likely the defendants will ever publish them. No court would compel them to do so.

The averment in the sixth paragraph in the bill, that the library company have not finally accepted the devises contained in the will and codicils, and have declined to accept the same upon the trusts and conditions therein contained, does not help the plaintiffs. The bill does not allege that the time has yet arrived for the defendant company to elect or refuse the trusts referred to, while it is expressly provided in the will that in case of such refusal the estate shall be held by the executor in trust "to found and endow a public library entirely distinct from and independent of the Philadelphia Library, to be named and called the Ridgway Library, under the rules, regulations, conditions and stipulations in my said last will and the codicils thereto expressed and contained."

The twelfth paragraph of the bill avers, "That within one calendar month prior to his decease, the said Dr. James Rush purchased a lot of ground situate on the south-east corner of Broad and Christian streets, in the city of Philadelphia, which said lot was purchased by him and was subsequently conveyed for a charitable use, as set forth in the trusts and conditions contained in the aforesaid writings, alleged to be his last will and codicils."

It was further averred that said transaction is void by reason of the purchase for the use of said charity having been made within one calendar month of the decease of the said testator, contrary to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An act relating to corporations and estates held for corporate, religious and charitable uses, approved 26th April, 1855." It was urged that as the facts are admitted by the demurrers, upon this point, at least, the plaintiffs are entitled to a decision in their favor. It is true that a demurrer admits all the facts well and sufficiently pleaded. It requires but a glance at this section of the bill, however,