GOV. MORGAN'S MILLIONS.

MANY PROVISIONS OF HIS WILL NOT HERETOFORE KNOWN.

A Contingency in which Nearly One-Half of the Estate Goes to Institutions and an Eighth to the Metropolitan Museum.

The last will and testament of ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, dated March 19, 1881, and the codicil, dated March 11, 1882, were filed in the office of Surrogate Rollins yesterday. They contain many provisions not before made public. The will was witnessed by S. Newton Smith, Wm. F. Hobbie, and Percy S. Mallett, and the codicil by E. P. Fabbri, Thomas Hillhouse, and Silas W. Burt.

After directing that his debts and funeral expenses be paid, Gov. Morgan gives to his wife, Eliza M. Morgan, $500,000 absolutely, to be paid within one year, with interest from the time of his death. He gives her, for life, the house, stable, and eight lots on the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, where they lived, with all the furniture, pictures, statuary, plate, silver, and all property therein, during her natural life. His horses, carriages, harnesses, and carriage furniture he gives to his wife absolutely. He directs that upon her death the personal estate given to her for life shall be sold, and that the proceeds shall go into the residuary estate. He authorizes his wife and executors to sell the real estate, and to buy another house for her if she desires it. The bequests to her are in lieu of dower.

These bequests are subsequently made:

To his sister, Catharine A. Dresbach, $25,000; and annuity equal to $8,000, which she and her husband had given	$33,000
To his half sister Abigail T. Sherman	20,000
To each of the children of his half sister Sarah G. Hill	10,000
To each of the children of his half brother Jasper Morgan	10,000
To each of the children of his niece Amelia L. Joslyn	5,000
To Henry Waterman, Jr., his wife's brother	10,000
To Edwin D. Morgan Waterman, his wife's brother's son	10,000
To Catharine McCorkle, his wife's sister	10,000
To Caroline E. Bates, daughter of Caroline M. McCorkle	10,000
To Mary E. McCorkle, daughter of Caroline M. McCorkle	10,000
To Edward Rowland, William F. Rowland, and his nephew, George Rowland	20,000
To the Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, of which his wife is First Directress	25,000
Woman's Hospital of the State of New York	25,000
Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled	25,000
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church	100,000
Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States	100,000
To the same (under conditions) for the increase of salaries of missionaries	50,000
Home for Incurables, Fordham	5,000
Children's Aid Society	5,000
House of Rest for Consumptives	5,000
Society for Relief of Poor Widows and Small Children	5,000
Society for Relief of Sick Poor	5,000
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital	5,000
Union Theological Seminary	250,000
Presbyterian Hospital	50,000
To David F. Merritt, in the testator's employ	5,000

Then follow directions for the division of the residuary estate, which are materially altered by the codicil. The testator appoints as his executors his wife, Eliza M. Morgan, his grandson, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., and his friends John T. Terry, Seden Humphreys, and Henry Day. In case the trustees of his property are reduced below two in number, he makes provision for the appointment of others.

By the codicil, in addition to the bequests above named, he makes the following:

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., for a museum or college building	$100,000
New York Society for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled	20,000
New York Association for Improving Condition of the Poor	25,000
The children of his half brother, Fred Avery	8,000
Ella A. Todd	2,500
S. Newton Smith, Wm. F. Hobbie, Benjamin Ahern, Percy S. Mallett, Charles F. Reeves, and Leslie H. Gunther, in his employ, each $1,000; Dr. C. H. Agnew, as a mark of friendship and esteem	6,000
George W. Chandler, for faithful service	3,000
Patrick Young, his coachman	3,000
John Young, his coachman	3,000
George Evens, in his employ	1,000
Mary Thayer, in his employ	1,000
His cousin, the Rev. John Brainard	2,000
His cousin, Rebecca M. Brainard	5,000
His cousin, Sarah W. Brainard	5,000
Children of Mrs. Phoebe Bacon, the income of	10,000
Children of his aunt, Mrs. Charlotte Johnson, the income of	20,000
Children of Alfred M. Waterman	25,000
Mary B. Morgan, wife of his grandson	30,000

He directs his executors to set apart one million dollars of securities, to be held in trust and invested for his wife during her life, the remainder of his real and personal estate to be held in trust by the executors, except his wife and grandson, and the net income to be paid over to his grandson, Edwin D. Morgan, Jr. Upon the death of E. D. Morgan, Jr., if he dies leaving but one child, the executors are to pay over to that child one-fourth of all the personalty held in trust for E. D. Morgan, Jr., and if he leaves two children, one-half, and if he leaves three, the whole of the personalty is to go to them. Upon the death of E. D. Morgan, Jr., he gives the real estate or its proceeds also to E. D. Morgan, Jr.'s children when they shall be of age, and if any child dies a minor, then to his or her issue, or failing issue, to his other brothers or sisters or their issue. Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., is, however, authorized to direct by will the proportions in which the division shall be made.

If Edwin D. Morgan, Jr., dies without issue, or if his children die minors and without issue, then all the residuary real and personal estate goes to swell the remainder next treated of.

He directs that all portions of his residuary real and personal estate, and all remainders, not otherwise absolutely disposed of from time to time upon the termination of the trusts, to the amount of one-half the fair value of his residuary estate, shall be divided into 415 shares, which he disposes of as follows:

	Shares.
Union Theological Seminary	40
Princeton Theological Seminary	10
Presbytery of New York	20
Lincoln University	10
Trustees of Lafayette College at Easton, Pa.	10
Yale College	20
Yale Divinity School	10
Robert College, Constantinople	5
Williams College	20
Amherst College	20
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church	40
Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church	20
Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled	10
Woman's Hospital	10
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females	10
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital	10
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	10
Home for the Friendless	5
Presbyterian Hospital	20
Protestant Episcopal Half Orphan Asylum	10
New York Juvenile Asylum	10
City of Hartford, for a public library	10
Town of Windsor, Conn., for a public library	10
Corporation of City of Washington, Mass. (where Gov. Morgan was born), to aid in repairs of the church	10
Metropolitan Museum of Art, for a gallery of modern painting, and for improving the gallery and purchasing new pictures	100

The surplus over one-half of the residuary estate he disposes of by giving one-eighth to his grandson's wife, and the remainder in various proportions to various relatives.

The Governor appears to have been anxious to make all possible provision for his grandson's children, and puts the following provision in the codicil:

Notwithstanding the provisions hereinbefore mentioned in regard to the said residuary, real, and personal estate, I authorize and direct my executrix and executors, exclusive of my said grandson, or a majority of them, in their acting in their discretion, to pay over to my said grandson when he shall arrive at the age of 30 years, in cash, or in real estate, or in part in cash and part in real estate, or in securities or real property, at their valuation, $250,000 from said residuary estate, and to reduce the amount of said residuary held in trust by this same, provided however, that there shall be included in the time of such payment one person, lawful issue of my said grandson. And I also authorize my said executrix and executors then acting, exclusive of my said grandson, or a majority of them, in their discretion, to pay over, in their discretion, to my said grandson from the said residuary estate, the further sum of $250,000, or its equivalent in securities or real property, or personal, when he shall arrive at the age of 35 years, provided there shall be the living two persons, lawful issue of my said grandson, and when my said grandson shall arrive at the age of 40 years, I authorize and direct my said executrix and executors then acting, exclusive of my said grandson, or a majority of them, in their discretion, to pay over to my said grandson, the further sum of $250,000 or its equivalent in securities or real property, provided there shall be then living, lawful issue of my said grandson, three persons.

Then follow special provisions for the distribution of the money in case of the death of his grandson. He expresses it as his intention that not more than one-half of his estate shall be given to charitable or literary or other institutions, and requests his executors to observe that intention. One of the last codicils secures to his wife the interest on a million dollars up to the time that sum is set apart to be invested for her use.

The Police Indemnity Fund.

Among the inner organizations of the Police Department is what is known as the Police Indemnity Fund. It was started in October last by Detective Sergeant John J. Dunn of Inspector Byrnes's Wall street office. It was intended to meet a want not supplied by either the Police Mutual Aid Association or the Police Pension Fund. The plan was to give a policeman a sum of money immediately upon his retirement or dismissal from the force. The matter was first brought to the attention of the force in a circular. Then a meeting was held, and Sergeant Dunn was chosen President, Sergeant Washington Mollin Secretary, and John Wiggin Vice-President. The plan adopted is to collect five cents from each member on the occasion of the resignation or dismissal of any member. The fund began with an assessment of twenty cents on each member to pay the expenses of organization, including printing. The first member to receive benefits was Dennis Hogan, who, on his dismissal from the force, got $121.95—five cents from each of the 2,439 members. The other members who have derived benefits are: Alfred Anderson, resigned, $121.95; Thomas Tobin, dismissed, $121.95; Isaac H. Brennan, dismissed, $121.95; Francis Fitzgerald, dismissed, $121.50; Peter Ginley, dismissed, $121.50; John J. McKenna, dismissed, $121.50; James Coyne, dismissed, $121.50; Albert Boole, resigned, $121.50. The association is growing in favor with the force, and Sergeant Dunn, who has done much to promote it, is sanguine of its perfect success.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.—Adv.

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure cured my eczema of the stage. Jno. A. Andrews, atty at law, Ashton, Ill.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Wagner Memorial Concert.

"I am a dramatist, and, as such, require, in order to be appreciated, all which goes to make up a drama—the totality of dramatic accessories and appurtenances." Such, in substance, is Wagner's own profession of faith repeatedly put forth in commenting on the production of his own works in piecemeal selections and on the concert stage. While the memorial concert held last night at the Academy of Music, under the leadership of Dr. Damrosch, was in many regards an impressive and interesting ceremonial, it afforded a striking illustration of Wagner's cherished principle. Probably at no time in this city, except in opera, has such an amount of his music been performed at once. The long series of disjointed selections, each fairly complete in itself, but without mutual relation, and unaided by printed text, scenery, costume, or action, set in strong light the master's strength, and, we may be permitted to add, something of his limitations. An evening with Wagner, under such auspices as Wagner himself would have resented, is rather an exacting experience. At the same time the very concentration of attention allowed by the absence of the dramatic element affords a chance for closer scrutiny of his technical methods, and brings out that wonderful skill as a composer, the splendid color, the intricate and ingenious harmony, the startling dramatic effects, which can rouse in us such interest and enthusiasm for music, entirely severed from the connection and surroundings designed for it by the composer.

The vocal portion of the programme last night was confided to Mme. Scalchi, Mlle. Rossini, Mlle. Martinez, and Sig. Mierzwinski. Mme. Scalchi's "Prize Song" from "Tannhäuser," was broadly and simply sung, but lacked something of the firm and skilful phrasing we have learned to expect of this fine artist. Sig. Mierzwinski sang his share of the duo from "Lohengrin" and the "Siegmund's Love Song" with gratifying correctness and taste. Mlle. Rossini was but moderately satisfactory in the "Lohengrin" duo and her solo air from "Tannhäuser;" and the same might be said of Mlle. Martinez in her air from "Tristan and Isolde."

The orchestral selections, prominent among which were the "Tannhäuser" and "Meistersinger" overtures, the "Tristan" prelude, and the "Walkyrenritt," were well played, but hardly with the delicacy of shading, the wealth of tone, and the dramatic fire which this noble music demands, and to which Dr. Damrosch himself has at former periods accustomed us.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett as Richelieu at the Grand Opera House.

Mr. Barrett's acting has gained much of late in evenness and finish. It never was deficient in strength. In the performance of last night the part of the subtle and terrible Frenchman was sustained with unflagging power and skill throughout. There were none of those sudden transitions from extreme senility to robust passion which used to mar his rendition of the part. His manner, though at times pronounced, was never obtrusive, and in the great fourth act—great as he plays it—it was entirely thrown aside. It was from a direct study of human nature, not from observation of other actors, that he learned how to appear, as he did in the scene with the *King*, at once great and a Frenchman.

But he did not throw aside his art; he never forget for a moment that he was acting. The excellent powers of elocution, the arsenal of gestures and facial movements with which he has taken such pains to equip himself were brought into play at all points with the greatest order, as a man might take up and lay down, each at the proper moment, the tools with which he had to do a complicated piece of work in a given time. This method he has now brought to a high degree of perfection; still, through it he is able, without violence or awkwardness, to assert himself.

Barrett has arrived at what many will always consider his best period. Careful of each separate effect, he has learned to observe proportion and to keep the unity of the whole performance before his eyes. As he grows older he will probably, intentionally and openly, slur over many of the points upon which he dwelt last night, and throw his whole force into certain scenes more judiciously selected than of old. He will hardly, for instance, give equal emphasis to the bathos of the address to the moon, in the third act, and the threat of excommunication, in the fourth. But as it is, it is hard to find fault with his rendering of the part.

He was supported last night by his own company, the faults and merits of which the public has become accustomed to. It would be unjust, however, not to say, although it has so often been said before, that it is a very good company, and much better than any of Mr. Barrett's rivals would care to maintain. The setting of the play was very good.

The house was well filled and was duly enthusiastic, with better reason than New York audiences have had for their plaudits this season. To-night Mr. Barrett performs in "Julius Cæsar."

"The Dime Novel," at the Bijou Opera House.

The current style of five-cent fiction for boys would seem to present too big a target for any dramatic satirist to aim at and miss entirely; but Mr. A. C. Gunter has distinguished himself by just that astonishing failure to hit an all but unavoidable mark. His new piece, "The Dime Novel," was produced at the Bijou Opera House last evening before an audience which seemed to discern none of the fun that the author had intended to create, but to find considerable in the varied perfection of his disaster.

There are two acts in "The Dime Novel," the first showing the boys and girls of a New Rochelle school with their heads turned by stories of pirates, and the second depicting their attempt to realize the characters and incidents of such inevitably fiction. The intention of the author doubtless was that his travesty should be played with briskness and happy exaggeration. In that respect his caricature was wrong, for the company which undertook the task was unprepared to do justice to it, and under any circumstances could not hope to do that sort of work acceptably. Mr. W. J. Ferguson, who had previously given the public reason to esteem him a clever actor, was grievously weak as the good schoolboy turned bad pirate. Ignorance of the language of his part was his lesser fault. Miss Paulin was less displeasing as the schoolgirl pirate queen, because she sang agreeably some of the songs which Mr. Jesse Williams had composed for the play, and which were curiously interpolated at the most awkward and unexpected junctures.

Although the performance was of a kind to make the fate of "The Dime Novel" swift and sure, Mr. Gunter must himself bear the blame of writing a witless burlesque. He has had successes on the stage. This was his time to get some different experiences.

Boucicault at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Last evening Gilbert and Sullivan's latest work took a new lease of life at the Fifth Avenue Theatre under bright auspices. The representation does not differ in any material respect from that it received lately at the Standard Theatre. In the matter of scenery, costume, chorus, and all the general paraphernalia of the play it was, to all intents and purposes, the same thing. Miss Jansen and Miss Augusta Roche assume the characters of *Iolanthe* and the *Fairy Queen*, as at the Standard. Among the men's parts there are some important changes, however, the most noteworthy being in the character of the *Lord Chancellor*. Mr. Henry E. Dixey took this character, and it is due to him to say that excellent as Mr. Ryley had proved himself in the part, it not only lost nothing of interest at Mr. Dixey's hands, but in certain ways really gained in the new rendering. Mr. Dixey has an admirable conception of the humor of the part, and gave a very genial interpretation of it. His lightness and agility are something remarkable. His accent and emphasis showed a perfect understanding of the text, and his clear and speech made every point intelligible to the audience.

The humor of this play is so much more local than that of either "Pinafore," "The Pirates," or "Patience," that it can never have the same success here that has attended these operas. In England the House of Lords is an institution. Here it is only a name. But if it fails short of its predecessors in interest, it still has merit enough, both as comedy and as opera, to make it well worth hearing, and certainly it has brightness and beauty sufficient as a stage picture to please the eye equally with the ear and the understanding.

Windsor Theatre—"The Long Strike."

It is rare to see members of the Union Square company migrating southward even as far as Canal street, but such was the case last evening, when Dion Boucicault's powerful drama, "The Long Strike," was brought out at the Windsor Theatre, with Mr. J. H. Stoddard and Miss Sara Jewett in the cast. It is several years since this play was given in New York, but is remembered as a realistic representation of some of the most thrilling scenes incident to the workingman's hardships of a long strike, combined with the exciting accessories of love, a murder trial, and rescue from false conviction. The house was well filled by an appreciative audience, and the piece gave every promise of success. Mr. Stoddard, Miss Jewett, and Mr. Wheelock carried off the honors of the evening, and Mr. E. L. Tilton as *Noah Learoyd* also gave satisfaction by his excellent personation of the rough, honest leader of the strike. The play will be continued through the week.

Boucicault in "The Shaughraun."

Last evening Boucicault's popular drama, "The Shaughraun," was produced at the Grand Opera House for the first time in this city. The story of the play is well known, and the incidents are such as have made it a favorite with the public. The author himself appears in the character of the Shaughraun, and his performance is full of the peculiar humor and pathos which he has so often displayed in his own plays. The other principal parts are well cast, and the piece is well staged. It will be continued for a week.

Grain and Meat in Europe.

In a paper on agricultural statistics, read before the British Association, Mr. W. Botly gave some interesting facts concerning the food supply of Great Britain and the Continent, as follows: "At present the food supply produced in Europe is equal to about eleven months' consumption, but in a few years the deficit will be sixty instead of thirty days. The present production and consumption are: Grain consumption in the United Kingdom, 69,000,000 bushels; Continent, 4,704,000,000; total, 5,401,000,000 bushels. Production of the United Kingdom, 332,000,000 bushels; Continent, 4,700,000,000 bushels; total, 5,032,000,000. Meat consumption in the United Kingdom, 1,700,000 tons; Continent, 6,372,000 tons; total, 7,300,000 tons. It appears that the bulk of the deficit belongs to Great Britain; but as the Continent is nearer, we find its supply inadequate. We see a future look to some other hemisphere for the needful supply, rather than to the supposed surplus of Russia, Hungary, Roumania, or Turkey. Europe and last year exported 6,000,000,000 bushels of grain, and 680,000,000 for grain, a sum equivalent to a tax of £10,000,000 per month. In the United Kingdom the importation of meat, including cattle, has risen as follows: 1868, 91,239 tons; value, £4,300,000; per inhabitant, 7 pounds; 1870, 144,225 tons; value, £7,700,000; per inhabitant, 10 pounds; 1880, 355,000 tons; value, £20,012,000; or 40 pounds for each inhabitant."

Crumbling After Two Centuries.

The old Cortelyou mansion in Third street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, next to the oldest house on Long Island, is fast crumbling into ruins. Within a few years its roof has fallen in and has been carried off, and now its walls are about half torn down. The stones it is said, have been removed for building purposes. The house is now owned by E. C. Litchfield. It is over 200 years old.

Notes of the Stage.

Maurice Grau and M. Capoul were passengers on the steamer Newport, which arrived from Havana yesterday. Mr. Grau has come on to make arrangements for the appearance of his French opera company, with Theo and Jennie Reese, at the Casino next week.

Miss Laura Burchard appeared as *Oparita* in the "Sea of Ice," a part once played by Laura Keene, at the Mount Morris Theatre last evening. The old-time drama was received with favor, and Miss Burchard was pretty and altogether successful. The play will be continued through the week.

Margaret Mather, the young aspirant from the West, was engaged for this week in the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, but, owing to her illness in Boston, her appearance had to be postponed until later in the season. The audience, however, got some fine acting last evening in "A Square Man." A drama of the mining region, in which Mr. Ben Maginley has an excellent character part. It was well supported. A new feature was introduced in a song by Miss Mather. On Wednesday afternoon "The Fencing Regiment" is to be played by a company from Dale's Theatre.

Dan Rice, the showman, called it the "Shotgun Pop," meaning, of course, apothecary shop. Ely's Cream Balm cured many of my customers, says T. Kirby, Druggist, Towanda, Pa. 50 cents per bottle.—Adv.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache and all the ills produced by disordered liver. 25 cents.—Adv.

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills cured my sick headache. W. W. Hubbard, Manchester, N. H.—Adv.

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S BROTHER.

An Ex-Confederate General Tells a Fresh Anecdote About Abraham Lincoln.

"Are you the gentleman who has the tip of a bowie knife in his skull?" was asked of a tall, smooth-faced man of leonine features, as he entered the office of Gen. Charles G. Dahlgren, at 34 Pine street, and laid aside a woollen cap and a military cape. "I am the gentleman," he said with dignity, "who rarely talks about his own affairs." The speaker was Gen. Dahlgren, who before the war was a millionaire planter with a splendid seat upon the Mississippi river. He fought in the Confederate army, while his brother, Admiral Dahlgren, the inventor of the Dahlgren gun, fought in the United States navy. Gen. Dahlgren was, as a young man, the expert accountant of the Bank of the United States, and a cashier of one of its branches. The war swept away his fortune and left him penniless. He came to New York, and, being a lawyer, began to practise his profession, uniting with it the employment of the expert talent that supported him in his youth. He is now 60 years old, and his tall figure, wrapped in a military cloak, is a familiar sight on the Wall street floor. It is true, despite the General's reticence, that he carries imbedded in his skull, as the memento of a most desperate duel, the tip end of a bowie knife which his antagonist buried there. Once, when a friend asked Gen. Dahlgren as to the fate of his other party to the duel, his eyes filled with tears, and he said solemnly, "Now you are going too far." "I am too busy," he said, "earning a living for my eleven children to tell you anything about myself. I may write a book when I get old. I am now a workman, doing my best for my clients."

A question about his brother, Admiral Dahlgren, aroused him and he said: "Few men achieved more or got a smaller recompense than my brother, the Admiral. Taking a junior position in the navy yard at Washington, with his brain, pencil, and portfolio as his only capital, he evolved his principles of shells and shell guns until he overturned and remodelled the entire science and system of naval warfare. From the consequences of his inventions the whole world has been endeavoring in vain to escape by building such leviathans as were never dreamed of in naval architecture twenty years ago. Although many inventors have attempted to lessen the value of his inventions, and have made elephantine instruments, like that Swedish gun, yet none of them, in ease of carriage, celerity of handling, certainty of penetration, and accuracy of aim, have equalled his eleven-inch Dahlgren."

"What were your brother's characteristics?"

"To a graceful carriage and many accomplishments, he added great personal beauty, much humor, and a flow of good nature. These made him a pleasing companion, and he was agreeable to no one more than to President Lincoln. The humor of the one and wit of the other blended like congenial colors. I remember well a story my brother told me of Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, which is illustrative, I think, of the different views held by them in regard to the settlement of the war. One day as Mr. Lincoln and my brother were about to go to dinner, and while the President was washing his hands, Secretary Stanton entered excitedly with a telegram in his hand, and said: 'Mr. President, I have just received a despatch from Portland that Jake Thompson is there waiting to take the steamer to England, and I want to arrest him.' Mr. Lincoln began to wipe his hands on a towel, and said, in a drawling voice: 'Better let him alone.'

"'But Mr. President,' said Secretary Stanton, 'this man is one of the chief traitors—was one of Buchanan's Cabinet, betrayed the country then, and has fought against us ever since. He should be punished.' 'We-l-l,' said the President, 'I like Jake Thompson is satisfied with the issue of the war I am. B-e-t-t-e-r let him s-l-i-d-e.'

"'Such men should be punished to the full extent of the law,' said Mr. Stanton. 'Why, if we don't punish the leaders of the rebellion, what shall we say to the deluded dupes?'

"B-e-t-t-e-r let him slide, Stanton,' said the President, laying aside his towel.

"Mr. Stanton went out evidently annoyed, and Mr. Lincoln, turning to my brother, said: 'Dahl, that is one of the things I don't intend to allow. When Stanton is over I want it to stop, and let both sides go to work and heal the wounds, which, Heaven knows, are bad enough; but jogging and pulling at them is not the best way to heal a sore.'

And the General, turning to his work, said with a sigh: 'If that policy had been carried out, the wounds would have healed long, long ago.'

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Two Important Decisions which Involve Constitutional Questions.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The United States Supreme Court convened to-day after the usual February recess. The most important cases decided were the bond cases from Louisiana and Virginia. The Legislature of Louisiana in 1874 provided for an issue of bonds to run forty years at 7 per cent. interest, to be exchanged for outstanding bonds, at the rate of 60 cents in new bonds for every dollar of the old issues. A tax of 5½ mills on the dollar was ordered to be levied annually on the real and personal property in the State to pay the principal and interest on the bonds. In 1880 the new Constitution of Louisiana scaled down the interest on the bonds to 2 per cent., and gave the consolidated bondholders the privilege of exchanging their bonds for new bonds, at the rate of 75 cents of the latter for one dollar of the former, with interest at 4 per cent. Several bondholders of the first brought suit in the Federal courts against the officers of the State to compel them pay the principal and interest of the bonds as agreed upon. The lower court decided against the bondholders, and the Supreme Court affirms its decision, on the ground that the remedy sought by the bondholders implies power in the judiciary to assume control of the affairs of the State so far as to compel it to perform its financial contracts. The Court thinks the judiciary has not that power. The political power cannot be ousted of its jurisdiction and the judiciary set in its place. When a State submits itself without reservation to the jurisdiction of a court in a particular case, that jurisdiction may be exercised. But this is very far from authorizing the courts, when a State cannot be sued, to set up its jurisdiction over the officers in charge of the public concerns of the State, to control them, against the political power. Further, the officers owe duty to the State alone, and have no contract relations with the bondholders.

The cases of the States of New Hampshire and New York against Louisiana to enforce payment of the same bonds were decided against them. The State of New Hampshire, a creditor of New Hampshire and New York were assigned to those States in order that they might bring suit in their own name against the delinquent State for the recovery of the accounts due. The Supreme Court says that under the Eleventh Amendment the actual owners of the bonds and coupons are precluded from bringing action against a State in their own names. The question, therefore, is whether they can sue in the name of their respective States. Beyond doubt the suits were commenced, and are now prosecuted, solely by the owners of the bonds, and for their benefit. The State and the Attorney-General are only nominal actors. The bond owner pays the expenses, and if any money is ever collected it will be paid to him. Under the Constitution as it was originally construed, a citizen of one State could sue another State in the courts of the United States for the recovery of a debt, but could not himself there sue no necessity for power in his State to sue in his behalf, and one cannot believe it was intended by the framers of the Constitution to allow both remedies. The special relief granted to the citizen himself was the only remedy the citizens of one State could have against another State, except such as the delinquent State may see fit to grant. It follows that when the amendment took away the special remedy there was no other left. The evident purpose of the amendment was to prohibit all suits against a State by or for citizens of other States or aliens, without the consent of the State to be sued, and one State cannot create a controversy with another State by assuming the prosecution of debts owing by the other State to its citizens.

VIGNAUX'S BALK-LINE PLAY.

Introduced by Mark Twain—Sexton's One-sided Defeat—Fancy Shots.

About 250 gentlemen met in response to this invitation:

The pleasure of your company is requested at an exhibition to be given by Maurice Vignaux to the members of the press, at Madison Square Hall, 948 Broadway, on Monday, March 5, at 3 P. M.

Among those present were Judge Brady, Judge Roosevelt, Col. Fellows, Mark Twain, Commodore Brady, C. D. Keep, Daniel Strauss, William Sexton, Joseph Dion, Maurice Daly, the Dwyer brothers, James Kelly, L. O. Appleby, Henry Stedeker, C. Davis, and a host of other sporting men.

When all were seated and Mr. Vignaux appeared ready for play Mark Twain, who had been chatting with a friend at the end of a row of seats back of the table, arose and said:

GENTLEMEN: Please give me your attention for a minute. I have been called upon by Mr. O'Connor to introduce the distinguished gentleman from abroad. If there is one thing that I understand and like better than another it is introducing people. This time I am better fixed than when I was first introduced to the public. On that occasion a prominent citizen said that he would introduce me to the audience in a few words. I would find some apologize man to apologize for him after my lecture was over, if there is anything that Mr. Vignaux cannot do, gentlemen, call upon me, and I'll do it.

After the applause and laughter had subsided Mr. Vignaux and Mr. Sexton stepped to the table to play 300 points up at what is called the balk-line game of billiards, the same that is to be played in the Chicago tournament. The balk lines extend from end to end and from side to side of the table, eight inches from each cushion. The game is played with three balls. Two consecutive shots only are allowed when the object balls are inside the balk lines. Much larger runs can be made by experts at this game than at cushion carroms.

Vignaux led and counted two, Sexton following with the same number. Then Vignaux failed to count, Sexton adding five buttons to his string. This was the only time that Sexton was ahead in the game. Vignaux made a run of 24 in his third inning. He had to ask a question about the lines, and was evidently being imitated into the game. Sexton was very much off in his play. Only toward the end of the game did he appear to recover from what the boys call the Vignaux scare. Here he made his only run of double figures, scoring 40 before he missed on a difficult shot. Vignaux reached double figures ten times, his highest run being 55. He made several remarkable draw shots, and one especially fine masse curved shot which drew liberal applause. His special skill in difficult draw and masse shots. He performs these with an ease and coolness that make them appear like ordinary play to him. Following is the score at the balk-line game:

Vignaux—2, 0, 24, 2, 3, 19, 0, 4, 1, 1, 0, 24, 7, 2, 4, 12, 2, 27, 3, 10, 0, 1, 15, 2, 1, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 3. Average, 5 1-29.

Sexton—2, 3, 1, 0, 4, 7, 5, 0, 5, 4, 7, 0, 7, 3, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0, 40, 2, 0, 7, 1, 2—141. Average, 5 1-28.

Vignaux performed some wonderful fancy shots. One that drew the most applause was made by placing three balls close together inside a chalked ring about six inches in diameter, in the centre of the table, carroming on two of the balls, cushioning at the ends of the table, and ending with all three balls in the ring. Vignaux and Sexton will practise daily from 2 to 4 and 9 to 11, until about the 15th, when they will start for Chicago.

BALL PLAYERS ALL AGREED.

The League Association's Harmonious Arrangements for the Coming Season.

The adjourned meeting of the League Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Hotel. The convention unanimously adopted the report of their conference committee, and promptly carried out all its suggestions as far as League action was concerned, these embodying the reinstatement of McKennon, Baker, Gerhardt, and Jones, and the appointment of an arbitration committee, which consists of Messrs. Mills, Soden, and Day. All the eight clubs were fully represented, and a very kindly feeling was shown toward the American Association, which was due to the excellent work done by the conference committee. This feeling was shown by the concessions made to the American Association clubs in the matter of a revision of the guarantee fund rules governing League matches with non-League clubs. In the important matter of umpires, the Convention made the discussion comparatively brief by ruling out all applicants from League clubs cities. They finally appointed four college-bred men as the regular umpires for all the championship games of the League season. These are Messrs. Odlin of Lancaster, N. H.; Furlong of Kansas City, Lane of Norwalk, O., and Dicker of Bradford, Pa. Secretary Young was made the official interpreter of the League rules, and the governing official of the umpire department. He was delegated to select substitutes—under the same rule of no men from League cities—to act in case of the disability of the regular umpires.

The playing rules were changed so as to remove the record of pitchers' assistance on strokes from the score column of fielding assistance, and also to make the penalty for foul balks illegal pitching—instead of a forfeiture of the game, the giving to the batsman of one base. Messrs. Wells, Soden, and Day were appointed the League Arbitration Committee. League clubs are allowed to play non-League clubs within the four miles' limit during April and October, by consent of the resident League club, but League clubs cannot play exhibition games with each other until after the close of the championship season. The schedule of championship games gives the New York Club the following dates at the Polo grounds:

With Boston, May 1, 2 and 3; with Providence, May 4, 5 and 6; with Detroit, May 28, 29 and P. M. 30; and June 1; with Chicago, June 2, 4, 5, and 6; with Buffalo, S. 9, 11, and 12; with Philadelphia, June 29, July 3, Aug. 8, 11, 24, and 28, and Sept. 5.

The League Nines for 1883.

Following are the names of the players engaged by the eight League clubs for 1883 to take part in the championship pennant contest this season:

THE BOSTON CLUB—Whitney and Buffington, pitchers; Brown and Hines, catchers; Morrell, Burdock, and Denny, base players; Ware, short stop; Hornung, Radford, and Hacket in the outfield.

THE BUFFALO CLUB—Pitchers, Derby, Fariey, and Galvin; catchers, Rowe and Kennedy; base players, Brouthers, Richardson, and White; Force, short stop; O'Rourke, Foley, and Schafler in the outfield.

THE CHICAGO CLUB—Corcoran and Goldsmith, pitchers; Flint and Kelly, catchers; Anson, Burns, and William, base players; Dalton, short stop; Dalrymple, Gore, and Stockwell in the outfield.

THE CLEVELAND CLUB—Pitchers, McCormick, Bradley, and Dailey; catchers, Bushong and Brosky; base players, Phillips, Hanlon, and Gerhardt; Glasscock, short stop; York, Hotaling, and Evans in the outfield.

THE DETROIT CLUB—Pitchers, Weidman and Burns; catchers, Bennett and Flynn; base players, Powers, Dorgan, and Farrell; Houck, short stop; Wood, Hanlon, and Tom Mansell in the outfield.

THE NEW YORK CLUB—Pitchers, Ward, O'Neill, and Welch; catchers, Ewing, Clapp, Dorgan, and Hinchpriez; base players, Connor, Troy, and Hankinson; Caskins, short stop; Gillespie, Clapp, and Dorgan in the outfield.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB—This experimental team will present as pitchers, Seagle, Henderson, Coleman, and Gates; catchers, Deasley and Schriver; base players, Manning, Ferguson, and Gaunt; McClellan, short stop; Lewis, Roberts, and Purcell in the outfield.

THE PROVIDENCE CLUB—Pitchers, Richmond, Radbourne, and Smith; catchers, Naya, Gilligan, and Robinson; on the bases Start, Farrell, and Denny; Irwin, short stop; Carroll, Hines, and Cassidy in the outfield.

A Year in the Metropolis.

Of the million and a quarter of people living in this city in 1882, about one-half had their homes in tenement houses. There were 37,051 deaths during the year and about 40,000 births. The number of prisoners arraigned in the police courts was 60,807, of whom 44,578 were held and 22,280 discharged. Of these, 4,903 were charged with crimes of violence. Three fourths of the entire number arrested had intemperate habits. The police stations furnished lodgings to 119,657 persons and relief was given to 20,575 out-door poor.

For amusements during this year the people of this city paid about $7,000,000 and for education some $4,000,000. Out of the 270,400 children between the ages of 5 and 18, living in New York, 155,830 attended Sunday schools last year, and of the children under the Board of Education, there was an average attendance of 130,000. There was a total regular attendance in the public and private schools of 195,000. There are 20,000 Arabs about the streets without care or instruction. The organized charitable societies and institutions paid out over $4,000,000.

There were in operation 11,162 manufactories, giving employment to 217,977 hands, paying in wages $93,378,880, and producing $448,283,248 worth of goods.

The Work on the Bridge Explained.

Curious spectators watch the workmen at the City Hall terminus of the East River Bridge every day, and endeavor to form an idea of what the completed structure will be.

"All this place underneath here," said a foreman, "will be for the foot travellers. The iron frame work above connecting with the elevated railroad, when it is completed will be arched in with brick and mortar. These granite staircases, three in number, will be exits to William street. You notice that arched brick structure in the middle of the bridge at the far end of this iron work? There the iron framework narrows, and the foot paths start on either side of it."

McClellan's Six-Foot Pupil.

William McClellan offers to match his pupil, Joe Pendergast, against any man for $1,000 a side or more, to fight with hard gloves according to the rules of the London prize ring, deposit to be made at the *Police Gazette* office. Pendergast was born in Brooklyn in 1863, stands 6 feet 3, inch high, and weighs 198 pounds.

Jim Campbell will have a benefit at Harry Hill's on Thursday afternoon.

To Make Hair out of Vegetable Matter.

The certificate of incorporation of the Vegetable Hair Company was filed with the Kings County Clerk on Saturday. The object of the corporation is to treat various vegetable matters so as to substitute the product for animal hair. The incorporators are James P. Lowery, William A. Fowler, Geo. H. Brown, and Edward Fowler.

Nerve, Brain, and Blood Food.

Ollifé's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, with Lime and Wild Cherry. Sold by druggists. Depot, 6 Bowery.—Adv.

A TERRIFIC COURT ROOM FIGHT.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The skirmish between the opposing factions in the Windsor Hotel war culminated in a pitched battle yesterday afternoon in Justice Jere.