

TINKER WILL NOT RUN FOR MAYOR.

Announces Definitely That He Will Support the Regular Democratic Ticket.

THINKS THIS BEST FOR CITY.

Urges Those Who Supported Him at the Primaries to Join in Helping to Elect Clean Officials.

Zach W. Tinker will not be an independent candidate for Mayor.

After fully considering the matter, he decided yesterday to make a statement, in which he not only holds definitely his determination not to become an independent candidate, but also announces, in language as strong as could be employed, his determination to support the entire Democratic ticket.

In announcing his position, Mr. Tinker said yesterday: "After careful consideration, I have concluded not to become an independent candidate for Mayor. I feel that I and my friends were treated badly at the primaries, and I think we have the right to believe ourselves aggrieved by what has occurred. If ordinary circumstances existed in St. Louis, I should be anxious to become an independent candidate.

"But this is a solemn and important time for St. Louis. The city is about entering upon what we devoutly pray will be an era of unexampled prosperity. We are going to invite the best people of the world to come here and be our guests, and we must prepare a royal reception for them. To do this the municipal house must be swept and made habitable. Above all things, we must have a clean, pure, independent and able administration in charge of the affairs of the city. The people of St. Louis have now before them upon this now, and are bending their best energies to its accomplishment. No man has the right to allow himself to be a party to the intervention at such a moment. The spirit of reform must prevail.

"After the conclusion was reached, I have carefully over the whole situation, I am sure that the success of the city in all that is good will be best preserved by the election of the Democratic ticket now before the people. I make no attack upon the good people of the city, no matter what their political views are. I have always been a Democrat, and I must rule. We must have reform in municipal affairs, and they must be first and foremost with all of us.

"I see no way to accomplish the result, except through the Democratic ticket recently nominated. I do not believe that the best interests of the city will be served by an independent candidate. Moreover, in historic language, 'I am a Democrat,' and have always been a Democrat. I have never had a friend of the Democratic party. I live, always have lived, and wish to continue to survive under the Democratic flag, and be satisfied with it. If I were to run as an independent candidate, I could not rid myself of the thought that I had attacked the principles under which I have grown up and lived. The manner of my defeat for the majority nomination does not commend itself to me as a good Democrat. I must abide selfish thoughts.

"Consequently, I cannot become a candidate, and consequently I cannot advise all my friends and adherents to support the Democratic ticket. There have been loyal to me in the extreme, and I shall never forget them. I have friends of all persuasions which have been faithful to me to the end. I think, then, one and all, but I want to say to them, my friends, never give up and speak for myself, that my best efforts shall be directed to the election of the whole Democratic ticket, and that I will support every man and every course best for the City of St. Louis, and best for the Democratic party."

"The friends of Tinker in the primary fight generally commended his action yesterday, and said that as a strict party man no other course was open to him. Tinker has done nothing to change his mind, and his course will make him stronger than ever among the masses of the Democratic party."

Tom Barrett, another strong Tinker supporter, said: "Zach W. Tinker is just the kind of a man to take a honorable stand like this. He is now and always has been a Democrat, and when his party spoke there was nothing for him to do but obey its mandates. This action of Mr. Tinker will not only relieve his warmest friends of a very embarrassing situation, but will make him a hundred per cent stronger before the people."

SIXTY MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Turpentine Camp Fired by Negroes Out of Revenge.

Chicago, March 15.—A special to the Chronicle from Mobile, Ala., says: A crowd of citizens of this place is searching Baldwin County in an effort to find three negroes, who, in a spirit of revenge, are said to have burned a turpentine camp across the bay this morning, causing the death of sixty white men and negroes.

Frank C. Frisler rowed to Mobile this evening, attired only in his underwear and suffering intensely from burns. He was the only person who escaped from the burning camp. He said: "I was asleep this morning when a choking sensation and an intense heat roused me. The log shack in which the sixty negroes slept was on fire, as was a shed nearby filled with 200 barrels of raw turpentine. The trees surrounding us were also burning. I yelled to the men as I ran, but none answered, and I am sure all perished."

INDIA SHOWS LITTLE GROWTH.

Census Returns Indicate Increase of 1.4 Per Cent.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Calcutta, March 15.—The population of India, according to the complete census returns just made, is 294,000,000, an increase in the last decade of 7,900,000.

Deducting the population of the Baluchistan, Sindh, and Sikkim territories, enumerated for the first time, a net increase is shown of only 1.4 per cent, which is due to improved census methods. Owing to the two famines, mortality from disease and a great decline in the birth rate, the native States show excessive declines. These results were quite unexpected.

MRS. NATION IN KANSAS CITY.

She Was Arrested There Yesterday for Obstructing Sidewalk.

Kansas City, Mo., March 15.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, who has been visiting here for two days, was arrested in Union avenue near the Union Depot to-day for obstructing the sidewalk. She was taken to the police station, but immediately released upon her promise to take the train for Topeka, which she pleaded she desired to do. Mrs. Nation had stopped to harangue a crowd, which she alleged to be large, that traffic was stopped. She refused to dismount when an officer told her to move on, and she was marched to the station.



Doctor Sam: "This adopted boy of yours is threatened with the revolution measles, and he's likely to break out at any time."

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA CLASH AT TIEN-TSIN.

Czar's Troops Inrench in Disputed Territory, While British With Fixed Bayonets Look On.

Tien Tsin, March 15.—The British and Russians are disputing over the limits of railway property in the Russian concession, and the guards of the two nations are in close proximity to each other.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IMMINENT.

Order Issued for the Evacuation of China by American Troops—Only 150 Men to Be Left at Peking.

"The Russians are now intruding in the disputed territory. An order was sent to General Chaffee to-day for the evacuation of China by American troops, leaving only a legion guard of 150 men. The troops will be removed from China the last of April.

EVACUATION ORDER ISSUED.

Adjutant General's Office, March 15.—Chaffee, in reply to your telegram, Secretary of War directs you to complete arrangements and sail for Manila with your command and staff officers by the end of April, leaving a legion guard of 150 men composed of 150 men, with at least one year to serve, or those intending to re-enlist, with full complement of officers, medical officers, and hospital corps men, and, if you think best, field expert especially qualified to command guard. Retain and instruct officer of Quartermaster's Department to proceed to erect the necessary buildings for guard according to plan and estimates you approve.

ENLIST TO FIGHT FILIPINOS.

Kentucky Feudists Are Tired of Fighting Each Other.

Middlesboro, Ky., March 15.—Many of the warriors made famous by the settlement of the Baker-ward feud will soon be among the sharpshooters of the United States Army in the Philippines.

PASSENGER TRAIN DITCHED.

Four Persons Hurt, but All Will Recover.

Dallas, Tex., March 15.—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas southbound passenger train No. 41, from St. Louis, due to leave Dallas at 4:35 p. m., but which was forty minutes late, was ditched at the sand pit, five miles south of Dallas, at 5:20 this afternoon. Three passengers and the baggage agent were severely but not dangerously injured. The track was cleared and the train proceeded southward four hours later.

LEADING TOPICS TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri-Fair Saturday with rising temperature; winds becoming southerly. Sunday, increasing cloudiness.

For Illinois-Fair Saturday; northwest to southwest winds, fresh on the lake. Sunday fair.

For Arkansas-Fair Saturday, with rising temperature; northerly winds becoming variable. Sunday increasing cloudiness.

1. Tinker Will Not Run for Mayor. England and Russia Clash at Tien-Tsin. May Have to Face Murder Charge. Carnegie Offers \$1,000,000 to St. Louis.

2. Record of the Street Sprinkling Department. F. N. Judson Defines Campaign Issues.

3. Boni and De Rodas Will Meet To-day. Bynum's Discharge Is Justified.

4. Crescent City Derby Starters. General Sporting News.

5. Risks Her Life to Save Her Dolls. Chicago News Items.

6. Mrs. Richardson Is Admitted to Ball. Missouri Legislature. Fixing Blame for Boer War Blunders.

7. Newell Gospel Meetings. Sunday Church Services.

8. Editorial. Questions Validity of Appropriations. Foreigners First to Apply for Space. Maud Gonne Arrives.

9. Book Gossip. Sherman Selects Lexow Committee.

10. Home and Fashion Topics.

11. First Beneficiary of Pension Fund. House Reads New Conduct Ordinance.

12. Republic Want Ads. New Corporations.

13. Republic Want Ads. Railroad News.

14. Rattled Shorts Greatly Excited. Chicago Grain Markets. Weekly Bank Statement.

15. Tractations Continue Weak and Lower. New York Stock Markets. River News.

16. Plucky Florida Averts Catastrophe. Desperate Struggle in Pro-Court. Dead Body Found in Cake of Ice.

WILL ADJOURN ON MONDAY.

Senate Adopts House Resolution Deciding Upon Date.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 15.—The Forty-first General Assembly will adjourn sine die at noon Monday, March 18. The Senate today passed the House resolution fixing the time for adjournment for that hour. A day and a half remains for the passage of some of the important measures.

Senator Morton called up the special order relating to adjournment, and asked that it be laid over until tomorrow at 2 o'clock. Senator Thomas said that he was opposed to delaying fixing the time for postponement, and moved that the matter be made a special order for 11 o'clock. He succeeded in carrying this motion.

At 11 o'clock Senator Morton's motion to delay fixing the hour for adjournment was called up. Senator Clay asked for delay until matters relating to the revenue had been arranged. The motion to postpone action was lost by the following vote: Ayes—Bates, Clay, Fields, Heather, Martin, Ruby, Bradley, Dowell, Haynes, Marshall, Morton—11.

Noes—Clarke, Costello, Drabell, Jewell, Matthews, Ramp, Stubbs, Thomas, Collins, Davison, Ferris, Lee, Orchard, Schoenlaub, Sullivan, Zevilly—16.

W. H. Phelps wanted the time for adjournment fixed definitely.

When the motion to adopt the House resolution was made it was adopted by a vote of 21 to 8.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD BRAKEMAN.

Dallas, Tex., March 15.—While passing from a car to the tender last night C. E. Stoddard, a freight brakeman on the Berkshire division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, fell through a bridge into a river below at Georgetown, and escaped with only a few scratches. His comrades saw him disappear from the car, and supposed that he was killed. How his body passed unharmed between the ties Stoddard is unable to explain.

MAY HAVE TO FACE A MURDER CHARGE.

Pneumonia Threatens to Complete the Work of Mary Paige's Assaults.

New York, March 15.—Mary Paige, the young girl who, it is alleged, was drugged and mistreated by George F. Abbott, Jr., David Patterson and Henry Gleason, in Chapel alley last Sunday night, has developed symptoms of pneumonia. Her physician, Doctor Hobart, hopes that she can pull her through, but she has been so weakened by what he insists was the drug that was given her that her state is most serious.

Miss Paige suffered exposure all Sunday night and early Monday morning. When she was attacked by what has been called a "fit" she was carried into the alley and doused with cold water. Doctor Hobart has all along said he could overcome the effects of the drug, but he has feared the setting in of pneumonia.

Toward midnight Thursday Miss Paige again became unconscious and later had a very high fever. She rolled about in her bed and mumbled the names of those accused of the crime of which she is the victim.

Mrs. Gleason, mother of Edward Gleason, one of the accused youths, has called on Mrs. Paige, mother of the girl, and expressed her sympathy and hope that Mary may recover.

Many letters have been received by Mrs. Paige, many of them demanding that the three accused young men be handed over to Judge Lynch.

CREDITORS HELD A MEETING.

Discussed Affairs of Gaylord and Blessing Company.

At a meeting of the creditors of the firm of Gaylord & Blessing, held in the Leclerc building last night, the question of getting at the books of the concern was discussed, without arriving at any definite conclusion as to what action would be taken. It is said that Trustee Guy Bilson has partially promised that the creditors will be given a statement of the liabilities and assets of the firm. The advisability of employing an expert to go over the books was also discussed, and the names of several expert accountants were mentioned as available.

The special committee appointed rendered a report recommending that the corporation be placed in the hands of a receiver. For this purpose only three creditors will be necessary to make affidavit. There are many who do not desire to have their names connected with the affair and are keeping in the background as much as possible.

HEAD CUT OFF BY CARS.

Mangled Body of Railroad Employee Found Beside Track.

Dallas, Tex., March 15.—Early this morning the mangled body of a man was found on the tracks of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway in the northern suburbs of the city. The head was cut entirely from the trunk and its balance of the body cut into pieces. Late this afternoon the body was identified by relatives of the dead man as that of J. P. Aaron, an employee of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, and whose home was at 101 Wellborn street, Dallas.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Miraculous Escape of a Railroad Brakeman.

Winsted, Conn., March 15.—While passing from a car to the tender last night C. E. Stoddard, a freight brakeman on the Berkshire division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, fell through a bridge into a river below at Georgetown, and escaped with only a few scratches. His comrades saw him disappear from the car, and supposed that he was killed. How his body passed unharmed between the ties Stoddard is unable to explain.

CARNEGIE OFFERS \$1,000,000 TO BUILD A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN ST. LOUIS.

Easy Conditions Philanthropist Imposes Practically Assure New Edifice.

HE URGES BRANCH SYSTEM.

Proposed Gift to Be Divided Between Central and Fifteen Other Buildings.

SUITABLE SITES PLENTIFUL.

Entire Block Fronting Olive Street at Library Board's Disposal.

Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire steel magnate, one of America's greatest philanthropists, has offered to donate \$1,000,000 for the building of a new public library in St. Louis. The offer is similar to many others which Mr. Carnegie has made to cities throughout the United States and abroad.

The conditions on which the gift is to be made can be easily complied with by the city of St. Louis. Mr. Carnegie asks that the city furnish an unencumbered site for the library and that a maintenance fund of \$10,000 per year be assured.

His desire is that the \$1,000,000 be divided into two parts—\$500,000 to be used for the central building and \$500,000 for establishing a system of branch libraries, which shall be located in various sections of the city, thus allowing every district to benefit equally by the gift.

The St. Louis Public Library Board owns a practically clear site 234 by 282 feet. This is the block between Olive and Locust streets and Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

The money owed on this ground has been guaranteed by certain wealthy St. Louisans. The site is centrally located, and would fully satisfy the first condition made by Mr. Carnegie.

At present the income of the Public Library is in the neighborhood of \$75,000 per year. This is derived principally from a tax of one-fifth of a mill. Under the law this tax may be raised to one-half of a mill on the basis of submitting the measure to a vote of the taxpayers and obtaining a majority of the votes cast upon it.

It is believed by the Library Board that no difficulty will be experienced in carrying out the measure in an election. In the event of its being carried, the income of the library would be in excess of the maintenance of Mr. Carnegie.

HOW MR. CARNEGIE BECAME INTERESTED.

The matter of interesting Mr. Carnegie in the St. Louis Public Library commenced about two years ago. At that time the philanthropist was residing on his estates in Scotland. Frederick M. Crunden, librarian of the Public Library, was at the time in New York, on behalf of the Library Board, to remember St. Louis while making his generous donations to libraries. William Barr wrote Mr. Crunden at the time, which is the letter of Mr. Crunden.

Some time later it was suggested that the Reverend Doctor Samuel J. Nicolls, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, being a friend of Mr. Carnegie, would assist the cause by seeing the philanthropist personally and placing the subject before him. In February Doctor Nicolls had an interview with Mr. Carnegie, which he had listened with great interest to what was said of the needs of St. Louis for a new public library, and appeared favorably inclined to do something for the city.

"I and I will not lose this opportunity to do a worthy cause."

On March 4 Doctor Nicolls received a letter from Mr. Carnegie asking him to state exactly what St. Louis would do toward building a library. In substance, Doctor Nicolls replied that the city would furnish a clear site, centrally located and containing ample space, and would guarantee a maintenance fund of not less than \$100,000 per year. Mr. Carnegie then replied that he would give the city \$1,000,000 for its library. Of this \$500,000 would be used for a central building and \$500,000 in branch libraries to be distributed throughout the city.

INSURES BRANCH LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Mr. Carnegie said that, in his opinion, it was not a wise thing to put too much money in a central building and neglect the branch libraries, as a large per cent of the books would be supplied from the latter.

It is estimated that fully \$150,000 per year would be required to run the new library, with the branch system. Boston, with a smaller population than St. Louis, gives its public library a yearly maintenance fund of \$300,000. The library at Buffalo, N. Y., costs \$100,000 per year.

With the half million dollars to be used in establishing branch libraries, about fifteen substantial and ornamental buildings could be erected in various parts of the city, and equipped with all the detail of a complete library. Residents of every section of the city will have the benefit of a public library, practically at their doors. The plan and improvements which the Library Board has long contemplated could be carried into effect, and St. Louis placed on an equality with any city in the country, in the matter of its public library.

The site owned by the Public Library Board is admirably adapted to the erection of the new library. At the present time nearly \$300,000 is owing on the property. Public-spirited citizens have practically guaranteed this amount, and this condition of the gift is easily fulfilled.

Besides the solid block which has been mentioned, the board owns a lot on the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Locust, which is centrally located, and the lot has a frontage of 181 feet on Locust street and extends 135 feet on Seventeenth street.

As a means of increasing the income of the library it is proposed to raise the tax for public library purposes from one-fifth of a mill to one-half of a mill. This can be done by an election of the tax-paying voters of the city. On a petition of 100 or more tax-payers, the Board of Election Commissioners is required by the State law to call an election to pass on the tax rate. If a majority of those who vote at such election are in favor of the increase, the tax will be raised.

OFFER TO NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

New Rochelle, N. Y., March 15.—A letter from Andrew Carnegie offering New Rochelle \$25,000 for a free public library building was received here to-day by William K. Palmer, a member of the local library board. The offer is made on condition that the city purchase a suitable site and pledge itself to give \$4,000 annually to support the library. Mr. Palmer will bring the matter before the board of trustees at present occupied by the Exposition building, which would be one of the most desirable sites in the city. It has been thought that if some plan could be arranged by which the Exposition building would relinquish the property in favor of the Public Library, the best interests of the citizens of St. Louis would be served. The equities owned by the board in its present site could be sold for more than enough to take up the entire indebtedness of the Exposition building, and still have some sum left over to apply to the library. The area occupied by the Exposition is considerably larger than the site owned by the Library Board and is more centrally located. If the central library building were erected upon it, it is thought there would be ample space to surround the structure with an attractive park.

It is argued, would afford breathing space to a section of the city which is closely built up and badly in need of a park. The open space would show off the building to the greatest possible advantage and protect it from fire. The location is accessible by street car lines from every part of the city.

LIBRARIAN CRUNDEN DISCUSSES THE OFFER.

In speaking of Mr. Carnegie's offer, Librarian Crunden said that the money would come as a timely boon to St. Louis. He stated that in its present quarters, in the Board of Education building, the library had not room to accommodate the books, much less to expand and adopt improvements which are common in public libraries in large cities throughout the country. "The gift of Mr. Carnegie," he said, "will enable us to erect a building which will serve all purposes for a quarter of a century to come. The plan adopted in the building will doubtless succeed, while the results obtained are good, they are nothing compared with what could be done with the World's Fair.

One of the greatest benefits which we would derive from Mr. Carnegie's donation is the system of branch libraries. If fifteen of these are built, there will be sufficient money to put into each to erect buildings which will contain 150,000 volumes. Besides being complete libraries, at present we have a system of substations about the city. These are located in drug stores and other places, and are not well equipped. I sincerely hope that the new library will be completed in time for the World's Fair.

The old Public School Library, from which the present Public Library evolved, was founded by Ira Divoll, the celebrated educator, in 1853. On December 5 of that year it was established in a room in the Darcy building, at Fifth and Olive streets, with something more than 150 volumes. The original institution was designed to furnish supplementary reading to public school children. Owing to the lack of funds the school board treasury, that body was unable to conduct the library, and it was supported by donations from public-spirited citizens, and paid memberships. From time to time, it acquired by gift and purchase several small collections, so that when it moved into the old Polytechnic building, Seventh and Chestnut streets, in 1879, its volumes numbered into the thousands.

In April 1889, the Library Society transferred the library to the School Board. The deed of transfer that all property should be turned over to the School Board, which body would bind itself to maintain the library for the use of the public and to appropriate to it not less than \$3,000 beside the regular library income.

Circumstances greatly facilitated the transfer, and favored the future of the library. The board had recently purchased the "Fallon Polytechnic Institute" building. With this were included the Henry Ames Library and the claim of the Washington University for \$99.09 as a residuary legate under the will of Henry Ames, expecting to receive this money very soon, the School Board appropriated \$4,500 to the library.

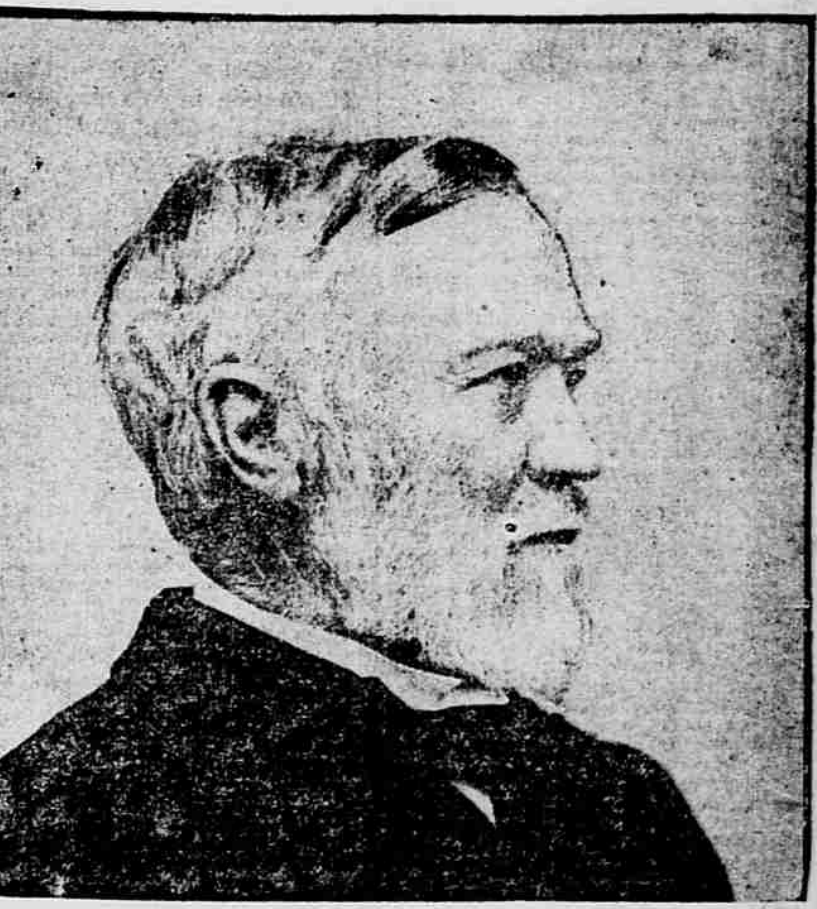
In December, 1884, the name of the institution was changed to the Public Library. It was not, however, till it was made free, and thus became truly a public library, that the citizens of St. Louis noted the change in the title and began to take a lively interest in it.

As early as 1881 the librarian, in his annual report, called attention to the inadequacy and inconvenience of the rooms in the Polytechnic building, and the ever-present danger of fire. From that time he constantly urged the necessity for more commodious quarters and a fire-proof building. On October 2, 1881, the cornerstone of the Board of Education building was laid. February, 1888, the library's new quarters on the sixth and seventh floors of that building were dedicated. These same quarters are occupied by the library at the present time.

NOW HAMPERED FOR SPACE.

As early as 1882 the question of making the library free was discussed and advocated. In 1892 active steps were taken by the School Board to bring this about. The matter was submitted to a public hearing and a vote upon April 18, 1893. The election resulted in a vote of 52,235 for the fifth-of-a-mill tax which would insure a free library, to 4,818 against it.

In May a Board of Directors was appointed by Mayor Walbridge, but it was not until March that the transfer was concluded. Registration commenced in May, and on June 1 the library opened its doors to the residents of St. Louis as a free institution. At the end of the first year the registration showed more than 50,000 names. At the close of the third year, April 20, 1898, the records showed more than 60,000 cardholders and a total issue of 229,500 books. Of these 212,259 were drawn at the delivery stations.



THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF ANDREW CARNEGIE.

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