

The Mergenthaler Linotype.

Type Setting Now Done By Machines

Explanation of Improvements Wrought in This Copy of the Tribune.

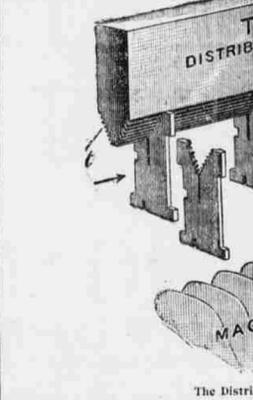
LINOTYPE MECHANISMS USED

Short History of An Invention Upon Which More Than Four Million Dollars Were Expended Before a Cent Was Received in Return.

The management takes pleasure in this morning in presenting to readers the Tribune in its brand new dress of type that has been prepared for print on type-setting machines. For several months past the leading daily newspapers of the country have successfully operated the wonderful machines which are destined to revolutionize type-setting and advance the standard of newspaper work throughout the land.

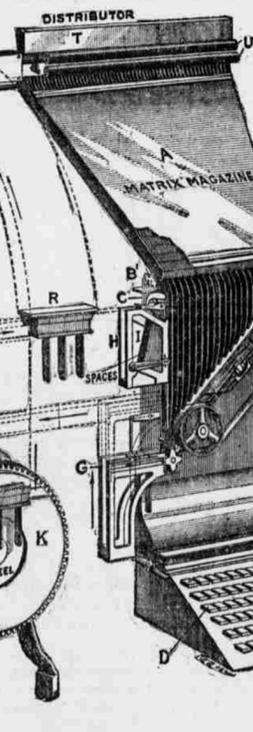
paratus, and other improvements that have made the modern newspaper possible. The Linotype machine is not a typesetting machine in the ordinary sense of the word. On the contrary it is a casting machine which prepares the lines

ready for use on the press or on the stereotyping table. The operator sits before the keyboard of the machine as shown in the first illustration, and by simply manipulating the keys and various levers is enabled to turn out lines of type already cast with astonishing rapidity. With each movement of the finger after the manner of the type-



The Distributing Bar.

ends and the mold thereof drops off into its place at once. The Linotypes in the Tribune office were set up several days ago under the supervision of J. H. Bedell, an expert machinist in the employ of the Mergenthaler Linotype company, and they bid fair to accomplish even more than has been promised. They are operated by



Key Board and Metal Pot.

right, and the expense of the machines together with that of other contemplated improvements, will cause an outlay of about \$25,000. The Machine's Advantages. The most important advantages of the type-setting machine are the amount of extra reading matter that can be furnished patrons of a paper at slight expense, and the new and clear faced type that is presented the reader each morning. As will be seen by the description of the Linotype that follows, the type for every paper is entirely new each day.

For more than a century past efforts have been made to do away with the slow work of composition and distribution in the daily newspaper office. Mechanics of an inventive turn almost without number have endeavored to solve the problem. But in every instance the inventions have failed to stand the test of practical application. Among others who have struggled continuously with the problem was a Baltimore mechanic named Ottman Mergenthaler. For many years Mergenthaler and his associates labored ceaselessly in the work of perfecting a machine, at the expense of thousands of dollars.

After a series of failures and disappointments Mergenthaler finally succeeded in producing a machine that was intended to do away with the use of a single letter type and substitute solid lines each in one piece. This machine, operated by a keyboard like a typewriter is known as the "Linotype."

Only eight years old. The machine was placed before the public in 1886. Owing to opposition which met the invention it was only after years of persistent effort that it was established as a reliable and desirable invention worthy of a place beside the perfected press; the stereotyping ap-

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Sin-Curst Gotham And Its Octopus

New York's Police Force Shelters the Biggest Thieves in History.

SCARLET SKIRTS--BLUECOATS

Unholy Alliance Between Law and Order and Crime and Disorder--Thirty Years of Depravity--Last Year More Than Five Millions of Money Extorted.

New York, Oct. 12.--In one sense the so-called Lexow scandal--by which is meant the whole festering mass of municipal corruption laid bare in New York city by the investigation of the Lexow senatorial committee--is, as the Syracuse Post has well said, an article of which this is a condensation, the most colossal scandal of the kind that Gotham has developed. It is not an ordinary financial statement in that the men who have been mixed up in it have not only been proved to be dishonest, but to have linked themselves up with the most notorious criminals of the city. And the fact that they are men who have sworn not only to keep financial faith with the public, their employers, but to protect it from the depredations of the lawless, has proved by undoubted testimony to have fostered and encouraged in their crimes adds to the amazing features of the case.

Not only the history of America, either the persons affected so seriously, the disclosure of the whole municipal department, not in the history of America, but in the history of the world, has never before been so long without interruption in any city.

Thirty Years of Foulness. When the testimony of Tom Gould, a notorious dive-keeper and all around criminal, was given for years ago, the proprietorship of a den so vile that it was celebrated from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a man who has often been locked up for his wrongdoings and would not now if he had his chance, showed that the organized corruption in the police department of New York city had existed since the days of the Civil War, the whole city stood aghast. That means thirty years! It is generally conceded now that it began before the war did. And up to the time that Frankfort stepped in with his disclosures it had never been interrupted for so much as a day. The town had gone through spasms of virtue when the police had been forced by public sentiment to close some of the dens which they were paid to protect, but the police themselves, infinitely worse than the dens, had done nothing to prevent the police and the dens knew that it would be only a spasm, and neither dreamed for a moment of altering the pleasant relations that had so long existed between them. The dens knew that the police in closing them up were simply bowing for a time, and that as soon as circumstances altered they would be permitted to go on as usual. There was no "hard feeling" on either side. Each knew that the other was "right." The police were certain that as soon as they could allow the dives to open again their revenue would begin to pour in, and the dives knew that the police were animated by no personal enmity, or even opposition, when they ordered them to top up.

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But without these minor matters the stealings which have already been accounted for are so enormous in their amount that the police of New York are dazed by a figurement.

Figuring It All Up.

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to the low hundreds, doubtless. It is unquestionably fair to put the number at 3,500 and the price at \$500 a year each, thus getting a total of \$1,750,000 per annum.

In Tabulated Evidence.

From all these figures the following table is made up:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Per Annum. Includes Houses of prostitution, Green goods, Camblers, Peddlers, Signs, fruit stands, bootblacks, Grand total.

Suppose that thirty years ago the blackmail amounted to only 10 per cent. of what it did last year, and that its growth since then has been uniform. The figures then would run approximately thus, like this: 1863, \$50,000; 1864, \$715,000; 1865, \$930,000; 1866, \$1,085,000; 1867, \$1,250,000; 1868, \$1,425,000; 1869, \$1,580,000; 1870, \$1,745,000; 1871, \$1,910,000; 1872, \$2,075,000; 1873, \$2,240,000; 1874, \$2,405,000; 1875, \$2,570,000; 1876, \$2,735,000; 1877, \$2,900,000; 1878, \$3,065,000; 1879, \$3,230,000; 1880, \$3,395,000; 1881, \$3,560,000; 1882, \$3,725,000; 1883, \$3,890,000; 1884, \$4,055,000; 1885, \$4,220,000; 1886, \$4,385,000; 1887, \$4,550,000; 1888, \$4,715,000; 1889, \$4,880,000; 1890, \$5,045,000; 1891, \$5,210,000; 1892, \$5,375,000; 1893, \$5,540,000; 1894, \$5,705,000. The enormous total of this amazing array of figures is little less than the inconceivable sum of \$100,000,000, or, exactly, \$77,550,000.

The bonded debt of New York state alone equals this great figure; it is larger than the combined debt of all the western states. It is doubtful if in the history of America any one family has really owned property aggregating in value this stupendous sum. And yet it represents only the sum of the blackmail of New York city have demanded and received as bribes to induce them to break their oaths of office and prostitute instead of protect the city. Truly, New York has reason to hide her head from shame.

DR. DOYLE'S PLANS.

He Will Lecture in America But Not Write a Book.

Tribune readers doubtless remember how they were pleased at Conan Doyle's "Study in Scarlet," which Sherlock Holmes figured. Well, Doyle must be called Dr. Doyle by the way--is in this country now. He came to deliver a series of lectures, and this is now a group of Gothamites who were entertained by him the other day. "What I want to know, Dr. Doyle," put in a little gentleman with whiskers, who has been coming with inability to restrain his curiosity. "What I want you to tell me is whether you're going to resuscitate Sherlock Holmes. You threw him down a precipice in your last story, didn't you, and you manage to have him crawl out and go in for some more adventures?" "Dr. Doyle smiled. "Well," he replied, "I had an impression that it wouldn't do for Sherlock Holmes to outstay his welcome. Yes, Sherlock Holmes is quite dead."

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