and how inherent in our race is the idea that education is a governmental duty. The government of the United States, being a purely artificial corporation, created for certain specified purposes of government and with powers limited specially to those ends, consented to act as trustee for a charity to educate (not its own citizens, but) mankind at large. And it has since then administered the trust, and made up deficiencies resulting from imprudent loans of the trust funds.

So, of a bequest to trustees, to be applied "according to their discretion for the advancement and propagation of education and learning all over the world;" Whicker vs. Hume, 7 House of Lords Cas., 124.

To establish an institution for studying and endeavoring to cure maladies of any quadrupeds or birds useful to man; University vs. Yarrow, 23 Beavan, 159; affirmed, 1 De Gex & Jones, 72.

To maintain "public lectures for the promotion of moral, intellectual and physical instruction and education of the inhabitants of Boston;" re Lowell, 22 Pickering, 215.

To "print, publish and propagate the sacred writings of Joanna Southcott;" Thornton vs. Howe, 31 Beavan, 14.

To "distribute good books among poor people in the back part of Pennsylvania;" Pickering vs. Shotwell, 10 Barr, 23.

To the Mayor of Philadelphia, to expend the income "in planting and renewing shade trees, especially in situations now exposing my fellow-citizens to the heat of the sun;" Cresson's Appeal, 6 Casey, 437.

To the Pennsylvania University, "to endow a professorship of fine arts;" id., 6 Casey, 437.