold you dear.

Beloved President!—when I attempt to express to you our feelings, our nearness to you, my tongue forgets to speak, and the expression is only tears—tears of love and sorrow. May your life work not be in vain! but this educational bud, e'er thy race is run, bloom into a beautiful flower, and then the fruit be a healing balm to all the future generations of this earth! 'Tis hard to leave you after having been cared for, and watched over, *so long* by you; but it is inevitable we must leave you and these pleasant scenes to-day—the college walls, the mountain, and the babbling brook. Kind President and beloved teachers! *one* and *all* good bye!

Fellow-students! we will always remember you kindly, and cherish as the happiest of our life, the days spent with you. You are standing on the pebbly strand, and as our vessel glides "out of the harbor into the sea," we wave the last farewell!

A young man biting his mustache is a case of "down in the mouth."

CITY HOTEL,

Johnson City, Tennessee.

The hotel is convenient to the depots. Has pleasant and commodious rooms. Has the best fare of the market, artistically and bountifully prepared for the table.

Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Special rates to the students of Milligan College.

Give us a call and we will try to do our part to give all guests satisfaction.

Pianos & Organs

The Grand Showinger upright Pianos with a beautiful chime of thirty tune silver bells, is unsurpassed for beauty of design, neatness of finish, and excellence of material and workmanship. They are gems of art and models of perfection, each one of which is warranted for ten years. As a partial proof of the opinion of conceded critics, we quote for your special benefit from a letter just received from the

Louisville Exposition:

"The Grand Showinger Bell Piano you sent us is certainly a very magnificent instrument; the tone is full, rich and clear, and it is a piano that will keep full in tone and not grow thin. The bells are the greatest and best novelty in pianos of the 19th century, and we are more than pleased with it." "The B. Showinger Universal parlor organ, with the combination of thirty tuned bells, received the highest honor at the United States centennial world's exposition, 1876, at Philadelphia."

Parties wishing to adorn your homes with the Pleasant Influence of Music we earnestly solicit your orders, and will furnish you organs and pianos at factory prices.

T. H. R. CHRISTIE,

MILLIGAN COLLEGE.

Carter County - - - Tenn.

MRS. A. P. FLYNN,

The Fashionable Milliner

OF JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

Keeps always on hand a supply of HATS BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, FEATHERS, etc.
Ladies desiring anything in this line will please call. Fresh goods arriving every few days. Polite attention to customers.

PAYNE & CO.

Milligan College, Tenn.,

ARE NOW OPENING AND HAVE IN STOCK THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF General Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

Do Not Fail to See

Our General Merchandise,
Clothing, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Staple and Fancy
Groceries, Confectionaries,
Queensware,
Hardware, Saddles and Farming Implements,
Stationery, &c., &c.

We shall give special attention to all persons that may visit our House, at Milligan College, Tenn.

ANNOUNCEMENT

—OF—

CHRISTIE'S MUSICAL AND

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

OF

MILLIGAN COLLEGE,

NEAR

Johnson City, Tenn.

Session for 1883-84 begins Sept. 4, and ends May 14, 1884.

An institution devoted to the study of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and theoretical and practical training or young men and women for business life. The patronage has been largely increased the past year, and the work accomplished gratifying to teachers and students.

In this connection, we can with pride, refer to the large class of graduates sent forth this session. And it affords us great pleasure to see true merit finding recognition. They are entering successfully the arena of business life.

Business education must grow, as commerce grows. Business institutions will live because the form of education, which they represent, is rooted in human necessity. The Commercial Hall is neatly finished, well lighted and ventilated. Artistic penwork executed by the penman of the Institution, Prof. T. H. R. Christie, and other elegant art productions, afford beautiful wall reliefs, making the hall attractive and inviting.

There are two regular courses in the commercial school: The Merchants' Scientific and Actual Business Course, and the Full Diploma Course.

The Merchants' Course qualifies the student for conducting a Wholesale, Retail, or Commercial Business. The Full Diploma Course begins with the Merchants' Scientific Course and covers all the important branches of business.

The total average cost for the Merchants' Scientific Course is \$38.00, and the Full Diploma Course \$54.00. The above amount includes Board, Washing, Fuel, Lights, Business, Penmanship and Commercial Books, (Day Book, Journal, Ledger and Class Book of Commercial Law,) Ink and Stationery, and the use of a large number of Text-books while pursuing the course.

No other Business College within our knowledge offers as liberal terms to those seeking a business education. There are no regular classes, except in Penmanship and Commercial Law, therefore, a student may enter at any time, as every student is instructed individually.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Book-Keeping by Single and Double Entry for Stock Sets, Individual,

Partnership Sets, Wholesale, Retail, Merchandising, Compound Co., Commission, Importing, Jobbing, Joint-Stock, Railroad, Real Estate collection and Insurance, Banking, Furnacing, Printing, Mining, Milling, Steamboating and Official Business.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Contracts, Sale of Personal Property, Negotiable Paper, Interest, Agency, Partnership, Bailment, Common Carriers of Freight, Common Carriers of Passengers, Law of Host and Guest, Real Estate and Forms of Business Paper.

LETTER WRITING.

Position of Parts, Complimentary Address, Body of the Letter, Diction and Precision, Complimentary Closing, Capitalization, Punctuation, &c.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Facilities for instruction in this department have been extended and systematic courses of study arranged for the Guitar and Violin.

The Piano and Organ Classes the past session were large and well sustained throughout the session.

VOCAL MUSIC.

This embraces three courses: The Theoretical and Practical Course in Church and Sunday School Music designed for the general benefit of the College Classes, Theoretical and Practical Course in general, Voice Training for the benefit of those desiring a higher knowledge of Musical Art and the Normal Course in Church and Sunday School Music adapted especially to the wants of those wishing to prepare themselves throughout for teaching Congregations and Sunday-schools. Two or three months study is generally sufficient for the completion of the Normal Course.

Students entering the Musical and Commercial Institute, also become members of Milligan College, and attend Chapel service every morning and have free access to the Lectures and Literary Societies, but pay regular tuition if they enter the college classes. Those who desire may enter and pursue a course in Literature, Music or Business alone, or all in connection.

Students from the Preparatory, Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior Classes last year pursued courses successfully in Music and Business in connection with their respective courses.

EXPENSES PER SESSION, (9 MOS.)

Piano Forte.....	\$27.00
Organ.....	27.00
Violin.....	20.00
Guitar.....	20.00
Use of Piano or Organ.....	6.00
Vocal Music.....	27.00
Vocal and Normal.....	25.00
Practical Penmanship.....	10.00
Ornamental Penmanship and Drawing.....	20.00
Board per month, including, washing, fuel and lights.....	8.00

Address, H. R. Christie, Principal, Christie's Musical and Commercial Institute, Milligan College, Carter Co., Tenn.

Milligan College

Carter County, Tenn.

THIS Institution is situated on a beautiful hill in a section where pure air, pure water, and consequent good health prevails.

THE BUILDING

contains over ten thousand feet of floor, which is conveniently divided into recitation rooms, hall-ways, etc., including a large and elegant second story chapel.

There are three Literary courses, either of which students can complete, and secure a diploma.

The Faculty consists of eight teachers—six male, two female.

The Christie Brothers' Music and Commercial School in the College affords ample opportunity to any who may desire to take either partial or full course in Business, Vocal or Instrumental Music.

The school is conducted with reference to three leading thoughts:

- 1ST. TO FURNISH A STUDENT, MALE OR FEMALE, WITH A THOROUGH, USEFUL AND PRACTICAL TRAINING FOR LIFE.
- 2ND. TO DO THIS AT THE LEAST POSSIBLE EXPENSE.

The entire expense for board, washing, tuition and fees, will not exceed \$100 to \$105, for the school year of nine months. Much of this amount can be saved by persons renting a convenient room and furnishing their own provisions.

3RD. TO DEVELOP CHARACTER.

We realize the worthlessness of human existence unless regulated by the law of Right, and we will not bestow our labor upon those who are not trying to become true and honorable in their lives. This is so well understood that the persistently vicious stay away.

The session, or school year is divided into three terms of unequal length.

1st Term begins Tuesday, Sept. 4th, 1883; closes Friday, Dec. 21st.

2nd Term begins Dec. 26th, closes March 17th, 1884.

3rd Term begins March 20th, and closes Tuesday, May 14th, 1884.

TUITION IN COLLEGE CLASSES.

1st Term, \$15; 2nd Term \$11; 3d Term \$7.

TUITION IN PREPARATORY CLASSES.

1st Term, \$14; 2nd Term, \$10; 3d Term, \$6.

TUITION IN COMMON SCHOOL BRANCHES.

1st Term \$10; 2nd Term \$8; 3d Term \$5.

TUITION FOR STUDENTS TO 4th READER.

\$1.50 per month.

No Contingent Fee in any grade.

Payment is required according to the rates of the highest department in which the student has two studies. Tuition for each term is required in advance, or at enrollment, and only protracted sickness obligates the return of money.

Cash payment of tuition for the three terms at the opening of the first secures ten per cent. reduction on the dues for the last two terms.

Board and washing near the College from \$7.00 to \$8.50 per month.

Board, washing and tuition for students at the home of the President, \$108 for the school year. The proportion of each Term due at its beginning, or the whole amount cash in advance \$102.

All books used will be furnished near the College at a small advance on the wholesale price. The necessary outside expense is very small. Different students have spent less than \$5, outside of the items named, in an entire session.

For further information address,

J. HOPWOOD, Pres't.

MILLIGAN COLLEGE,

Carter County, Tenn.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR!

A. S. GUMP, } Proprietors,
C. M. BARR, }

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.,
Have a full stock of Ready-Made Clothing, Boys Suits, Men's Suits, Plain Clothes, Fine Clothes, all to be sold at better bargains than the same goods can be had elsewhere in the city. Call and see our stock.

C. M. BARR, Salesman.

MORE MONEY!

TO BE MADE BY

J. C. CAMPBELL,

JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

And to be saved by the people who buy of him. He makes money by quick sales and pay down. They save money by the small profits charged. A general stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, Queensware, Hardware, Farming Implements, Groceries, Bacon, &c.

We have learned that
**SMALL PROFITS,
QUICK SALES,
AND CASH DOWN**

Makes a Safe Business Firm.

Therefore we expect to establish a permanent business on this basis. Call and ask for just what you want. We will take pleasure in showing you any thing in stock and in sending for any thing else you may desire in the line of General Trade.

Hear our offers for Produce before you sell, and learn our prices on Goods before you buy.

TIME TABLE.

East Tenn. & W. N. C. Railroad.

Time indicated in this table is the LEAVING time for all trains, except at points where both arriving and leaving time are specified.

Westward.		OCT 1, 1883.		Eastward.	
Mixed	Mail	Louisville Time.		Mail	Mixed
No 4	No 2	A M	P M	No 1	No 3
9:35	5:30	Ar Johnson City Lv	7:10	1:50	
9:25	5:23	Stinking Creek	7:18	1:08	
9:15	5:15	Milligan College	7:25	1:18	
9:05	5:05	Watauga Point	7:33	1:26	
8:58	4:58	Glaceland	7:40	1:35	
8:50	4:50	Elizabethton	7:55	1:50	
8:35	4:35	Valley Forge	8:07	2:02	
8:25 Lvo	4:25	Hampton	8:25	2:20	
8:15 Ar	4:10	Pardee Point	8:45	2:40	
7:40	3:53	Blevens	9:05	3:00	
7:32	3:45	White Rock	9:15	3:10	
7:18	3:30	Crab Orchard	9:25	3:30	
7:10	3:20	Roan Mountain	9:40	3:45	
6:50	3:05	Shell Creek	9:50	3:55	
6:15	2:35	Elk Park	10:25	4:35	
6:10	2:30	Cranberry	10:30	4:40	
6:00	2:15	Lve Mine Arr	10:40	2:50	

THOS. E. MATSON, Supt.

If You Want

PHOTOGRAPHS

Or Pictures of Any Style,

GO TO

Cargyle's Gallery,

Johnson City, - i - Tenn.

Satisfaction Guaranteed—Enlarging pictures a Specialty.

Hamilton House,

Main St., Va. Side,

W. P. HAMILTON, Proprietor

OFFERS THE BEST FARE of the Market. Close attention to the comfort and convenience of guests. Give the house a trial. A good Feed Stable connected.

SUPPLEMENT.

PERSONALS. [continued]

Mrs. Hopwood is at Chautauqua and says it is all there is claimed for it.

Letters come daily from both old and new students, saying: "I shall be with you." or "I am anxious for school to open, we always enjoy ourselves at Milligan;" and so the work goes grandly on.

Subscriptions are pouring in, but yours has not reached us. Why not? Only 50 cts. a year.

Jas. E. Stuart is perigrinating in the Old Dominion, and sending good reports.

Prof. Hopwood has just returned from an extended trip in Va.

Madison Williams will teach in Shell City this year. Mad. is a good hearted fellow and we wish him success.

Geo. Simmons is rusticiating at Eggleston. We know he will have a good time. He always has.

S. G. Sutton assisted materially at the Elizabethton Institute.

John Mosley was a regular attendant, and intends going to Milligan after his first term closes.

Prof. J. J. Britt is an excellent critic. His work and assistance was most highly appreciated by Prof. Reid.

Miss Emma Perry was our efficient organist, and at her post rain or shine.

Alvin Jones makes an excellent Circuit Court Clerk. His re-election is certainly hoped.

W. M. Motley, class of '91, will probably bring a niece and a nephew with him to Milligan. We shall welcome them and expect from the blood they will be good students.

It is reported that W. M. Stralley, class of '85, and his wife, class of '90, will teach in Edenburg, Va. They are both dear to many at Milligan, and we are sure they are able to do good work.

F. F. Bullard and his helpful wife are doing a splendid work for

Church and Sunday school in Lynchburg, Va. They are good people and hard workers. God bless them and guide them to do His will.

JUST NOW

The mails are full of college literature, and drummers are seeking their prey. Reader, you have been asked, solicited, coaxed. If you are not decided, allow me please to whisper Milligan, Sept. 10,

A very pleasant visit to Martinsville, Va. enabled us to meet Geo. and Walter Brown, both hard at work, this summer but all attention to make their friends happy during a co-operation meeting.—Be here the 10th. of Sept boys and we will try to do you good. Other loved friends could be named at Martinsville.

STUART NORMAL COLLEGE

Stuart is the county seat of Patrick county. It is a small town, three to four hundred people, in the mountains. Some good families are there, Doctor Martin is especially a pleasant and studious man. But the most interesting event to me was meeting four former students, J. W. Giles, class of '87 and Annie Preston, class of '89 and Miss Callie Giles and J. W. Preston who have not finished the course. These former students are working together in Stuart Normal College with two other teachers. They are doing good work all hopeful and ambitious. But their ambition is tempered with Christian love for our race. Patrick Co. and that part of Va. and N. C. will reap much good fruit from Stuart Normal College. I re-

joice in your success students and your devotion to clean high education. J. W. Giles is President and master of the situation. MILLIGAN COLLEGE wants to prepare ten thousand more such teachers. Come reader and be one.

On Sept 1th we want to shake hands with you and see a deep new work begin in your life.

For the grade of teachers furnished and the quality of the homes provided for students living, no southern state has a better place for a young man or woman to seek an education.

Decide now and work every day to be ready to start to Milligan Sept. 10.

Prof. Jno. M. Reid Prin. of Normal school is a graduate of Ohio Normal University.

School life at MILLIGAN COLLEGE is a natural growth.

The association of students and teachers at MILLIGAN is full of pleasure and confidence.

Ask the old students how they like MILLIGAN COLLEGE school and Christian work.

AT JONESBORO.

Prof. Reid reports a most excellent time, and pleasant Institute. The teachers were very anxious to get all the new and practical ideas possible. Prof. Chas. Mason was elected Pres. and right manfully did he do his work. Prof. Earnest and Prof. Reid were assistant instructors. Supt. Watts had prepared a very full program, which was followed as closely as circumstances would allow. The tense trees, synopsis chart, and short cuts presented by Prof. Reid were highly appreciated and we learn the teachers were anxious for more but time was too short.

ERRORS.

Horace Mann was not called "a map man," but a Mass. man.

Pestalozzi not "Pestolorzi."
Mann not "Man."

If you are not rolling your part of life's wheel come to MILLIGAN and review. Do't lag, take a new start.

Read carefully the rates on page eight. The expenses are certainly reasonable and the teaching is of the best grade.

Sept. 3rd. Prof. Tate opens school in Fayetteville Tenn. with four Milligan students as associate workers, they are a worthy band and we expect them to show to Middle Tenn. that this College turns out the best teachers in the state—Reader come to MILLIGAN and be likewise rooted and grounded in an education that will fit you for success and for good works.

Do not try to make your school work easy for the pupil, but try to make school life pleasant for him.

J. P. McConnell has just returned from Lebanon Ohio, where he has been studying methods of teaching and taking general reviews and says is determined to do some of the best teaching that was ever done at MILLIGAN.

WHAT IS BEST

The hope of the poor boy is to educate himself, and thus rise to usefulness and honor. The rich boy must educate himself or lose control of property and his influence among men whether rich or poor, therefore the best course a young man or woman can pursue to make life a success and do the most good is to seek a thorough education.

\$'S AND CENTS

is the American standard of success. Where are you, reader? Are you at the top of your calling? Are you satisfied with your work, and your wages? If not, come to MILLIGAN and post up. Get the latest experiments, the best methods, the correct idea of teaching. Learn how to study, and how to control your classes and you will be worth more to your patrons, then better wages and longer terms await you. These good things will enable you to be still better prepared to carry on the true work of life fitting souls to live not only in this world but for all time, and make you a model worthy the great name TEACHER.

KEEP THE REINS TAUT.

When a young man rides a colt he is alert, watchful and thoughtful, as to each movement of the animal. The eye is vigilant and rapid; the muscles of the body are ready for quick balance. The rider is thus alive to all surrounding and dangers, and in this fact finds his greatest safety. He passes dangers known and unknown, into which, a careless rider would fall to his destruction.

Let the young man know that his own spirit needs even more vigilant and careful management than the young horse.

The wild passions must be held in their exact place. If they throw your reason and conscience from the guiding seat the fall will be more hurtful than a fall from the colt's back.

You will often feel like taking revenge, and will forget that vengeance belongeth unto God.

One moment's indulgence of this feeling is as dangerous as the young horse dashing through the woods while you gather up the reins. Keep the reins taut and you can guide the horse along the safe highway. You will become discouraged and things will be insipid. The world will seem flat. Sometimes a little slacking of the bits will make the horse feel better, but, let the eye watch his motions.

So you, when the blue days come may get your head down to laugh with a child, play with a pet animal, or take a good sleep, and go forward again, looking on the bright side to find the best way.

When the young horse becomes angry, stubborn, or frightened the good rider always sits well, ready for any result; holds a firm grip and keeps cool. So, the young man, when the forces in and around him are agitated must be ready; hold fast to his best resolutions, made in favorable hours—remember who he is and what honorable things are expected of him.

Let reason and conscience stay on top if the world falls. Keep your eye on the highest aim of human life, per-

fecting yourself and others in the likeness of God. As you travel the road on a young horse he will often stop at houses and barns; or when he meets other horses, hence, unless watched, kept in the middle of the road and urged forward will not make much progress. Your young nature is quite as much disposed to stop along the high ways or fall in with those you meet, and often even turn back when you meet those going the other way. Remember the end of your day's journey, and that it will take all day to reach the stopping place. You can hear a bird sing as well while traveling as when stopping, at least well enough to relieve the monotony. So the little pleasanties of life can be taken in as we go along duties highway. Do not wander as Obidiah into the side paths that lead to confusion. Keep your eye ahead and your reins taut.

MILLIGAN'S doors are now open wide to him who earnestly wishes to advance, not in booklearning only, but in usefulness, in morals, in religion, in everything that makes man better, noble, Godlike.

He is poor—miserably poor—who does nothing to elevate his race, though he counts his millions. Rich, poor, comparative, but good teachers understand.

Children should be led to make their own investigations and to draw their own inferences. Tell them as little as possible, and induce them to discover as much as possible. Self evolution guarantees a vividness and permanency of impression which the usual methods can never produce.

Dr. Arnold classed teachers in two divisions, when he said, "a living spring is always sought for in preference to a stagnant pool." Pointed, but true. To which class do you belong, reader?