

If I have blundered and stumbled through, you may do the same. Keep in this old rut and do as your fathers have done. Wanting to go to College is only an indication of idleness. Better go to work." Such reasoning is most erroneous, and would be most disastrous if adhered to strictly. Those parents seem to forget that we live in an age of steam and telegraph. That where men once moved at the rate of ten miles an hour, we now move at the rate of forty and sixty. That whereas, it would once, and in their day, be considered a miracle to receive a message from across the Atlantic in less than three or four weeks, we now hear of any important event in so many minutes.

Then how any one can make it appear that study is not hard work the very hardest is beyond our power to conceive.

How is it that any work is accomplished with less labor, and in less time now than twenty years ago; and in consequence such a vast increase in the results of all labor! Must it not be ascribed to the fact that the minds of some men are becoming enlightened by active mental research, and they are thus learning to expend labor to the greatest possible advantage.

We want educated farmers, educated mechanics and tradesmen as well as educated lawyers and clergymen. We want men to till our fertile soil whose minds are sufficiently stored with knowledge to enable them to do so on the best, and hence on scientific principles.

If educating the mind be attended by such grand results, should not every citizen who has at heart the welfare of his country do all in his power for our institutions of learning. Too many men seem stamped with utilitarian principles and the intrinsic value of every institution is estimated in dollars and cents. They tread cautiously in a new pathway till their anxious breasts are satisfied that its windings lead to some rich mine where the purse may grow fat.

Such a spirit is narrow, contracted and unworthy to say the least, and should rather be spurned than indulged.

Then let parents send their sons and daughters to our colleges and seminaries, and send also of their means to support them.

By so doing they not only educate their own, but confer a benefaction upon our land.

Eminent Modern Charities.

JOHN HOPKINS' Estate in Baltimore,
value \$7,145,841.

John Hopkins' University has received

<i>in cash</i>	\$160,000
<i>in R. R. stock</i>	2,195,400
<i>interest in the Estate</i> ..	793,447
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	\$3,148,847

John Hopkins' Hospital—

<i>in stocks</i>	937,006
<i>in leasehold property</i>	822,326
<i>interest in Estate</i>	795,959
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	\$5,706,138 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ } 2,557,291

Benjamin Atwood has given away

455 checks anonymously of £1000,

or \$2,275,000

To his poor relations 2,000,000

\$4,275,000

Daniel Drew, in 1866 (Methodist

Centenary) gave at first. \$500,000

afterwards.. 200,000

\$700,000

to found the Drew Theological Seminary near New York. Dr. James Hurst, Dr. James Strong, Dr. Kidder, Rev. Prof. Bultz, Rev. Dr. Klider, Rev. Prof. Whiting, are the Professors; their houses cost \$200,00 each.

Peter Cooper, born in New York, Feby. 12th, 1791, on the 29th April, 1859, deeded to six trustees the *Cooper Institute*—a free school for practical science and art—which had cost him \$630,000; and an additional sum of \$10,000 was given for apparatus

There is the ring of true metal in the above facts. When men back up their professions of charity with arguments like the above, they strike paralysis through the stolid heart of a sneering, canting opposition, and exalt charity to her rightful dignity. He who energizes his "God speed you" with a generous gift not only infuses fresh vigor into the oft-times drooping hearts of philanthropic toilers, but enlarges the sphere of