holders—"*not less than half a mile south of their usual places of resort,*" and, worse still, "*more than a mile out of the line of travel of the large majority using, or entitled to use the library.*"

The inconvenience of having to go from half a mile to a mile out of the beaten track of their lives to obtain the knowledge purchased for them by the munificence of the testator, is the wrong and injury of which the plaintiffs complain. The executor should have employed the testator's wealth to bring this knowledge home to the plaintiffs, or to have scattered it along their frequented paths. It is for this the ear of a court of equity is vexed—for this the statutes and the Orphans' Court are ignored—for this it is to be referred to a Master to inquire and report what would be a fit and proper location for the building, for this the select and faithful executor of the will is to be restrained by injunction "preliminary until the hearing, and perpetual thereafter," from executing the will.

On the face of this extraordinary bill two things are admitted, one a matter of fact, the other a matter of law.

1st. It is admitted that the selection of a site is committed to the discretion of the executor—the language of the will is (2d clause of the 2d codicil), "I authorize and allow my executor, under a broad and thoughtful foresight, to increase the size of the lot, *and select any situation he may deem most expedient*, without regard to any provision of my will or codicils."

"He may deem expedient." Who? Henry J. Williams. Whatever lot Henry J. Williams may deem most expedient, shall be the site of the library building. Such is the will. The plaintiffs admit that this committed the selection to Mr. Williams' discretion.

2d. The conclusion of law which the plaintiffs admit is, "that a court of equity will not interfere with a trustee in the exercise of a discretionary power save to see that a discretion is really exercised."