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A DESCRIPTION OF THE LINOTYPE

A WONDERFUL MACHINE THAT REVOLUTIONIZED PRINTING

IN OPERATION IN THIS OFFICE

Being Used for "Setting" Reading matter on the Paper—Almost Human in its Automatic Movements—Dispenses With Type.

Owing to the interest shown by many in the recent improvements, in the mechanical equipment of The Centre Democrat, we feel that it is timely to devote a portion of this issue to an illustrated article on the subject of the "Mergenthaler Linotype" (type-setting) machines, one of which was installed a short time ago and now is running in this office.

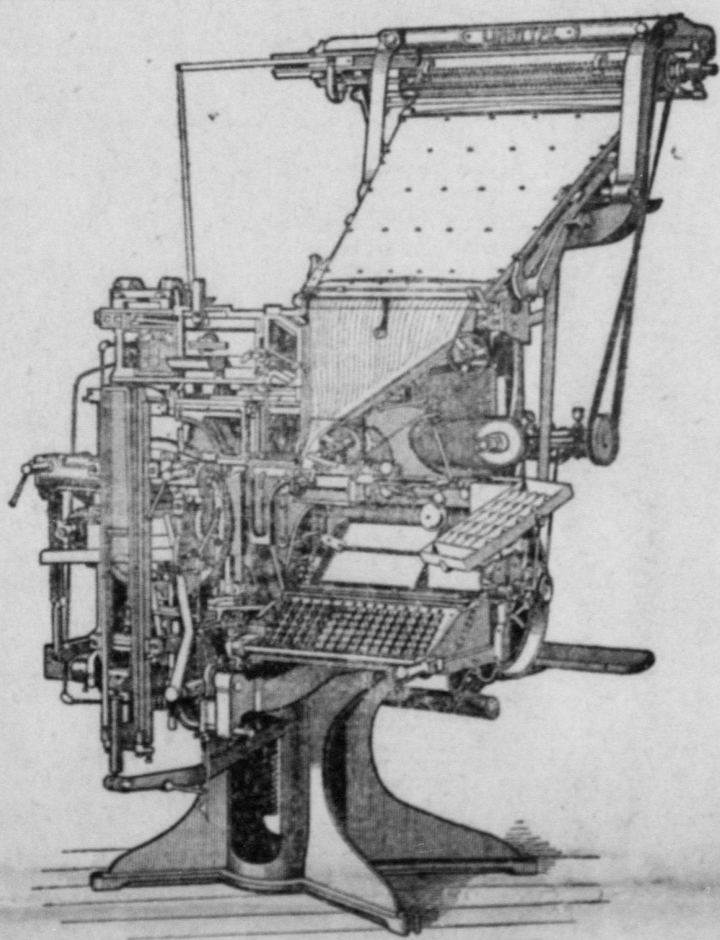


Figure 1. Front View of the Mergenthaler Linotype

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE

The Most Wonderful Invention of the Age.

Years of continuous experiment and the expenditure of a great amount of money were required for the invention of the greatest typesetting machine, which is called the "Mergenthaler Linotype." The word "linotype" is a coined word, which means "line of type." The Linotype is conceded to be the most remarkable machine ever invented, and is scarcely second in importance to the wonders wrought by electricity. Its invention and introduction has affected a revolution in the printing business, and especially in the issuing of the modern daily paper. The Mergenthaler



Fig. 2. A Line of Type

Linotype was the first commercially successful composing-machine and is to-day the standard composing-machine everywhere. It marks the first and only successful departure from the long-established forms of typesetting. The last great improvement was the production of a machine in which the "linotypes" were produced instantly and ready for use on the press by the mere fingering of keys like those of a typewriter. The keys serve to assemble temporarily a line of matrices made of brass, bearing individual characters or dies, a Roman character in the upper or regular position, and the Italic or

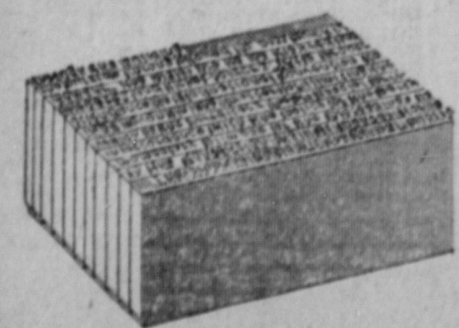


Fig. 3. Linotypes Assembled Showing Printing Surface

black letter in the lower auxiliary position against which the slugs or "linotypes" were cast in type metal.

The Linotype is a single machine, operated by one man, producing at a single operation the finished product directly in response to the operation of the key-board. It composes matter more readily and more economically than can be done in any other manner. It does away with worn and battered type, and always gives a new, clean dress, of unlimited quantity and no sending away for "sorts." Matter may be kept standing indefinitely, at the mere expense of Linotype metal,

costing 7 cents per pound, where type cost about 50 cents. Duplicate slugs in any quantity may be cast automatically.

It was decided to follow the development and improvement of the invention as far as possible, and the machine to-day shows what has been accomplished in this direction. The action of the machine was carefully watched for months, the requirements of the printing-office studied, and the advice of skilled printers sought in all directions. In the light of the information thus gained the machine was modified, improved, increased in capacity and versatility and made adjustable or convertible to meet every demand. New additions to the company's factory were built from time to time, until to-day the factory covers a space equal to a city block, the buildings being five, seven, and eight stories in height.

The Linotype produces finished matter of the highest quality, and permits the face or style of type, body, and measure to be changed at will. The operator can read and correct his matter as he proceeds before a line is cast. Any person of intelligence can, in a reasonable time, become a good operator, his progress, of course, de-

pending upon his own intelligence and ambition. The first Linotype machines installed were in the office of the New York Tribune in July, 1886, and the equipment was gradually added to until a battery of thirty-five was obtained. Some of these oldest machines are to-day in active operation, and are turning out work as good as the day they were put in.

Not a Typesetting Machine. The Linotype is not a typesetting-machine in the ordinary sense of the word—on the contrary, it is a machine which, being operated by finger-keys like a typewriter, creates or produces type-matter ready for use on the press. The machine shown in Fig. 1 marks a wide departure from the ordinary method of using single-line letter-type. It produces and assembles side by side metal bars or slugs, as shown in Fig. 2, each the length and width of a line of type, and having on the upper edge the type characters to print an entire line. These bars, having the appearance of solid lines of type and answering the same purpose, are called "linotypes."

Uses Matrices, Instead of Type. When the slugs or linotypes are assembled side by side, as shown in Fig. 3, they constitute jointly a "form" composed of ordinary type and adapted to be used in the same manner. After being used for printing, the "linotypes" (lines or slugs) are returned to the melting-pot to be recast into other lines, thus doing away with type-distribution, a slow and tedious operation by hand. The machine contains as its leading members a large number of small brass matrices, approximate-

ly 1,500 in set. The illustration (Fig. 4) shows a brass matrix and is



Fig. 4. A Matrix

ly 1,500 in set. The illustration (Fig. 4) shows a brass matrix and is

Continued on 2nd Page.

GEHRET & LAMBERT GET THE CONTRACT

FOR ERECTING THE NEW ADDITION TO THE COURT HOUSE

THEIR BID WAS \$33,772.00

Everything Done in the Open—A Square Deal Given to All Bidders—Will be Completed January 1st—Historical Sketch.

On Monday afternoon there was more than the usual stir in and around the court house, from the fact that it was the time set for opening the bids for the letting of the new addition to the court house. The several contractors were on hand, all depicting much anxiety. It being a fairly large contract why should they not feel anxious about the result? At 2:30 o'clock Jacob Woodring, the president of the board of commissioners, called the meeting of the board together when a motion was made by Commissioner Dunlap that the bids be opened in public, where any person who desired to hear what they were could do so. This was seconded by Commissioner Zimmerman. They then adjourned to the Arbitration room where in the presence of the various contractors and a large number of citizens the bids were opened and read by Edward Williams, clerk to the Commissioners. At one table sat Clement Dale, the commissioner's attorney, who was present to answer any legal point that might come up. J. Thomas Mitchell, Esq., one of the committee, who was appointed to look after the details of the proposition, was also present to give any information that might be desired from the committee's standpoint. James Russel Harris, the junior member of the firm of Newman & Harris, the Philadelphia architects, was also present to render such aid as might be desired. The bids as read by Edward Williams, the commissioner's clerk, which were as follows:

J. Raymond Raff, Philadelphia, Pa., \$43,164.00; Henry Lowery, State College, \$41,375.00; J. Richard Lutz, Belleville, \$37,584.00; Thomas M. Seeda, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., \$35,440.00; Kenyon & Hart, Clearfield, Pa., \$34,538.00; Metzger & Wells, Philadelphia, Pa., \$33,882.00; Gehret & Lambert, Belleville, \$33,772.00. After the bids had been made known the commissioners asked all the bidders to the court room where they had a chance to state their position, and correct any errors that might have been made. This being done the contract was let to Gehret & Lambert, they being the lowest bidders by \$110. This contract does not include any repairs to the old building, which will be a separate contract entirely, although several of the contractors put in bids for repairs of the old building which, at this time, were rejected. On Tuesday Gerhet & Lambert signed the contract, giving as their bondsmen the Belleville Trust Co. The building is to be completed by the first of January, 1910. The sub-contract for the excavation has been given to R. E. Taylor who will begin operations on Monday morning when the work will be rushed through without delay. Plans and specifications for the wiring of the entire building for electric lights are now in the commissioner's office where bidders can examine them. The commissioners are congratulating themselves that the contract remained in Belleville, as a report had been started by some one that the plans and specifications were so complicated that only a contractor from Philadelphia and the larger cities could bid on them. This report was erroneous from the fact that Architect Harris has been doing the best he could for our local contractors. He was always willing to help them out on anything that seemed complex. It has been proven that both the architect and the commissioners have given everybody a square deal, which is more than can be said about some other things of public interest that are now going on in Belleville.

The new building will be two stories high, extending out thirty-five feet toward the hill. The width of it will extend ten feet on each side of the present building, and will be built of stone and brick, and plastered on the outside to match the old structure. The cellar will be ten feet deep, part of which will be used for steam heating and electrical plants. On the first floor, to the right, will be a witness room, a grand jury room, and a vault for the County Treasurer. On the left will be the Commissioner's offices and large fire proof vaults. The second floor will contain a large library, or memorial hall where the portraits of all the judges will adorn the wall, which will be not only a thing of beauty but will be of historical interest. Of course, the attorneys will make an effort to make this one of the best law libraries in the state. In addition to this there will be an office for the Judge, District Attorney, a consulting room and closets. The repairs in the old court house will be of such character as to make it look entirely different. Much of it will be so arranged as to present a very different aspect. The main changes will be made in and about the bar and the Judge's bench. Everything will be made to favor the old colonial style. Additional vault space will be made both in the Recorder's and Prothonotary's offices. A tile floor will be placed on the main corridor, and white marble will take the place of dingy old wainscoting. The old roof will give way to a new one, and the belfry will be restored to its former beauty by exposing the bell and repairing the town clock. Illuminating dials will be placed in the clock so

that the time of night will be visible as well as day.

Just a little bit of history will not be out of order here. The first term of court held in Centre county was in the second week of November, 1800. There being no court house the sessions were held in the Jacob Valentine house on the corner of High and Spring streets. It was presided over by Associate Judges James Potter and John Barber. In 1823 the first substantial court house was built, the interior was sort of a half circle with galleries all around it. The Judge's bench was pretty high up, something like the pulpits in the old Methodist churches. The offices were little buildings stuck up against the court house, something like a straw shed to our modern barns. In 1852 the present court house was erected and a strange coincidence is that William Harris was the architect, probably one of the ancestors of James Russel Harris, the architect of the present new building. The contractor was George W. Tate, of Belleville. The old building was taken down except the present front was left standing which has been pronounced, by noted architects, to be one of the finest pieces of architecture in this country. The excavation for the foundation was done by Joseph Sourbeck and Silas Keach, the former being the father of our townsman, John D. Sourbeck. The vaults were erected by John and Peter McDermot.

COMMISSIONERS' STATEMENT.

In order that the county commissioners may obtain money for the enlarging and remodeling of the court house it is necessary, under the provisions of the act of assembly of 1874, regulating the manner of increasing the indebtedness of municipalities and providing for the redemption of same, to file a statement in the prothonotary's office, showing the financial condition of the county, its liabilities, resources, etc., which the commissioners have complied with as appears of record.

The present actual indebtedness of the county is \$54,350.00. To offset this there is over \$23,000.00 due the county in taxes and tax liens.

The amount of the taxable property of the county for the year 1909 is \$13,870,174.00.

The amount of the debt to be incurred by funding present indebtedness and for alterations, additions and improvements to the county buildings is \$100,000.00.

The number of funding and improvement bonds is 100 of \$1000 each dated August 1, 1909, and due in thirty years, or 1939, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The annual tax levied and assessed to pay the principal, interest and taxes assessed upon said bonds is \$5,200.00, commencing in 1909 and including 1939.

The expense for addition and improvement to the court house is estimated at \$60,000.00.

The commissioners have received a private bid from Redmond & Co., bankers of New York City, of \$101,750 for an issue of thirty-year four per cent. registered bonds to the amount of \$100,000.00, which will net the county \$101,750.00 in cash. This they believe is a better price than would be received for the same at a public bidding.

The financial statement, as well as the petition of the commissioners for approval of plans for alterations and additions to court house, and for an issue of funding and improvement bonds, have been ordered to be filed by the court and formally approved.

Taylor Gets Contract.

Something over one month ago the Centre Democrat announced that Lew Wallace and Harry Miller had taken the contract for the new school house, the price being \$35,601.13. Recently the contract for heating and ventilating the building was awarded to the Belleville Steam & Gas Co. for \$8,350. This covers all work. There were three other bids for heating and ventilating. The E. Keeler Company, of Williamsport, bid \$9,727, with about \$1,200 to \$1,600 worth of work additional to be done by the board. Snyder & Raub, of Philadelphia proposed to fit up, heat and ventilate the building for, including toilets, \$12,895. This bid covered all work. The three companies mentioned proposed using steam.

The American Heating & Ventilating Company proposed doing the work for \$7,977, including toilets, but to have properly installed this system the board would have had to do from \$1600 to \$2000 additional work. This bid was for warm air in place of steam.

The above bids, of course, were given on the assumption that the taxpayers would vote for the \$33,000 loan at the special election for that purpose on Tuesday, August 17.

Hospital Notes.

The following persons recently discharged: Edgar Bradley, Valleyview, Benner township; Mrs. Fetzer, Yarnall; Mrs. Velta Brooks, Curtin; Edward Hepburn, Belleville.

The following recently submitted to operations: Mrs. Carrie Smith, Howard; Louis Miller, appendicitis, Belleville; Joseph Hoffman, Millheim; Mrs. Fannie Grooms, Belleville; Fannie Askey, appendicitis, Curtin; Sarah McGinley, appendicitis, Belleville; Miss Eliza Lorah, a former graduate nurse of the Belleville hospital, appendicitis; Miss Julia Karsteter, nurse in training, is ill with pneumonia.

Miss Murray, graduate nurse of St. Luke's Hospital, Philadelphia, is special nurse for Miss Lorah.

Ground was broken on Tuesday for the new wing to the building.

T. S. Strawn, the broker, went to Tyrone on Sunday in his automobile.

Boys \$2.50 oxfords now \$1.50. At Yeagers.

A DEAD HORSE FOUND ON PIKE

BY CHARLES FROM, TENANT FOR DR. ROBERT G. H. HAYES

BELONGED TO DUKE'S LIVERY

Two Young Men Hire a Conveyance in Altoona to go to Hollidaysburg But Drive to Belleville—Animal Driven to Death.

On Sunday morning there was a little sensation in front of Dr. R. G. H. Hayes' country home, along the pike between Belleville and Milesburg. About 5 o'clock Charles From, the tenant, discovered a dead horse lying on the pike a short distance north of the house in which he lives. The horse had been unhitched from the rubber-tired open buggy, but the harness had not been removed. The indications pointed strongly to the fact that the animal, a little bay mare, had been driven to death. No person was around, thus everything was shrouded in a mystery. Mr. From at once notified Dr. Hayes and they telephoned to all the livery stables in Belleville, State College, Snow Shoe, Howard and Phillipsburg, but they were unable to get a clue. During the morning George Smith, a photographer of Altoona, who had been visiting his mother, Mrs. Mary Smith, walked down to where the horse was lying, and after noticing the animal's white legs and a white spot above the nose, he stated that he thought the horse and conveyance belonged to one of the liverymen in Altoona. Mr. From afterwards communicated with the liverymen in the Railroad City and soon discovered it belonged to Liveryman Duke, who thoroughly described the horse and buggy. Mr. From then telephoned to Amos Garbrick, of Coleville, supervisor of Spring township, to come and take the dead animal away. The buggy and harness were taken in charge by Mr. From.

On Monday the mystery was partly unraveled, when it became known here that on Saturday two young men registered at the Hotel Bingham, Altoona, under the names of C. F. Thomas and P. C. Smith, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon hired a horse and buggy from Liveryman Duke, saying they were going to drive to Hollidaysburg. They represented themselves as agents for the Money Weighing Scale Co., of Baltimore, Md. Instead of returning in the evening to Altoona, they drove through to Belleville, a distance of nearly fifty miles. Samuel McGinley, who resides near the ball grounds, says that about 1:30 o'clock on Sunday morning he heard some men talking on the pike, but paid no attention to them because it was no unusual thing.

It was evident that the horse had been driven to death, and to avoid any trouble the young men skipped. It is said that two young men took breakfast at the Brockerhoff House, Sunday morning, who failed to register, and afterwards quickly disappeared. It is further said that the two men answering their description recently stopped in Harrisburg and there ran up a beard bill of \$18 and also sold a horse for \$50. Chief Clark would like to get them and has sent out descriptions of them.

Thomas is described as being 27 years of age; weight 150 pounds; five feet six or seven inches tall; fair complexion; light hair; short red moustache; wore a light suit of clothes and a straw hat with broad brim. Smith is said to be 27 years old; five feet nine inches tall; slim build and weighing about 130 pounds; black hair and light complexion; wore dark stiff hat.

The Altoona authorities are making every effort to apprehend the scoundrels who should be brought to justice. On Tuesday morning Liveryman Duke sent money here to Liveryman William Larimer to pay for the burying of the horse, paying Amos Garbrick for his time and cleaning up any other expenses that might have occurred. The buggy and harness were shipped to Altoona. Up to this time there has been no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

Base Ball News.

On Friday afternoon business was practically suspended to give our business men an opportunity to witness a game of base ball between the Belleville and Lock Haven teams. It was a most exciting contest requiring eleven innings which resulted in a score of 1 to 0 in favor of Lock Haven. Belleville excelled in playing, but a stupid error lost the score. On Tuesday the team went to Tyrone and played an exhibition game with the crack team of that place, the score being 4 to 1 in favor of Tyrone. On Wednesday afternoon a league game was played here between Belleville and Jersey Shore. In the eighth the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of Belleville when the visitors kicked on a decision and left the field.

Piled Brush on Girl he Assaulted.

A posse of citizens and farmers of Chester Springs, Cambria county, are searching the mountains in quest of a supposed tramp, who assaulted a fifteen-year-old daughter of John S. McCoy, of Chester Springs, at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, while she was picking berries near her home.

Her assailant tore off her clothes and when she was unconscious, and, as he supposed, dead, piled fence rails and brush on top of her. The girl revived, reached her home and told the story which started out every man in the neighborhood able to carry a gun.

Bush Meeting.

The Evangelical Christians will commence their bush meeting on Saturday evening, July 31, and continue until after August 8, at Colyer, in Meyer's grove. Several able speakers will be present. Come, everybody will be welcome.

John Haugh, the merchant at Benore, will sell his property, stock of merchandise, household goods, etc., and move to Chicago. His public sale is announced for August 14th.

FACT, FUN AND FANCY.

Bright, Sparkling Paragraphs—Selected and Original.

DO UNTO. If there's something good you know Of another, friend or foe, Something meriting your praise, Though it be in little ways, Something kindly, tender true, That will hope and faith renew, And lead others like to do, Always tell it!

If there's something ill you know, Of another, friend or foe, Some mistake that he has made, And the penalty has paid, Something better out of sight, That to drag into the light, Would not aid the cause of Right, Never tell it!

Whatsoever you may know Of another, friend or foe, If the telling of it would Not result in any good, Know on you there is no call To let cease on his fall, Speak you well, but not at all, Of another.

If the devil is the father of lies he has a mighty big family.

It is possible for a girl to be the picture of health without being painted.

Our idea of strong-minded man is one who says only printable things when he slips on a banana peel.

All The Difference In The World. "I thought," remarked the victim, after the dentist had dragged him round the room several times, "I thought you advertised to extract teeth without pain?" "So I do, sir," doesn't hurt me at all to yank 'em out."

The Kid Was Game. Farmer James was a skinkint. He had cheated people all his life. He hired a young boy to work for him. When he had finished breakfast, the farmer said it would be a good thing to eat dinner also, so the boy ate a little more. "Now let's eat supper," and the boy managed to swallow a mouthful more. "Now let's get to work," said the farmer. "Oh, no," said the boy, "I go to bed after supper."

Why He Lost His Job. A lady meeting her gardener in the grounds, said to him: "Sandy, I am surprised you do not marry. You have a free house, coal and gas; also a weekly wage. So I think all you want to complete your happiness is a wife." And, to lend weight to her argument, she added, "Adam, who was the first gardener, was given a wife."

"True for ye, ma'am," replied Sandy. "But he hadn't her long till he lost his job."

The Correct Version. A young farmer who had great conceit, little discretion and scarcely any education, presented himself at a Methodist conference and said he wanted to be licensed to preach. "I ain't had any great learnin'," he said, frankly, "but I reckon I'm called to preach. I've had a vision three nights runnin'—that's why I'm here."

"What was your vision?" inquired one of the elders. "Well," said the young man, "I dreamed I see a big round ring in the sky, and in the middle of it was two great letters—P. C. I knew that meant Preach Christ, an' here I am." There was an uncomfortable pause, which was broken by an elder who knew the young man, and was well acquainted with the poverty of his family and the neglected condition of their farm. "I haven't any gift at reading visions," said the old man, gravely, "but I'd like to put it to my young friend whether he doesn't think it's possible those two letters may have stood for Plant Corn?" This version was accepted by the applicant.

Good Roads Meeting. A public meeting will be held in the Court House, on next Thursday, August 5th, to which all citizens of the county are invited, and especially all those who are interested in the question of good roads. The committee in charge have the assurance that the following distinguished gentlemen will be present to address the gathering on this subject: Ex-Gov. James A. Beaver, who while governor of this state took a great interest in this topic and made it the subject of a message to the legislature; Hon. Joseph W. Hunter, State Highway Commissioner, of Harrisburg; Hon. Ellis L. Orvis; Prof. Alva Agee, of State College; several representatives of the Good Roads Association of Lycoming County, and others prominently identified with this work. We understand that nearly all the supervisors in the county have notified the committee that they will be in attendance at the meeting, and they will be tendered free entertainment at the Brockerhoff House, also an automobile ride over some of the roads about Belleville. There likely will be a morning and afternoon session. A special effort is being made to bring them to this meeting.

This is a topic that should enlist the hearty co-operation of every farmer, merchant and all drivers of conveyances who have occasion to use our highways. Above all, it should enlist the attention of our taxpayers, as there is an enormous amount of money practically squandered in the antiquated methods employed by many in the effort to build and maintain the public roads.

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