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A MARVELOUS MACHINE.

THE THORNE CONTRIVANCE FOR SETTING TYPE.

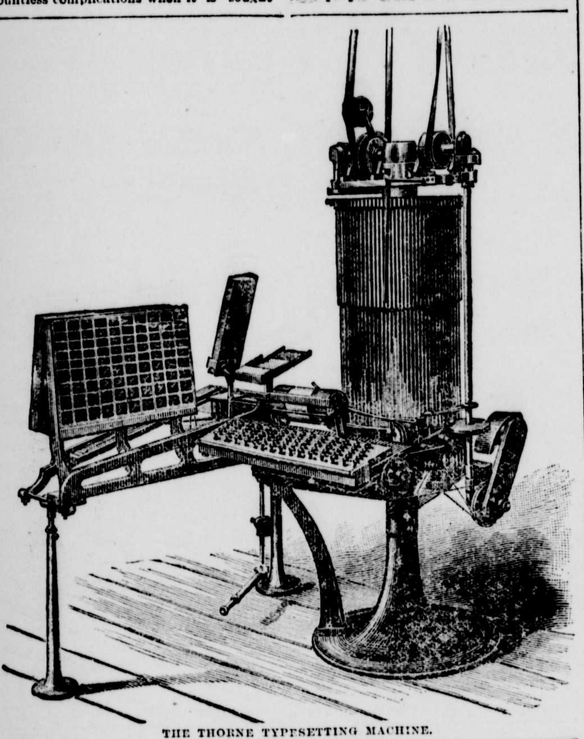
A Labor-Saving Invention that Seems Adapted to the Practical Requirements of a Printing Office—A Description of the Machine.

Whether or not type can be successfully set by a machine, and whether the machine can be adapted to the practical requirements of a printing office, is a question toward the solution of which the efforts of inventive genius have been continuously directed for many years. From one point of view it may be regarded as strange that the wonderful results that have been reached in other directions in the production of machines capable of performing the most complicated operations with almost human intelligence and more than human precision, have not been sooner paralleled in type setting, in which so large a proportion of the work is purely mechanical. On the other hand those practically familiar with the details of the work of the composing room have cherished grave doubts whether a machine could be devised and perfected that would perform the work of setting type in such a way as to make it practicable to supersede the method of hand setting that has been in use ever since the art of printing was invented. Difficulties have been encountered which have not met the inventor in any other field, and the operation of putting the types in place, so simple in appearance when done by hand, becomes involved in countless complications when it is sought

TYPES "NICKED" FOR USE IN THE THORNE MACHINE.

revolution of the upper cylinder over the lower, with an intermittent motion, thereby causing the channels of the upper cylinder at each step to coincide with and rest directly over similar channels in the setting cylinder, which remains stationary. By means of the "nicks" in the type and the "wards" in the lower or setting cylinder a type of a given character can only fall into its own proper groove in the latter; in these grooves the types rest on a bottom plate. The types in the distributing cylinder are in the order they come from the forms, but by the step-like motion of the cylinder and the action of the wards in the channels of the setting cylinder the types are automatically sorted, so that each channel of the stationary cylinder contains only types of the same kind.

Composing is effected from a key-board—like that of a type-writer on a somewhat larger scale. By the depression of any key, through an arrangement of levers and rods, the lowest type in the corresponding groove of the cylinder is pushed radially outwards on a very rapidly revolving disc, which carries it to an opening in the stationary guard surrounding the disc and delivers it upon a moving belt, on which the types are carried in their proper order to a revolving lifter,



THE THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

to adapt the machine to its performance. Meanwhile invention and improvement has progressed with great strides in other branches and departments of the printer's art, so that while the art as a whole has reached a marvelous stage of development and achievement, the operation of type-setting has remained in a primitive state.

Numerous as have been the attempts to set and distribute types by machinery, it must be confessed that, up to the present, there has not been one machine which has obtained general favor, or which has answered the expectations held out. Generally, the machines have been delicate and complicated, and the results so very uncertain, indeed, that no newspaper proprietor would rely solely upon them in case of urgency. These repeated failures have led compositors, and employers too, to venture the prediction that until a machine could be endowed with brains the compositor would be indispensable. But recently the perfecting of what is known as the Thorne

OPERATING THE MACHINE.

type setting and distributing machine seems to overthrow that oft repeated prediction.

The Thorne, of which an accurate illustration is given in the accompanying engraving, is the invention of Joseph Thorne, from whom the machine and the company now engaged in its manufacture were named. The invention dates back to 1880, although the improvements which the last eight years of mental and mechanical labor upon it have effected have so metamorphorphsed the original that the present perfected machine scarcely resembles the crude affair which first embodied the inventor's idea. At various times the Thorne has been exhibited and tested in competition with other type-setting machines in Europe and America, with results most decidedly in its favor. It is doubtful, however, if any other machine has ever been subjected to the severe test which has been applied to the Thorne, one of them being in continuous use in the office of a Hartford, Conn., daily paper for nearly a year—a test which may be said to have thoroughly demonstrated its practicability, not only for general composition but also for the sterner requirements of daily newspaper work.

The Thorne type-setting machine consists of two iron cylinders, about fifteen inches in diameter, placed perpendicularly one above the other, in the external surface of each of which are cut longitudinally ninety channels or receptacles for the types which are to be used in it. Within the channels of the lower cylinder are inserted "wards," or small steel projections extending in various relative positions through their entire length, which correspond respectively with "nicks" specially made in the type—the purpose of which is, in distributing the letters, to automatically divert each letter from the mass of letters in the upper or distributing cylinder to its appropriate place in the lower or setting cylinder, so that each channel in the latter shall receive types of only the particular character intended for and adapted to it. The work of distribution is carried on automatically by the which raises them in succession into a long setting stick at the upper end of an inclined channel or galley. In justifying, a section of the composed line of type is drawn to the mouth of the justifying stick, and is justified with spaces taken from a case containing channels for the different spaces and the hyphen, the lowest of which are pushed partially out by ejectors worked with a treadle. The lines of type when no longer required for printing can be inserted in the grooves of the distributing cylinder from a special galley by means of a slide with which a whole line at a time is pushed bodily into a groove.

Three persons are required to operate each machine: one at the keyboard, a second to break up and justify the lines, and the third to keep the distributing cylinder "loaded" and maintain a general supervision. With expert help one machine will set and distribute six thousand ems per hour, or from five to six times as much as the most rapid hand compositor. The work is not particularly laborious, and it is found by experience that intelligent girls are fully as well adapted as men to become efficient operators. The machines are so light running that a single horse power is sufficient for half a dozen machines.

Considering the purpose for which the machine is intended, the construction is simple, and there appears to be no difficulty or hitch in the working. It should be remarked that by manipulating the keys in one direction only, several keys may be touched simultaneously, without risk of the characters becoming transposed; in working the opposite way each key must be touched separately. The machine is driven from a shaft by two small belts. One belt transmits motion to the revolving disc below the typesetting cylinder and to the type lifter, whilst the other belt, by means of a tightening pulley and ratchet gear, produces the step-by step-motion of the distributing cylinder.

PATIENCE

Teacher—"Well, Willie Jones, here you are late again. When I have a few moments to spare I shall chastise you severely."

Willie Jones—"Please, sir, you needn't hurry yourself. I can wait."

Foiled Again.

Officer (Society for Preventing Cruelty to Children)—I am hunting for a family who, I am told, are compelling a three-year-old child to learn the Russian language.

Resident (Slum court)—I know 'em. They live in room 63.

Officer (wrathfully)—The brutes! What is their name?

Resident—Knoskiwoskivitz. They are Russians.

Officer—Oh! Um—er—very fine weather we're having.—*New York Weekly.*

There is one Democratic postmaster in Pennsylvania who contemplates a possible removal with complete satisfaction. The receipts of his office have been $4 68, while the expenses have aggregated $5 72, leaving him $1 04 out of pocket.

CASTLE GARDEN.

INTERESTING FIGURES ABOUT NEW YORK'S "BATTERY."

Five Youngsters Who Came Alone From Scotland—A Genuine Circassian Woman—Two Slovacs—Beginning Life at 92.

Five little red-cheeked children stood upon the dock at Castle Garden and looked across the waters of the harbor anxiously. Their eyes were red from crying. The attaches of the place, from Superintendent Simpson down, all treated the little ones with marked attention, and saw that everything possible was done to make them comfortable. They had just landed by one of the puffy little steamboats from the steamship Fulda, down the bay. These little folks were the last to come ashore. Upon the breast of each was a yellow tag, bearing an inscription

FROM THE LAND O' CAKES.

in several languages. There were four girls and one boy in the group, and they had come all the way from a little hamlet near Glasgow, Scotland, thus oddly labeled. The tags told who they were, where they were going, to whom they were to be delivered in America, and also certified that their fare had been paid to the steamship company that forwarded them.

The children were looking for the first time at the wonders of the new country into which they had been sent. Only one or two of them were old enough to understand the change from their native land. The camera secured a negative of the interesting group, and it is reproduced above.

The history of the little party is as follows: John Young, a miner at Cool Glen, Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, is the father of the girls, he came to this country a few years since from Scotland, and left his wife and family there, to fol-

A HUNGARIAN BABY.

low him as soon as he should have earned money enough to send for them. He sent for them two months ago, but before his letter reached Scotland, his wife had died and Jeanette, aged eleven years, was left in charge of her three little sisters. Of these, Ellen was but a trifle over four years of age; Jane just past eight years, and Katie not quite ten. Alexander King, aged fifteen years, but a boy quite small for his years, was the only acquaintance the orphans had near their home, and boy though he was, he came bravely to their assistance in their hour of need. He wrote a letter to Mr. Young immediately on receipt of his letter summoning his family to America, and informed him that as all five could travel at a less rate than Mrs. Young and the four girls could have done, he proposed, through the aid of the steamship company at Glasgow, to bring the motherless children to America, find their father, and deliver them to him, and then look about for something to do for himself, since he, also, had lost his parents.

THE BABY'S MOTHER.

With the money Mr. Young had sent young King purchased steerage tickets to New York and landed here with money enough left to pay the railroad fares of the party to Cool Glen, Penn., where Mr. Young met them on their arrival. Before the little travelers sailed the agent of the Fulda attached to each a card or tag giving name, age, destination, and route all the way through.

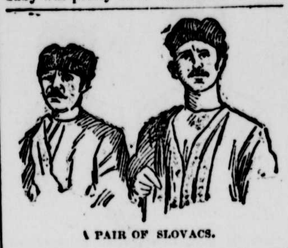
Jeannette said that she got along very well, except that the two youngest children were very sick coming over. She was eager for the meeting with her father, which was to be the greatest event of her life. The party left by the Pennsylvania Railroad for Cool Glen.

"Here are two specimens," said Major Semsey, of the Garden, "the like of whom very rarely come to this country. They are Slovacs, and come from the highlands in the east of Slavonia, in Hungary, on the borders of the land of Galicia, which is an Austrian possession. These men speak the oldest language known to exist to-day. The Slavonic tongue, with its eight or ten dialects, is spoken by these men. We call them Slovacs."

The immigrants referred to came forward from a seat in the large room at the beck of Major Semsey. They were clad in loose-fitting blouses of homespun woolen cloth. They wore fur caps of turban shape upon their heads and were most peculiar looking people. Each of these men speaks several dialects of his own language, besides Latin, Greek and Russian. Yet they have come to America to work in the coal mines of Pennsylvania for $1 to $1.50 per day.

A picture of one of the pretty sights in the Garden is drawn from an instantaneous photograph of a little Hungarian babe, not yet three years old. The child, spectacularly dirty, of course, was rolling about on the dock when the reporter first saw it, perfectly contented and happy and the picture of health. When the reporter whistled to it it looked up and laughed, blinked at the sunlight which streamed in through a window and began counting its toes.

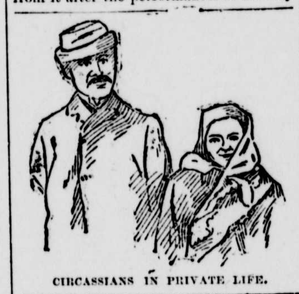
The mother of this rollicking little baby was pretty also. Her husband came



A PAIR OF SLOVACS.

to America a year ago from Hungary. He started a hand-organ route, and gathered in money sufficient to purchase a peanut and fruit stand. Then he bought a fruit store, and to-day is doing a good business on the East Side. His wife and baby were waiting until he should come to meet them. There was a celebration in at least one family in this town last evening, and this happy reunion was the cause of it.

Tell me, Balbus, where, oh where is the Circassian beauty's beer-stiffened hair? Circassian girls in museums always have hair that sticks straight up all over their heads, and it always stands that way; but no one, even though he watched the door of a museum for a month, ever saw a Circassian girl emerge from it after the performances of the day



CIRCASSIANS IN PRIVATE LIFE.

was over. Why? Well, a photograph of a Circassian family at Castle Garden was taken. It shows that the costumes of the woman was pretty and quaint. She wore a plaid shawl over her head and her bodice and skirt were of brilliant colors, but she hadn't stand-up hair. Her hair was long and straight, but soft as silk, and reached to her waist and below. There wasn't the slightest resemblance between her and any museum Circassians ever seen; but she was better looking than any of them. Her husband was a round-faced, tall, lanky individual, with little squinty eyes and short hair.

BEGINNING LIFE AT NINETY-TWO.

He was dressed in American clothes, for he had been here a very long time—a week. He was awaiting remittances by an incoming steamship, which would enable him to go into business in the country. The woman wanted to know how large the river was that flowed through New York, and what held the bridges up on which the railroad trains ran. She imagined that the elevated roads were gigantic bridges. What will she think when she sees the Brooklyn Bridge and its trains of cable cars in motion?

Ivan Godoviski is ninety-two years old, and spry as a man of fifty. His beard is as white as snow and his hair is a good match. Old Ivan has crossed the ocean no less than sixteen times during his life, and now, at the advanced age of almost a century, he comes to our shores as an immigrant. He has but little money, but his stock of pluck and courage is as great as it was before most of the readers of the *Evening Sun* were born, and he says he will go into business in New York and lay up something upon which to live when he becomes too old to work. His former visits to America were made in the interest of his business as a furrier in Odessa, on the Black Sea. He was worth an independent fortune at the age of forty, but, like many other men, sought to increase it. He became involved in political troubles about fifteen years ago, and his property was confiscated. He left Odessa and went to the south of France, but despairing of success there, returned to his native town and commenced business all over again. Another failure resulted, through no fault of his own, and now, at an age when most men are laid in their graves, he starts out in life anew, in the land of the free.—*New York Sun.*

A Small Boy's Love Letter.

The following letter, written by an eight-year-old boy, recently fell into the hands of a teacher in one of our rural districts, says the Hartford *Post*. It shows some training in letter writing and the use of words, as well as loving sentiment, fast budding into active exercise:

DEAR LENA: Charlie says you are going to marry him. Are you goin ty? Marry me and we will have him for a hard faced man
Your friend. JAMES.

The modern names of sizes of books are derived from the folding of paper. When the sheet is not folded, it is called a folio—and this size was very fashionable throughout the sixteenth and seventeen centuries. The folio sheet doubled becomes a quarto; another double constitutes the octavo of eight sheets or sixteen pages.

COMPANION PICTURES.

Another handsome reminder of the continued enterprise of *The Youth's Companion*, the favorite family paper, has come to us in the form of a Colored Announcement Card, printed in fourteen colors. It is folded in the centre, and has on either cover companion pictures.

This beautiful Card is only an indication of the great enterprise of *The Companion* which has made it a National Family Paper with more than 430,000 subscribers. Nowhere can there be obtained so much entertainment and instruction for so little money ($1.75 a year).

If you subscribe now you will receive the paper free to Jan. 1, 1890, and for a full year from that date. The publishers offer to send specimen copies and this Colored Announcement Card free. Address *The Youth's Companion*, Boston, Mass.

A Russian paper notes the termination recently of a law suit begun in 1490, or four centuries ago. The litigation was over a 40 acre tract of uncultivated land, has been handed down through numberless generation, and couriously enough has been finally setteled by peaceful arbitration.

A magnificient golden owl was caught in the chapel of the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rose, Cal., recently. The janator intends to keep it for exhibition.

A New Kind of Insurance

Has been put in operation by the manufacturers of Dr. Pierce's medicines. His "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription" are sold by druggists under the manufacturers' positive guarantee. Either benefit or a complete cure is thus attained, or money paid for these medicines is returned. The certificate of guarantee given in connection with sale of these medicines is equivalent to a policy of insurance. The "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all humors and blood taints, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous sores and swellings. The "Favorite Prescription" cures all those derangements and weaknesses peculiar to women.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Jay Gould has an orchid in his conservatory at Irvington that is valued at $5,000.

Mediocrity *always* copies *superiority*. Dobbins's Electric Soap, first made in 1865, has been imitated more than any soap made. Ask your grocer for *Dobbins's* Electric Soap, all other Electrics, Electricity, Magnetics, etc., are imitations.

Three things should never be cut—an oyster, lettuce or a considerate creditor.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Two Egyptian princes, sons of the Khedive, are being educated in Vienna.

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Known and used by Physicians all over the world. Scott's Emulsion not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. "I have been using Scott's Emulsion for several years, and am pleased with its action. My patients say it is pleasant and palatable and all grow stronger and gain flesh from the use of it. I use it in a Lessee of Wasting Diseases, and it is specially useful for children when nutrient medication is needed, as in Marasmus."—T. W. PIERCE, M.D., Knoxville, Ala.

A Sioux Indian has entered Yale's law school.

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The Mother's Friend, used a few weeks before confinement, lessens the pain and makes labor quick and comparatively easy. Sold by all Druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

A 10c. smoke for 5c. "Tansill's Punch."

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Characterize that very common complaint, catarrh. The foul matter dropping from the head into the bronchial tubes or lungs may bring on bronchitis or consumption, which reaps an immense harvest of deaths annually. Hence the necessity of giving catarrh immediate attention. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying and enriching the blood, restoring and toning the diseased organs. Try the peculiar medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of catarrh, soreness of the bronchial tubes and terrible headache."—R. GIBBONS, Hamilton, Ohio.

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CATARRH

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It contains better material.
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All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

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