chase of the lot, erection of the building and the ordinary expenses of such an institution, leaving nothing for the purchase of books.

For this reason the lot, building and the residue belong to the heirs-at-law, and the said Henry J. Williams is seised to their use.

IX.—That the scheme for the foundation of the Ridgway Library is impracticable, and that it is impossible to execute the same because the alleged Will and Codicils contain provisions (quoted at length in the bill) which cannot be performed after the death of the said Henry J. Williams.

X.—That to carry out and execute the aforesaid attempted devise would be contrary to every principle of good morals and of religion, and would be opposed to the policy of the law. One of the rules being in these words:—"I do not "wish that any work should be excluded from the Library "on account of its difference from the ordinary or conven- "tional opinions on the subjects of science, government, the- "ology, morals or medicine, provided it contains neither "ribaldry nor indecency." As no work is to be excluded on these grounds from said Library, works must be admitted to its shelves which inculcate rebellion, treason, atheism, deism, materialism, or which uphold polygamy and socialism, and which contain the numerous arguments now in existence, or which may hereafter be framed, against religion, and against sound morals and the good order and well-being of society.

The bill then charges that a library thus conducted, with the admission of such works commanded and required, would speedily become a fountain for the corruption of pure religion, sound morals and good order; and for this reason the said residue has become, and is, the property of the plaintiff and other heirs-at-law.

And the plaintiff charges that the works directed by the