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THE PHONOSCOPE

A Monthly Journal Devoted to
SCIENTIFIC AND AMUSEMENT INVENTIONS
APPERTAINING TO
SOVND & SIGHT.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE NEW YORK, N. Y., POST OFFICE

Vol. I *No. 11*
New York, November-December, 1897



Principal Features of this Number



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- PHOTOGRAPHING FROM THE WAR BALLOON
- NEW CORPORATIONS
- 'GRAPHS, 'PHONES AND 'SCOPES. The Photochronograph, Radiograph, Spectroscope, Telescope Hatch
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- SLOT MACHINES
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- NEW RECORDS FOR TALKING MACHINE. New Records
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The Phonoscope

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A Monthly Journal Devoted to Scientific and Amusement Inventions Appertaining to Sound and Sight

Vol. I

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1897

No. 11

Camera in History

Scenes Reproduced for Future Generations

The progress of photography has been so great in recent years that the camera is performing wonders. A short time ago they would have been considered impossibilities, and this is not all. Students of photography who are familiar with the progress made in the last twenty years, predict that within a short time there will be new discoveries and improvements which will place photography far in advance of where it is now.

The camera seems destined to play an important part in the future, and coming generations may read the history of this age by turning the pages of a photograph album. An idea of the development in this direction can be had by a glance into the windows of almost any photographer's shop. Photographs of nearly all the well-known buildings erected in this city in recent years, as well as others showing improvements in the city's parks, driveways and streets are shown. A study of these photographs gives a stranger a fair idea of the progress of improvements in this city.

If you ask the student of photography to what he attributes the advancement of recent years in that art he will undoubtedly reply: "The adoption of dry plates." These plates first came into use with any degree of satisfactory results late in the seventies. It was not, however, until a few years later that they were perfected to a point which brought them into almost universal use by photographers, both professional and amateur. Results have been accomplished with these plates which would have been impossible with the old-fashioned method, and the necessary dark-room preparation of the plates. A photographer can now make a trip in mountainous or other picturesque country with a photographing outfit, enabling him to make accurate pictures of the scenes along the route, which weighs from fifty to seventy-five pounds, whereas under the old process an outfit to accomplish the same results would have weighed from 300 to 400 pounds and the services of a wagon or a pack mule would have been required to transport it.

Photography is also playing an important part in the news of the day. Instances of this are shown in the half-tone pictures printed from photographs of important events in all parts of the world. By this means a New Yorker can secure an accurate idea of the scenes during the Queen's jubilee celebration, the inauguration of President McKinley and events and incidents in the Klondike country. These pictures are "true to life," and contain an amount of detail which would be impossible for the illustrating artist with pencil or brush to accomplish. At the inauguration of President McKinley a series of photographs of the inauguration ceremony and other scenes and incidents connected with it were taken by a representative of Thomas A. Edison. The films on which these negatives were taken were sealed and deposited in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and future generations will witness exact

reproductions of the scenes of the inauguration in 1897 printed from these negatives.

In this way the famous art works of the world are to be obtained in almost any town, in photographic reproductions, so perfect that all details except coloring are shown.

In London there is a firm which issues a series of photographs by which they claim a "photographic tour of Europe" can be made. This series of photographs numbers about 5000. They begin with sea views, taken aboard ship and continue with photographs of street scenes in all the more prominent European cities, rural scenes in all the countries of Europe, pictures of the prominent personages of the Old World, and photographs of the famous paintings and other works of art. It is claimed that a study of these "photographic tours of Europe" will afford the student a much more intelligent idea of Europe as it is than the reading or works of travel. These "photographic trips" need not be limited to Europe, but can be taken into almost any part of the world.

While the results mentioned are pleasing and must be beneficial to the world at large, it is in another direction that photography, with the aid of electricity and machinery, has made the greatest advances in recent years. These are shown in the many machines which have been exhibited throughout the country and by means of which scenes and events, with objects in motion, have been reproduced with a degree of realism which amazes the person who beholds them for the first time. While photography is an important factor in the results obtained by these machines the machinery is equally important, if not more so, and the perfecting and simplifying of this machinery, which has been begun, will bring further photographic results of a wonderful character. Enough has been done in this line to permit the most realistic reproductions showing the movements of the subjects.

It is believed by many enthusiastic students of photography that the time is not far distant when a man of moderate means can afford to have a camera, with the other necessary machinery with which to secure from the windows of his home a complete photographic record of all that has transpired in front of his house during the day. One of the interesting features of the development in photography is that by one or two of the processes of printing the pictures, it is claimed, that they will be as lasting as the paper on which they are printed. Pictures printed by these processes will not, it is asserted, fade with age, and that the only change in the coloring will be when the paper turns yellow.

The application of X-rays to photography is so recent as to be familiar to all newspaper readers. It has been helpful particularly in delicate and dangerous operations, and surgeons have by aid of photographs made by X-rays succeeded in saving lives that otherwise would have been lost. Photography has also proved of great aid to the medical profession in other ways, notably in microscopic investigations.

The next advance in this interesting art is expected to be the successful photographing of

colors. Some enthusiastic photographers believe that this is to be accomplished soon, but on the other hand, more conservative students of the art express doubts of its ever being done satisfactorily. Experiments have been made in England and France, and a few in this country in photographing colors, and it is said that encouraging results have been attained, but it is admitted that this branch of the art is in its infancy.

Much of the recent development in photography is attributed to the interest which has been taken by large numbers of amateurs in all parts of the world. Many of these have been men of large means, and with a scientific training. They have been able to give more time and money to investigations and experiments than professional photographers. An evidence of the growth of photography among amateurs is that in almost every city of considerable size there is a club, the members of which are devotees of the camera. In Portland, Ore., there is a club, with a membership of more than 250 persons. It is called the Camera Club, and has comfortable quarters at 113 West Thirty-eighth street. The club was organized by consolidation, on May 7, 1896, of the Society of Amateur Photographers of New York and the New York Camera Club. In the club's quarters are well-appointed "dark" and "developing" rooms, for the use of the members. While some of the members are professionals, most of them are amateurs. On file at the club can be found about fifty publications devoted to photography. During the winter students of photography deliver lectures before the club, which are usually illustrated.

Photographing From the War Balloon

Fort Logan Officers Propose to Arrange a Novel Series of Pictures for the Kinetoscope

Some of the local army officers are setting the pace for the country in the application of scientific matters to military procedure. No new discovery in the unfathomed depths of science or nature can be announced, but within the week the discovery is tested and put into practice, if worthy, at Fort Logan. The only barriers to the wholesale application of novelties are lack of funds and facilities. These are not vital, however, as they only cause delay, but never defeat. Fort Logan officers have obliterated that word from their daily lives, as well as military actions.

As a result of this progressive spirit the average citizen need not feel alarmed should strange bugle calls come from the clouds some evening. It will only signify that some of the officers have borrowed Captain Glassford's balloon for a trip of a few hours, and should the Langley or some other form of flying machine be perfected and given to the public it will be only a few days or weeks until there will be several floating over from the Southwest.

Of course, with all this array of enterprising and scientific talent, it should only be natural

that there be a number of industrious camera users at the post. Military life for a robust man is altogether too monotonous to permit existence without fads, and photography is the fad par excellence at present, as for months and years past. Every new development in this line is carefully and completely exploited and many a pleasant evening at the post has been the result of the labors of the button-pushers. Not content with simply making pictures and mounting them in albums or sending a few choice subjects to grace the loudoirs of young ladies in the city, the field has been considerably widened by the making of lantern slides and their exhibition at frequent intervals in the post hall.

Pictures plain and pictures colored have been the rage. Snap shots and studies of still life, soldiers posed in warlike attitudes and young ladies in more graceful groups, were run the full gamut, and yet there was a seeking for new worlds to conquer. Then came the star which guided the pilgrims to the new savior of monotony, The moving picture machine arose above the horizon and captured new slaves. Lieutenant Nichols, who operates the projection apparatus which has served for so many hours of enjoyment, called a council of war. The post would fall into disrepute if this novelty were not at once procured. It would be a back number and some of the young ladies of Denver's 400 might be induced to visit a moving-picture show in the city on the night of a post function and there would be vacant places at the army gathering which no substitutes could fill. A moving-picture machine was necessary, and one the post would have. But what kind? It would never do to have the ordinary or extraordinary hand-me-down affair, any more than it would do to buy a pair of trousers from the shelf. Something unique and above even the extraordinary was necessary to place the post in its proper place as a leader. So to work the wise ones went. Drawings, plans and models were gone over and the best points culled from the worthy ones. Then a complete scheme was formed which embraced the perfect features of the whole, and orders were at once sent to a prominent maker to build the machine, regardless of cost. If necessary to gold-plate the affair, gold plate it. Nothing but the best would do. Then arose the question of pictures. It would never do to show scenes which the eyes of outsiders had ever beheld. Nothing but original views should be given, and these must be so original and difficult to secure as to preclude the possibility of shopkeepers getting similar ones. Novelty was the thing, and novelty it must be.

Now it came to pass that the wise men of the conclave gave up the innermost ideas of their minds and each had a good scheme to suggest. Some suggested the stirring scenes of a military charge, and others the storms of the air from the mountain tops. Then came a voice from the air saying: "Why not from here?" And the members to the conclave bowed their heads and shouted, "That's the thing!" So, in a few days, the exposing apparatus or machine for making the pictures will arrive. Then an assault will be made on the scenery of the earth, the air and other places. First, the fierce cavalry charge and similar subjects will be taken, and then trips to the foothills and mountain peaks for snowslides will be made. But meanwhile the piece de resistance of the whole affair will not be lost sight of. Captain Glassford's big balloon is in the big shed, filled to the last stitches and tugging at the anchorages. On the first favorable day it will be towed to a suitable point from which the wind will blow it over the city. Then, with Sergeant Baldwin in charge as navigator, Lieutenant Nichols and his big camera in proper trim, the start will be made over

Denver. At intervals the camera will be set off and films made from different altitudes. After the descent the usual processes will be followed and post audiences as well as the high officials at Washington will be given opportunities of seeing that the few hundred dollars spent on the signal service apparatus at the fort have not been cast to the winds.

New Corporations

The Walcut & Leeds, L't'd., had its papers recorded. It will make and sell amusement and talking machines in this city with a capital stock of \$10,000, of which \$1,000 is paid in. The incorporators are Joseph K. Frauks, Charles H. Stewart and Francis B. Stewart, all of Newark, N. J.

Automatic Weighing, Lifting & Grip Machine, organized at Portland, Me., to manufacture and deal in slot machines. Capital stock, \$250,000; paid in, nothing; par value of shares, \$2. Directors, Willis H. Jordon, George C. Webster, Charles M. Butman, George P. Lumas, Henry W. Sprague, all of Boston; president, Willis H. Jordon; treasurer, George C. Webster; clerk, John T. Fagan of Portland, Me.

'Graphs, 'Phones and 'Scopes

The Photochronograph

Prof. J. A. Brashear has just completed the second photochronograph, which he has made for the government, for testing the velocity of cannon balls. The new apparatus has many improvements over the old one and has met all the expectations of the government experts. But one lever is used to fire the gun, start the tuning fork to vibrate, open the main shutter, and release the electric connections which throw a beam of light on the photographic plate, which rotates 1,500 revolutions per minute.

The Radiograph

M. Porché has recently submitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences a method of overcoming the difficulty of keeping the subject still while taking a radiograph. He proposes to use a fluorescent screen, and instead of taking a radiograph directly on the plate, to photograph the shadow on the screen. An extremely sensitive plate is required and this plate must be protected from all other rays emanating from the Crookes tube except those which actuate the fluorescent screen. The results depend essentially on the rapidity of the sensitive plate.

The Spectroscope

Preparations are being made to observe the total eclipse of the sun on January 22, 1898, which will be best seen in India, says *The English Mechanic*. On the coast, in the vicinity of Bombay, the duration of the total phase will be a little more than two minutes, and the time available for observations decreases to a hundred seconds as the central line is followed through Bengal to the Northwest Provinces. The Meteorological conditions will probably be more favorable in the neighborhood of Bombay, and the majority of the most suitable stations will be reached from the

west coast, though some of the observers will probably go to Calcutta as a starting point for Buxar and Ghazipur. Sir J. Norman Lockyer and Mr. Fowler, it is stated, be stationed near Ratnagiri, on the Bomby coast, while the astronomer royal (Prof. Turner) and Dr. Common will take up a position where the shadow track crosses a point on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Mr. Newall will go to Wardha by the railway from Bombay to Nagpur, and he will use a large slit spectroscope for determining the speed of rotation of the corona. The Southern Mahratta Railway offers free passes to all observers, and the other railways will make considerable reductions in the fares. The length of the path across India is about a thousand miles, and the width of the shadow fifty miles, so that there is ample opportunity for observation, even in the short time of approximately two minutes. The observations made by the professional or official observers will be made in relation to the results of previous eclipse expeditions; but any observations made independently will obviously be of considerable value.

Telescope Hatch

Capt. G. A. Chaddock, F. R. G. S., a Liverpool navigator of thirty years' experience in both steam and sailing craft, has invented an appliance which ought to be of immense value to ship owners and their crews all the world over in saving both life and property. The present wooden hatches, laid on from above, are easily forced up by the inrush of water consequent upon a hole being knocked in the bottom of a vessel, the results being that she rapidly tips and sinks. The telescopic iron hatches, which constitute Capt. Chaddock's invention, are so arranged that the pressure of water from below would, in such a contingency, bind them more tightly in their places, precluding the possibility of the water rising above the first deck, which forms a platform or horizontal bulkhead, preventing the ship from sinking and water from reaching the cargo from above. The improvements give more effective ventilation to prevent cargo heating and sweating, are also capable of being hermetically sealed so as to neutralize fire, and generally speaking, water-tight compartments are doubled, the consequent seaworthiness of a vessel being vastly increased. Besides these essential advantages there are many others, as, for instance, more speedy manipulation and no risk of injury by careless handling; bad smells from cargo do not reach the passengers; the vessel would be a salvage appliance in herself in case of stranding, and last, but not least, the hatches are particularly suitable for deep-water ballast tanks. The practical effect of Capt. Chaddock's improved hatches will be to multiply the water-tight divisions of a ship in proportion as the number of decks are to the bulkheads. Thus a ship with eight bulkheads and three decks would at present have only nine water-tight compartments with wooden hatches, but with improved hatches and water-tight decks the same ship would have twenty-six compartments, an increase of sixteen extra compartments. Capt. Chaddock's improvements have been submitted to the leading shipowners, underwriters, marine engineers, and other practical men, both in Europe and the United States, and they have spoken of them in the highest terms.

We propose to make THE PHONOSCOPE the most readable paper of its kind. The subscription price is but \$1.00 per year. Don't you think there is eight cents' worth of information in this number? That's about all it costs by the year.

Our Tattler

After the talking machine, what? With one of these among cur lares and penates, who is going to say a word that couldn't be shouted from the house-tops, for it is a sort of vocal policeman collecting evidence to be handed down to posterity. In some ways it will illustrate the pages of history. With that telltale for consultation nobody will be able to mislead us about what has been sung or spoken in the past. Certainly, it is very queer, and mysterious enough to have burnt the inventor at the stake a few centuries ago! Lucky for him he is of this age and generation.

Two men have set up a phonograph in Kansas City which they allege gives a reproduction of the confession of William Carr, the child murderer.

They are doing a rushing business.

The voice in the machine announces that "The human fiend is now about to tell the awful story of his crime." Then "William Carr," in a voice like the heavy villain in a melodrama, begins his "awful story," in which he ends with a fearful, ear-splitting burst of fiendish laughter and the demand; "Now, I've told you my story; give me the money!"

"Seems to me," said an old woman, after her shuddering had subsided, "seems to me I've heard that same William Carr's voice before. He was giving an elocutionary piece at a church entertainment."

Do you say "sinematograph?" If so, don't do it any more. It should be spoken as if it were spelled with an initial "K"—"kinematograph."

The credit for drawing the attention of the public to an error in pronunciation that has become almost universal, belongs to that versatile man, Augustin Daly. Last month he put on in New York a new adaptation from the German, "Number Nine, or the Lady of Ostend." The cinematograph is an important factor in the development of the story, but the audience could not at first persuade themselves the Daly pronunciation was not another cockney importation. However, Mr. Daly had the last word in the ensuing controversy by calling the attention of his critics to the fact that the word cinematograph is derived from the Greek—"kinein," to move, and "graph-ein," to write—and that, while the initial "K" has been changed to "C" it must still be "hard," because the Greeks had no "C."

"Thomas Edison has just perfected an invention which he hopes will take the place of the kinoscope, biograph and kindred machines," said G. B. Hamilton, of New York, at the Metropole. "The most grievous fault with those machines is the shaking picture they produce on the screen, which are thrown upon it from the pictures on the long film composed of gelatin and celluloid. This new machine is built upon an entirely different basis. The picture to be reproduced is thrown upon the screen by means of reflection from plate glass mirrors. The only trouble with this new device is the loss of light through the process of reflection. If this can be overcome Edison has achieved a most wonderful invention indeed. Instead of the picture to be thrown upon the screen being reproduced from a film, it is reflected from hundreds of separate and distinct plates forming the whole scene, which are fastened together something like the leaves in a book. It is a circular book, which revolves, each picture or page being stopped for an instant as it revolves before the light by a catch. The picture is produced by means of a back reflection from mirrors. The machine as yet does not reflect enough light to

enable Edison to pronounce it a complete success, but when he overcomes that defect it will supplant all other machines of that kind now in general use."

Edison's phonograph has had a battle royal with Russian press censorship, says the *Anglo-Russian*. In the pavilion of the public gardens in Tagohrog the machine was exhibited, and attracted large audiences. It played and sang, and laughed and spoke for some time undisturbed, until a police officer heard the machine reciting one of Kriloff's famous fables, viz: "Demyan's Ukha" (soup or hospitality), but with some variations on the original text. The officer got suspicious, and not trusting to his memory, he ran at once and got Kriloff's book, and came again to listen to the phonograph's version of the fable. To his horror he found the fable reproduced not at all as it was passed by the censorship more than half a century ago. An alarm was raised at once, the higher local authorities communicated with, and the manager of the pavilion, Mr. Parafinovitch, was called upon to explain the behavior of that speaking American beast. All the poor manager could do was to open the mysterious inside of the criminal machine and hand over to the authorities the indiscreet cylinder which threatened to tell the peaceful inhabitants so many undesirable things. But the arrest of the chief criminal was considered insufficient, as it could not have acted without a human accomplice. So, according to the "Taganrog Viestnik," the affair has taken its official course, and the innocent manager of the pavilion has lost in the meantime his generally good appetite and sound sleep, as he does not know in what punishment the official proceedings will result, and how long he will have to wait until his fate is decided.

The process of making gramophone records was shown again at a public exhibition of the National Gramophone Company, at Chickering Hall, N. Y. C. G. Child, the recording expert of the company, explained, as an introduction to the exhibition, the process of recording the sound-waves, and the simple, yet interesting way of preparing the records for exhibition purposes. Then came the practical part of the operation, each performer going through his or her part before the receiver of the gramophone for future reproduction. Although some of the effect was lost by this slightly mechanical operation the audience derived much amusement from it. The performers were the following:

Messrs. Moeremans, Stengler and Mantia, soloists of Sousa's band; W. Paris Chambers, cornet soloist; Dan W. Quinn, comic singer; Signor A. Del Campo, baritone soloist; the Lynn Sisters, juvenile soloists; Harry Conor of the "Strangers in New York" company; Signor J. Norrita, clarinet soloist of Sousa's band; Billy Golden, negro delineator, and Russell Hunting, in Irish dialect selections.

All the numbers were excellently performed. An amusing incident of the exhibition was the mistake made by Signor A. Del Campo, who did not understand that he had to sing directly into the receiver. His first selection was "O Ma Charmante," and, standing away from the machine several feet, he delivered it in operatic style, directing his voice toward the auditorium. Mr. Child, who said that it would be impossible to take any record of the selection, stopped the mechanism of the receiver and let Signor Del Campo sing on. The audience saw the trick, but the singer did not. He finished in blissful ignorance, and was applauded cordially. His next selection was directed into the receiving megaphone.

After the performers had done their part of

the afternoon's entertainment, several selections were rendered on the gramophone under Mr. Child's direction.

The tall man wheezed heavily and looked at the editor. He had panted all the way up the stairs, and was waiting for that form of recognition which the man who is ready to listen gives the man who is ready to talk.

The editor looked up inquiringly.

"I have here—" began the tall man.

"You must excuse me this morning," said the editor.

"An idea," continued the tall man, "which, under the influence of a fostering development, could be brought to a state of perfection that would convert it into a boon for thousands."

He paused and wheezed some more.

"What is the idea?" inquired the editor.

"I call it the annihilator of the opaque," said the tall man.

"Rather a clumsy title," said the editor. "What's its nature?"

"It is a form," said the tall man, "of X-ray of my confrere, M. Roentgen. It is designed for pocket use, and when perfected will enable the owner to look through the most solid and impenetrable substances. I am a great lover of children, sir, and I intend that this boon to humanity shall be in every child's hands—in the hands of every child that is of sufficient years to stand outside the fence of a baseball park. I want the little ones to take this invention of mine and look right through the fence and see the game in all its glory. I am a discourager of squinting, sir, and I am opposed to the obliquity of vision, which is engendered by knot holes and cracks. Armed with my annihilator, sir, the child of tender years will not only be able to see through the front fence, but he will be able as well to read the advertisements on the back fence right through the third baseman. Why, sir, by simply wiping off the lense he will, if he chooses, be enabled to read the umpire's very thoughts. How is that for a juvenile boon?"

"Any of the annihilators perfected?" inquired the editor.

"Not yet," said the tall man.

"Well," said the editor, "when you get a perfected one ready, bring it in and tell me what I had for breakfast. Then I'll take some stock in it."

The tall man fidgeted in his chair.

"I had another idea when I came up the stairs," he murmured.

"Well, what is it?"

"I had an idea that you might have a dime for a fellow-craftsman."

He got it.

MOUNTAIN LAKE, Dec. 11, 1897.

PHONOSCOPE PUBLISHING Co.

GENTLEMEN.—As I have been a subscriber to THE PHONOSCOPE since the first issue, I will now subscribe for another year. I find it very useful in my business and know it will be very beneficial to other phonograph exhibitors throughout the universe. I think I now have one of the finest exhibition outfits in this part of the country. I have one hundred and fifty selected records and three machines, in no case do I ever use a poor record. If I get one that is not good, it is laid aside until I get a first-class one to fill its place. I am very glad our friend has made it possible to place in our hands a monthly journal which is not for the interest of one company alone. Hoping all the phonograph business prosperity,

I remain a friend to the cause,

A. M. B.

THE PHONOSCOPE Vitascope Mob at the Hanging

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THE PHONOSCOPE is the only journal in the world published in the interest of Talking Machines, Picture Projecting and Animating Devices, and Scientific and Amusement Inventions appertaining to Sound and Sight.

Correspondents in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, Madrid, Alexandria and Constantinople, Australia, South America, Central America, Canada and 108 cities in the United States.

The Publishers solicit contributions from the readers of THE PHONOSCOPE, and suggest that any notes, news or items appertaining to sound and sight would be acceptable.

The talking machine is so far ahead of the age—so mysterious and wonderful—that its possibilities have been only slightly appreciated.

There are a few people who do not know, in a general way, that the talking machine is more than its name indicates—that it actually records and reproduces all sound, and does it so perfectly that the accuracy of reproduction is astounding.

To the general public the idea of owning such an instrument has always been associated with many complications of delicate mechanism and electrical accessories.

In the modern talking machine, however, the construction and operation are so simplified, the devices for recording and reproducing the sound made so sensitive and the whole art made so perfect and attractive, that the day is at hand when every business office, every school, every public resort, and indeed *every household* should have these marvelous instruments for labor-saving instruction and entertainment.

With the aid of the talking machine, that exquisite thing—the human voice—is made imperishable. How you would appreciate listening, in after years, to records you can make of the little sayings of your children, which can be given with perfect fidelity so as to present all the peculiarities of childish speech! How you will enjoy the possession of a permanent record of a favorite song of friend or acquaintance, which you can hear over and over again without the presence of the singer! Who could invent a more interesting or delightful feature of amusement in the drawing-room than for each person to say a few words, recite a verse or quotation, sing a song or read a short selection into the talking machine, to be reproduced that all may hear, and be preserved, if desired, for use at some time in the future? No social gathering ever becomes dull or lacks life or spirit where a talking machine is in operation.

What can be more fascinating than the reproduction of the best music as rendered by the most celebrated orchestras and bands of the country; the vocal solos, duets, quartettes, etc., of leading singers; the spoken selections of orator, dialect readers, actors and story-tellers?

The various talking machines have become so moderate in price that the time is not far off when will be in the possession of almost everyone.

Fought and Surged About the Gallows Just to Make a Lively Picture on the Screen

William Carr's hanging was a great success, from the standpoint of the vitascope man. It was revolting—four hundred persons crying and shrieking and laughing, surging under the very gallows, shunting against the horrible, swinging body.

It was paid hysteria. Some were paid to hoot. Some to cry. Some to laugh. All were to rush forward.

It was to look as if the crowd—typical of the primitive headlong ways of the West—were trying to rescue the strangling man.

That is how it will look—the hideous, grewsome views taken by the vitascope man.

Another crowd on the outside of the stockade, goaded by paid leaders, tore a gap in the barricade.

It is the masterpiece of the vitascope man.

But William Carr's hanging wasn't a success from the standpoint of the law.

They see how the nervous strain that always attends a hanging has been played upon. Paid leaders incited them to a disgraceful mob so that they might be photographed, disgraced and shown to the world disgraced.

They feel that they play as ignoble a part as the hanged man. Their excitement increases when they think how it was cold-bloodedly planned to make a loathsome travesty out of the hanging for the sole purpose of sickening and deceiving the people in the Eastern cities.

When the drop fell the crowd, shrieking theatrically, thrusting forward clenched fists, rushed on.

They formed a whirlpool around the slowly spinning figure dangling on the rope.

One man dramatically cursed another.

Twenty-five rushed for the gallows steps, making it appear in the vitascope view that, at the risk of their lives, they were going to cut the ropes.

Two of them fell headlong. It gave the scene a more desperate, headlong aspect.

Sheriff Hymer raised his hands imploringly.

They hooted at him for answer.

The physicians, with their hands on the pulse of the hanging man, begged for silence in the presence of death.

More derisive yells.

As the pulse of Carr grew fainter and fainter, the cries of the mob grew louder and louder.

They were answered from outside the barricade. The crowd there was being lashed into a riotous state. Suddenly those outside began to pound on the stockade. It quivered and cracked, as if the whole side might give way.

A man six feet tall laid hold of a board and ripped it from its fastenings. Another, one of the firebrand leaders evidently, threw himself with such force against the side of the frail blockade that he made a break in it.

The vitascope man stood ready to photograph the thrilling capture of the stockade by the lawless mob.

Sheriff Hymer shouldered through the crowd to the breach. Springing into the opening, he cried:

"If any man tries to come inside, he does so at his peril."

It was another fine scene for the vitascope man.

The law requires that the Sheriff be on the scaffold at an execution. Leaving a deputy in charge, he returned to the gallows.

The crowd eddied and hooted and laughed more and more wildly around the ignoble figure swing-

ing from the rope's end. The physicians were pushed back and forth as they waited for the moment when they could signal that the body be cut down.

But these disgraceful scenes were not enough for the vitascope man. He wanted a climax—a wild west fifth act. He was not disappointed.

Suddenly the crowd charged on the frail stockade, as if by command. The guards were swept back and the frantic men threw themselves against the crowd around the gallows, shrieking and yelling.

It looked just like an attempted rescue from the gallows—a beautiful hanging, according to the artistic ideas of the vitascope man.

The body had been hanging for eighteen minutes. The physician pronounced life extinct.

The crowd became quiet in an instant. The vitascope had all the disgrace and honor and riot he wanted.

There was no other reason for the frantic conduct of the crowd at the hanging. It was no different from others, when the crowd is always hushed and breathless.

Carr murdered his three-year-old daughter on October 13.

Our Correspondence

PORTLAND, ORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHONOSCOPE.

Since our last communication, business has improved, and indications are that it will improve still more. There is quite an interest here in talking machines; several private parties have recently purchased them.

It seems to be quite the fad in the east, to give a talking machine to customers who buy a bill of goods. There are several hereabouts that were procured in that way.

A druggist in town has a small instrument which I understand came with a bill of goods, and he called at my place of business the other night and asked if I had records to sell. Of course, I said "yes," but when told that the price was \$1.00 each, he nearly fainted, saying he could get them for "four bits," "but," said he, "I only want them for this evening to play to the children, will you loan me a few of yours and I will return them in the morning?" "Well, hardly!" said I, "there are two things we never do, we never loan our wife or our phonograph records, it is much cheaper not to do it." Now this would clearly indicate that there is to be a boom in the phonograph business in Portland.

Projecting machines are as plentiful as flies in Egypt. Wilson and Grousbeck pulled out the first of November, after six months of good business.

They set up in Eugene, a town "up the valley" and are doing good.

There are about four still running in Portland, and three or four others in town not set up. Messrs. Robson and Deane, came in here last week, having left New York last May, making one, two and three night stands in opera houses and halls, doing good biz all the way along. They have the Cineograph and the Gramophone. They start out from here again the last of the week going south and east on to Omaha. Nearly every one that is in the business falls into my place in about ten minutes after he arrives here, and there sometimes some very funny specimens happen along, but the funniest of all fell into our place one night this week, and he was a peach. He was dressed to kill, with tall silk hat, white top-coat which was not as long as his prince Albert by about two inches, and carried a silk umbrella—did not wear a monocle—and had a chrysanthemum

a little above and over the heart. Said he was jumping from Dallas, Texas, to Dawson City in the Klondike. He had a vitascope, phonograph and gramophone. He volunteered the information that the gramophone was a much better instrument than the phonograph, all of which I was very thankful for, I may never have known this if he had withheld it from me.

"Well," I said to myself, "here is a subscriber to THE PHONOSCOPE; if I can only get a dollar from him it will increase the subscription list and also tend to make me more solid with the Phonoscope Co." So I coughed once, as I always do just before and just after and said, "do you ever see THE PHONOSCOPE?" "O yes!" said he, but they are no good, there is nothing in them, they are not half as good as the vitascope! He thought THE PHONOSCOPE was a picture projecting machine. Then I went star-gazing till I could get my second wind and then I made a few remarks about the dry climate of Oregon, and this vitascope dude went to his hotel, and now he is on his way to Klondike, the land of the midnight-sun, the land of dreams and gold nuggets, where every beefsteak carries gold enough to fill a set of teeth.

Mr. E. E. Pierson, Manager for The Pacific Coast Talking Machine Co., of 1322 Market Street, San Francisco, gave us a call recently. He is selling the graphophone slot machine; is making good success I think, for he has been laying off here a few days because he can't get machines as fast as he sells.

The wet season is just now starting in and from now on look out for water. From November to May, there is never any drouth in the Willamette Valley.

Roses are yet in bloom; can be seen in most any front yard, and the lawn mower is used here every month in the year.

SELAH.

General News

Several of the Eastern Companies have been kept busy of late furnishing master records for duplicating purposes.

The Excelsior Phonograph Company have purchased the entire plant of Roger Harding, and with increased facilities will manufacture records for talking machines. The services of Mr. Harding have been retained as general manager.

Messrs. Harding, Spencer, Porter and Depew, known as the Greater New York Quartette, have made quite a hit in the phonograph world.

Film business is very good and shows a steady increase. One of our leading firms shipped goods to Russia and South America during the past month.

The passion play (or life of Christ), now being exhibited at Philadelphia under the direction of Dr. W. W. Freeman, will be reproduced at the Lenox Lyceum, New York City, about January 1, 1898, for an indefinite run. The films or subjects, some 4000 feet, were made by The International Film Co., and are considered to be the best defined and clearest films ever exhibited to the public.

In the exhibition grounds at Brussels, there is a cafe which provides hot and cold luncheons entirely by the automatic method. By placing

a franc in the slot a chop or steak, with potatoes, can be procured hot and well cooked; another franc will produce a half bottle of wine, half a franc will supply a plate of cold meat, with salad and roll; and a nickel of ten centimes will extract a piece of bread and butter and cheese, or a 'brioche.' Besides all this a "nickel" will draw an excellent glass of hock from one of the two large vessels in the center of the cafe.

At the command of H. M. the Queen, a special exhibition was given on Monday evening, Oct. 25th, at Balmoral Castle, of the series of Lumiere Photographic Films of the Jubilee Procession. These films were exhibited by Messrs. Maguire & Baucus, Ltd., through their agents, Messrs. Walker & Co., of Aberdeen. The agents telegraphed that the Royal party was greatly pleased with the pictures shown, and that the principal persons in the procession were readily recognized and that the exhibition was a great success.

Messrs. Riley Bros. have placed on the market an improved apparatus for projecting living and moving pictures, with which every movement of actual life may be depicted on the screen. The apparatus is shown with a biunial lantern, which enables the operator to project the title of the picture from the upper lantern or show ordinary slides while another film is being introduced. He may also illustrate his lecture by ordinary lantern slides, and at suitable intervals project animated pictures from the lower slide, or he may use the lantern in an ordinary way, and in a few moments remove the bottom tubes and fix the kineoptoscope in position, and so close an entertainment with a demonstration of animated photos. The construction is such that vibration is reduced to a minimum, and the machine takes any standard films, which will pass through without tearing and quite uninjured. The machine may be fitted into the stage of any ordinary lantern which is open at the bottom, with a slight lengthening of the bolts. The lantern is furnished in a variety of styles, and the kineoptoscope accessories include the apparatus fixed on brackets and rails; with special short focus lens of high quality, fitted in an adjustable diaphragm, etc. The mechanism is so simple that the machine is not liable to get out of order.

The board of Park commissioners held its regular monthly meeting at the office of the city clerk, in Omaha, Neb.

A concession was granted to the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Company, by the terms of which the company has the right to place and operate in Fairmount Park next summer a large cinematograph apparatus for the display of moving views. The entertainment will be free to all who come, and the motor company expects to be paid for its trouble by the increased attendance which the attraction will draw to the park.

When the plan for making a display of this character was first suggested, Superintendent Dimmock discovered that the cost was a serious bar to its success. He then began correspondence, which has resulted in the formation of a circuit comprising about twenty-five western cities, in each one of which a machine will be operated and which will exchange views so that the views will be exchanged during the entire season.

The city council at its last meeting passed a resolution to transfer from the various other funds to the general fund in the city treasury such amounts as had been during the years past improperly appropriated from the general fund to pay

the county treasurer's commission on taxes collected. The board of park commissioners expressed itself decidedly against the assumption by the city council of the authority to make such an order regarding the park fund, but avoided a quarrel over the matter, voluntarily recognizing the justice of the action of the city; and a warrant was ordered drawn for the amount due the general fund from the park fund.

Messrs. Maguire & Baucus, Ltd., announce that a large shipment of Lumiere films, new subjects, have just arrived. Some of the new effects produced by the Messrs. Lumieres in the animated picture business are entirely novel and most beautiful. A new "Cavalry Charge" has just been taken showing 500 horses approaching the camera at once. Another new subject shows the U. S. Battleship "San Francisco" in the Mediterranean Sea, the photograph being taken from a boat and showing the panorama along the Mediterranean, giving a marvelous and beautiful effect; and giving the spectator the impression of being a part of the moving scene as if he were on a boat himself. In the latest "Steeple Chase" taken by the Lumieres they show a broad field with a number of horses in the race, all of which successfully jump the pond except the last one, which underestimates the distance and falls into the water, throwing his rider. This is a very vivid and exciting subject and it is hard for the spectator to realize that he is not on the field himself so perfect is the scene. Another exciting subject is the "Falling Chimney." A large brick chimney topples over and as it falls to the ground clouds of dust arise; as the dust clears away a number of people are seen running hither and thither and scrambling over the ruins.

The National Gramophone Company are experimenting with an indestructible needle, which they hope soon to be able to furnish in place of the points now in use.

It is reported that Chicago people will soon establish a phonograph factory in Muskegon, Mich., capitalized at \$1,000,000.

A \$10,000 check from the Verascope Company was one of the things that helped to put champion Fitzsimmons in good humor for Christmas. There has been much gossip as to the profits made from the verascope feature of the Fitzsimmons-Corbett fight, the scheme having been alternately called a failure and a big success. Fitzsimmons when asked recently what kind of a Christmas he spent, said:

"Well, I ought to feel pretty good. I got a check for \$10,000 yesterday for my share of the profits from the verascope."

Manager Julian explained that the payment was the second that had been made and was for five months' exhibition. The details of the contract between Fitzsimmons, Corbett and the verascope company have not been made public, nor has any definite idea been given of the earnings of the enterprise, but Fitzsimmons is reputed to receive fifteen per cent. of the profits from the fight pictures. This would indicate that the pictures had realized nearly \$70,000 during the last five months.

Should you receive a copy of this paper and are not a subscriber, we want you to read it over carefully and see if it is not well worth the sum we ask for it, and if satisfactory to send in your subscription at once.

Edison's Son a Wizard Like Himself

A new personal power is risen in the world of invention. He is none other than Thomas A. Edison, Jr., son of the world-renowned electrician and inventor, Wizard Edison.

Young Mr. Edison is only twenty-one years of age, but he is already in business for himself on a large scale and has proved that in his case at least genius is hereditary.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., inherits not only the genius but the features of his father. They are classical features. His complexion is very dark, his face is smooth-shaven, and he wears his thick, black hair unusually long, falling in a wave over his ears and down nearly to his shoulders. He looks like a genius. His eyes are piercing, and on his brow is the deep scowl of the intense student. He is almost exactly the same height as his father, and inherits even his sire's deafness, being quite hard of hearing in his left ear, though he is not nearly so deaf as the elder Edison.

Young Edison, heretofore almost unheard of, has suddenly sprung into prominence in a business way by his production of a wonderfully improved incandescent lamp, the quality of which, experts have announced, far exceeds that of any other lamp ever made.

He has rented a large suit of offices in the heart of New York's business district, at No. 96 Broadway, for the transaction of his rapidly growing business. Firmly established at the head of his own prosperous business at the age of twenty-one years is a fine record for a young man, even though he be a genius and the son of a genius. It was in his office that a representative talked with young Mr. Edison, who is a brilliant and straightforward conversationalist. Hearing him talk one can hardly believe that he is as young as he is. Following are some of the interesting things he said:

"I consider my father the best college on earth. So I have never gone to college as do most young men who can afford it nowadays. Indeed, I have never spent much time in the common schools—not nearly so much as the average American boy. This was partly due to my delicate health in childhood, to my slight deafness and poor eyesight; but the main reason was that I wanted to be with my father all of the time. I felt that I could learn more from him than from any other teacher.

"I have been with my father almost constantly ever since I was eleven years old, in his laboratory and in his iron mines in Western New Jersey, and have been a co-worker with him on all of his inventions during that time. My work with him has been on an equal basis, and no more than equal, to that of the laborers he employed. You know father's reputation for working long stretches without sleep when anything important is doing in his laboratory. The stories of those vigils are not exaggerated, and he often expects his workmen to go as long as he does without sleep. When he was making his first X-ray experiments he kept me, with the rest, working for 108 hours at one stretch without sleep. Forty-eight, fifty and sixty hours at a time without rest were not uncommon with us, and working twenty-one hours or so a day for weeks at a time was quite the usual thing.

"This unnatural method of labor told on my health, as my physique had never been strong; so it was necessary for me to resort to outdoor sports for recreation. I became quite a baseball, football and tennis player. Tennis is my favorite game. Still, my long hours of close application to my

father's work told on me, and I confess that I was glad when my apprenticeship was served. That was when I became twenty-one years old. Father is a very practical man and believes that every man should make his own way, just as he did. When I became twenty-one he told me that for my own good he was going to let me go out into the world and shift for myself; that it would be best for me to rub up against my fellow-men and fight the battle of life with them on my own merits.

"I was prepared for this. Unknown to my father, or to any of my friends in fact, I had been making important experiments on my own account, and when I had reached my twenty-first year I had my incandescent lamp perfected, arrangements made for its manufacture and money enough saved to carry the venture through alone.

"My eyes have been opened during the few months I have been in trade, I have found that modern competition has gone so far that every one in business is trying to get the better of every one else. My conclusion is that the whole business system is a gigantic scandal, and I am glad that I started alone and am able to stand alone in my first business venture. My temporary factory is in Ohio, and from it I have already placed 50,000 of the lamps on the market, and we are manufacturing them at the rate of many thousands a day. I am preparing to build a new factory of my own in Menlo Park, N. J.

"I call my lamp the 'Edison, Jr., Improved,' because I wish to perpetuate the name of Edison for the sake of my father, who has worked so hard. My lamp is not strictly an invention, but an improvement on the lamps now generally in use, and which experts who have examined mine declare it is going to supplant. I shall make big money out of it, but that was not my chief object. My great object was to raise the standard of candle-power in incandescent lamps, which, in the universal effort at cheapness, has become extremely low. This I have succeeded in doing.

"The quality of incandescent lamps was gradually getting lower and lower. I believe that to raise the standard without raising the price would be a distinct and appreciated achievement, and with that idea I set to work and finally completed my lamp. Now all other manufacturers will have to come up to my standard if they want to stay in business. It is a fact that there are lamps being manufactured that have no more than half the candle-power represented. What I call and sell for a sixteen candle-power lamp is really fully twenty-three candle-power, and I can supply the trade with it at a good profit even cheaper than the lamps now on the market.

"No, I have no patent on the lamp nor on the chemical formula for making the film. Like my father, I take little stock in patents. You know he takes out very few patents on his inventions and improvements. It is a fact that they are often dangerous, for as soon as an invention or improvement is placed in the Patent Office it practically becomes public property and can be inspected and copied by any one. Nobody but my chemist and myself knows the process of making the film.

"A desire to always be experimenting is an inheritance from my father. I am impatient now to be at work in my laboratory. Just as soon as I get my lamp works and offices running satisfactorily I shall continue working on two or three inventions I have begun, at least one of which I think will make a radical change in a certain branch of mechanics."

Mr. Edison makes friends easily and can accommodate himself to any kind of circumstance. At his father's mines, where he worked for a time on equal terms with the miners, he is said to have been a great favorite, and organized a baseball

and a football team among the laborers and was an enthusiastic participant in the sport. He was in demand at the social functions, often furnishing music for informal dances, and his return to the mines for a few day's visit at any time is heralded with joy.

The Slaves of the Slot Machines

Within the past few months there has sprung into existence a class of would-be members of the sporting fraternity who have come to be known as nickel-in-the-slot gamblers. The advent of reform in the large doses meted out to Denverites by all the well-meaning reform organizations is responsible for the birth and extraordinary increase of this substitute for the old clique of devotees of the green cloth.

Although the nickel-in-the-slot machine has long been familiar to the citizens of Denver, yet its popularity is the growth of a few months, and from the present outlook the passion for gambling which it has engendered has become a permanent characteristic of the Bohemian Denverites. Never before, when every gambling house in the city was running full tilt, has there existed such a mad passion for gambling as now seems to have seized upon all classes of society. There being but little opportunity for betting upon horse races or other public events on account of the closing of the pool rooms, the innate passion for gambling has become abnormally developed, and has turned to the one means offered for its gratification, the nickel-in-the-slot machine.

As but little capital is required for the indulgence of this passion all classes of society from the bootblack to the Capitol hill millionaire can indulge in this pastime, and the result is that the railroad companies are scarcely able to carry the increased number of nickel-in-the-slot machines which are needed to supply the demand in Denver. Although there is not now a roulette wheel or faro table in operation in the city—where there was one roulette wheel or faro table there are now a dozen nickel-in-the-slot machines, reaching out with their numberless slots, a constant trap for the nickel of the unwary. In the aggregate it is quite probable that the amount of money lost by the hundreds of devotees of the nickel-in-the-slot machine is quite as great as was ever swallowed up by the roulette wheel or faro table.

The consequence is that while all reformers are rejoicing at their success in banishing other forms of gambling from Denver they are confronted with the wrecked happiness and ruined homes of the thousands who have since been seized by the terrible mania that has taken its place. Where it will end, or to what place the people of Denver are drifting, there is no means of knowing. The United States treasury department is hardly able to supply the demand for nickels that are daily received from the banks of Denver, which are needed to supply their depositors who have become addicted to this form of the gambling passion.

There are dozens of different forms of the nickel-in-the-slot machine, all of which in the end accomplish the object for which they were constructed—the reception of the poor or rich man's nickel. It makes no difference whether the victim is rich or poor, the machine makes no distinction, but devours each with equal avidity. Perhaps the most popular form of machine is that composed of a circular wheel set vertically in a frame and having strips of red, black, white, yellow and green marked off upon its disk. There

Slot Machines

are five slots into which the nickel may be dropped, and on pressing down a handle bar the wheel is set in motion, and if it stops on the color into which the nickel has been dropped the player makes a winning. Red and black pay ten cents each, green twenty-five cents, yellow fifty cents and white one dollar. As most players play the three higher colors, their chance to win is but slight, as nearly every other color on the wheel is red or black, and there are but few strips of green, white or yellow. When the wheel stops on the lucky color the money drops out into a pocket on the side.

This in brief is a description of the most popular style of nickel-in-the-slot machine in Denver. It is innocent in appearance, but deadly in its results. It has beggared many fortunes, embittered many lives and enriched all its owners. At any hour of the day and night almost there may be seen crowded about these machines men of all ranks and ages, and the steady whirl of the wheel has become as familiar as the rumbling of the cable beneath Sixteenth street. The peculiar fascination of the machine is unexplainable, as but few ever make a winning, and the gains of the machine are something enormous. The per cent in favor of the house is much higher than in any other gambling game, but the nickel-in-the-slot machine is not a gambling game, as upon each machine there is a sign on which is inscribed in plain letters, "This is not a gambling game, but a trade device." Thus the edict of the fire and police board against gambling is complied with and the owners of these machines are permitted to operate them in plain view of all.

The trembling hand, tottering form, dulled eye and suspicious disposition are the leading characteristics of the nickel-in-the-slot gambler. Their principal recruits come from the idle young men about town, officials and others holding more or less public positions. Continued indulgence in the passion renders a man unfit for ordinary duties. There is a continued tendency to at once get rid of every nickel that comes into his possession by playing it on the omnipresent machine, and all small change is speedily changed into nickels for gambling purposes.

It is related that at one time the patrons of the Orphan's home were agreeably surprised to find one of their tin boxes which they have nailed up in conspicuous places inscribed with the device, "Please help the orphans," filled almost to the brim with nickels. It was afterward ascertained that a local politician, who is known as one of the most reckless plungers on the nickel-in-the-slot machine, had mistaken the box for a machine and played it until his entire month's salary had been exhausted in the hope of making a winning. And still this experience was not sufficient warning for the victim to discontinue his nickel-in-the-slot habit.

Many instances could be related of the folly of the indulgence in this passion if space permitted. It is said that it has even become a passion in fashionable society and that this winter nickel-in-the-slot parties and nickel-in-the-slot teas will become the fashionable thing.

This deplorable condition in Denver is probably attributable to but one thing, and that is the abolition of all other forms of gambling, a movement, perhaps, praiseworthy in itself, but nevertheless productive of most unfortunate results. It has made possible that saddest spectacle ever witnessed by a human being—the nickel-in-the-slot gambler.

With this issue, many subscriptions expire, and we invite those who wish to renew again to fill in blank herewith enclosed and send same, together with subscription price, to the Phonoscope Publishing Company.

A novel gas meter has been in use in Springfield for about a week, being on the principle of the nickel-in-the-slot machine. You deposit your twenty-five-cent piece and the meter reels off that amount of gas. The meter is an experiment here, though it is used quite extensively in other cities. The particular advantage is the hold it gives the gas company on transients who frequently change their residences without going to the trouble of paying their gas bills. With a pay-as-you-want-the-gas meter that difficulty is obviated. The population here is very stable, and there is hardly the need of such meters here that there might be in other cities.

The machine consists of a simple attachment to an ordinary gas meter. The only difference apparent to the eye is the addition of a small, clock-shaped attachment at the left-hand side of the meter, where the feed pipe comes in, into which the coin is dropped; and a small, red hand, moving horizontally over the other dials of the meter, and registering on a horizontal scale directly under it, the figures on which run from zero to ten. When a quarter is dropped into the slot the feed pipe is opened, just as the beam is released in an automatic weighing-machine, while by the dropping of the coin the horizontal hand is pushed along until it rests at $2\frac{1}{2}$, this being the number of hundred feet sold for a quarter. As the gas runs through it registers on the meter in the ordinary manner, and also pushes the horizontal hand back toward the zero mark, so that this hand always indicates the amount of gas paid for and not used. When the hand reaches the zero mark the gas is automatically cut off, and an offering of another quarter is necessary to have the illumination continued. If four quarters are dropped in, one after another, the hand is pushed up to ten, indicating that 1,000 feet have been paid for, and the same is relatively true of two or three quarters.

From this description it will be seen that the gas is supplied in this way at exactly the same price as when a regular meter is put in and the gas is furnished by the month. It might be thought that these machines would frequently be tampered with, but as a matter of fact the danger is not so great as with a slot machine of some other type, because the machine is never put in in a common place like a cellar or hallway, but in the room or tenement of each separate family, so that the occupants are definitely responsible for what happens to it. The machines have been in use for some time now, and so far as is known there has never been a case of one of them being tampered with, either by the substitution of some other object for a quarter, or by the abstraction of the whole or a part of its contents. The coins drop into a small metal pouch after passing through the operating machinery, and this is locked with a padlock, the key of which is kept by the company, and is only opened by the collector when he makes his rounds.

Philadelphia has a real philanthropist. He proposes to give persons postage stamps and postal cards free. He does it through a slot machine.

The philanthropist is W. R. Thomas, a bookseller. His machine has two compartments, one of which is to contain two-cent postage stamps and the other postal cards. Each stamp is enclosed in a neat wrapper four inches wide and six inches long. Two postal cards are enclosed in a like wrapper and each machine will contain 500 postage stamps and 1,000 postal cards.

The person wanting a stamp or a postal card drops a penny into the machine on the proper side and obtains a two-cent stamp or two postal cards, as desired, and has paid therefore one cent for the package. The wrappers are to contain the cards of merchants and manufacturers, and one of these cards in each wrapper is redeemable at the store selling the article advertised for one cent. Thus the stamp or postal card has cost the user nothing. The card which the merchant has redeemed is likewise redeemable by the company owning the machines, so the merchant is repaid. A small charge for the cards on the wrappers pays the company for the cost of the stamps and postal cards and the operation of the system, and on the large number of machines employed and advertising space consumed yields good returns on the capital invested.

The merchants with whom the machines are placed reap the benefit of increased patronage through the call for stamps and the people secure the benefit of free postage, while the Government gets the full revenue from their sale to the company and an increase by the enlarged use from free distribution. Preference will be given stockholders of the company in the location of the machines, which will be placed in drug stores, grocery stores, cigar stores and dry goods stores and like places.

A system is now in use in Berlin and other European cities which furnishes postage at less than half the Government charges, but Mr. Thomas's plan eliminates all cost to the user, except to large consumers.

William Reeves, of New Haven, Conn., has recently obtained through his attorneys, Robinson & Fisher, a patent on an improvement on kaleidoscopes, in the nature of a slot machine which exhibits by reflection an endless variety of beautiful colors and symmetrical forms, when set in motion by a coin deposited in the slot or chute thereof.

The device, which is called the multiscope, consists primarily of a casing, in the front of which is an aperture having a lens therein. A slot is also formed in the front casing for the reception of a coin, which, by falling through an inclined chute, sets a clock mechanism in operation, and at the same time forms an electric connection for a tiny incandescent lamp.

In line with the aperture in the front of the casing is a triangular tube, having on its interior sides reflecting mirrors similar to those used in the ordinary kaleidoscope. In the rear of this tube is a large disc on which various substances, including pictures, colored glass, etc., are affixed, while in the rear of this disc is the electric light.

This disc is rigidly secured to a shaft which is rotated by the clock mechanism, so that the substances on the disc are brought successively past the reflecting mirrors where they present to the eye the most beautiful as well as gorgeous geometric combination of colors, which are made even more multiplex by the raising and lowering of the reflecting mirrors, which is done by means of a lever on the side of the case.

Mr. Reeves is also the inventor and patentee of the stereo-cosmorama, a coin-controlled stereopticon device, which gives to the magnified object the solid appearance and relief that ordinary objects have when seen with the naked eye, and which is in use in nearly every public place throughout the country. The stereo-cosmorama is operated in the main by incorporated companies having already been formed in Montreal, Portland, San Francisco, Philadelphia and other places, including New Haven, where Mr. Reeves is president of The Optical Novelty Company.

The nickel-in-the-slot automatic banjo has attracted great crowds and excited much wonderment in the Morton House, Grand Rapids, Mich., for the past ten days, where it is on exhibition. It is different from all other inventions of this kind, for the reason that every device which has the semblance of gambling is removed. It simply sells music, that is all, and offers a different repertoire of selections each day. As to its intricate mechanism and the genius involved in its construction, it is needless to speak. It is the charming and entertaining results which can be best understood and appreciated.

This wonderful machine is operated by the electric current, and is manufactured by the Automatic Amusement Company of New York. It was first placed on exhibition in Koster & Bial's last winter, where for several weeks it earned a salary of \$100 "per." Since then it has been heard in many of the larger cities.

It has been introduced in this city by Judge George J. Bingham, of Chicago, who hopes to succeed in arranging with Grand Rapids capitalists to purchase the rights for the use of this marvelous invention in the state of Michigan.

A syndicate composed of some of the brightest men in Chicago, including among them a gentleman who has large interests here, secured the state of \$100,000. The possibilities of the automatic banjo for money making as well as its permanency as an attraction, are apparent without doubt or argument.

One of the best tests of this banjo's capabilities, is the playing of the "Encore Dance," which illustrates a marvelous run of the chromatic scale, a feat it is claimed impossible of accomplishment by a human being on an instrument. It plays in capital style anything from the symphonies of Wagner and Beethoven down to the popular music of the day. While it was pouring forth the strains of "All Coons Look Alike to Me" an expert banjoist in the lobby remarked recently: "It's doing now all that three men could possibly do on the banjo." It is regarded now as a great staple business invention, and its prospects are so widespread as to be almost incalculable, as it will be surely in demand in all public places as well as in private houses. As the music can be changed for all time to come it bids well to supplant music boxes and other automatic musical devices—and stand in permanency with the organ and piano.

Thoughts Pictured

Photographs Taken of What One Thinks

Doctor Baraduc, made recently some very curious experiments, his object being to ascertain to what extent, if any, human thoughts could be photographed. He succeeded in showing that it is possible "to impress sensitive plates with invisible rays emanating from a vital fluid, of which we as yet know very little." According to scientists, his experiments can hardly be considered as being in the line of thought photography, for, however ample the evidence may be that physical forces are at work, there is no evidence that they accomplish their work directly, or without the aid of an intermediate agency.

However this may be, Dr. Baraduc's experiments caused a great sensation, and in the scientific world there was much speculation as to the possibility of making further and more reliable tests. Such tests, we are told, have been made by Mr. Inglis Roger, of Plymouth, England. An ardent photographer, he has for some time been trying to produce clear and exact photographs of human thoughts, and now at last he claims to have succeeded.

He produced his results in this way:—First, he stood in front of a sheet of white cardboard, on which was drawn a cross surrounded by a circle, and at this cardboard, which was placed under a bright jet of gas, he looked steadily for half an hour. Then he removed the cardboard and put in its place a sensitive plate, at which he gazed steadily for another half hour, having first taken the precaution to extinguish the gas. Finally, he tried to develop the plate, but with no success whatever.

Nothing daunted, he resumed work next morning. Again he looked at a sheet of cardboard, on which was drawn a plain cross without any circle, and again he entered into a long tête-à-tête with the sensitive plate. On this occasion, however, he placed between his eyes and the plate a box, from which all air had been removed. His experiment over, he examined the plate and found on it two images, one representing the simple cross at which he had just been looking, and the other representing the cross and circle at which he had looked on the previous evening.

Emboldened by this success, Mr. Roger determined to attempt a more ambitious experiment. He had seen a shipwreck scene in a Plymouth theatre, in which Miss Daly Wallace played a prominent part, and, the scene having made a strong impression on him, he determined to try and produce a thought-photograph of the actress. So his wife and he went to see her, and the result was that on the following day Mrs. Roger found herself unable to attend to any work for the reason that the actress seemed to haunt her. She finally complained to her husband, saying:—"I see Daisy Wallace's figure everywhere." Then this strange scene occurred:—

"When I heard these words," says Mr. Roger, "the pen fell from my hands." "Remain as you are," I cried to my wife, and straightway I placed a bandage over her eyes and led her into my dark room. There I took a sensitive plate and, placing it in a proper position, I arranged the box in front of it and then, having removed the bandage from her eyes, I urged my wife to look fixedly at the plate and to think meanwhile of the actress as intently and as earnestly as possible.

"She did so, but only for the space of four minutes. Under these circumstances I had little hope of obtaining a satisfactory result and yet, when the plate was developed, I found thereon a perfect image of Miss Wallace, so perfect, indeed, that it could be recognized by any one."

Mr. Roger's experiments have naturally caused a great deal of talk, especially among photographers. Of the latter many are exceedingly sceptical, insisting that more ample proof and further tests are necessary, and the editor of an English photographer's journal, in which an account of the experiments first appeared, says distinctly that he simply tells the story as he heard it, and that he is unable to give any guarantee as to the efficacy of the experiments.

On the other hand, Mr. Roger's story has excited considerable interest among French scientists, and it is generally admitted that, if his experiments have really been so successful, he has accomplished work far in advance of any accomplished by Dr. Baraduc.

Legal Notices

Judge Grosscup of the United States court of the northern district of Illinois has just decided a suit that affects materially the talking machine interests of the country. The American Graphophone Company recently began proceedings before Judge Grosscup against D. E. Boswell & Co., of Chicago, to enjoin that firm from making records

by a duplicating process in infringement of patents owned by the Graphophone Company. Judge Grosscup has granted the injunction, sustaining the American Graphophone Company's patents and declaring that that company was the first to make successful sound records. This decision will, it is claimed, affect a number of concerns that have gone into the business of making musical and other records to sell to the owners of talking machines. Mr. Phillip Mauro of this city represented the American Graphophone Company in the proceedings before Judge Grosscup.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 10th, 1897.

TO THE PHONOSCOPE PUB., CO.

GENTLEMEN.—We take great pleasure in remitting you one dollar for the renewal of our subscription to your journal, as we have found it invaluable to us in our business for the past year.

Kindly inform us whether you can furnish bound copies of Volume 1, and at what rates so that we can remit at once. We also wish to state that if you keep the succeeding issues up to the standard of the last volume, they would be cheap at \$1.00 per number instead of a year.

Wishing you all success for the coming year, we are,

Very respectfully,

D. C. B. & Co.

Where They Were Exhibited Last Month

Veriscope

Academy of Music, Macon, Ga.; The Grand, Atlanta, Ga.; Polis Wonderland Theatre, New Haven, Conn.; Opera House, Portland, Me.; Opera House, St. John, N. B.; Straub's, Knoxville, Tenn.; Star Theatre, Elizabeth, N. J.; Monument National, St. Paul, Minn.

Biograph

Keith's, Boston, Mass.; Keith's, New York; Willard Hall, Washington, D. C.; Palace Theatre, London, England; Pohlmann's, Hoboken, N. J.; Association Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vitascope

Washington Ave. Church, Terre Haute, Ind.

Projectoscope

All Saint's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Opera House, Wheeling, West Va.

Cinematographe

Eden Musee, New York; Hopkins, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Opera House, Sioux City, Ia.; The Magniscope Exhibition Co., 1519 Douglas Street, Omaha, Neb.; Grand Opera House, New Haven, Conn.

Animotiscope

Lyceum, New Britain, Conn.

Kinetorama

Pilgrim Chapel, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Projecting Kinetoscope

Dundee, Minn.

Cineograph

Huber's, Museum, N. Y. City.

Kinetograph

California Theatre, San Francisco, Cal.

Cinagraphiscope

Association Hall, Hamilton, Ont.

Photoscope

Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, N. J.

Bioscope

Calumet Fair, Paterson, N. J.

New Films for "Screen" Machines

INTERNATIONAL FILMS

GREATHER N. Y. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Of the various fire scenes, this is considered the best subject, showing the department responding to the third alarm. Engines are fired up and firemen putting on their rubber coats while dashing down the street toward the camera, followed by an excited crowd.

DOWNEY-PATERSON FIGHT. (Jack Downey, of N. Y., vs. Frank Paterson, of Boston). This fast and furious six round fight is conceded to be the best ever offered to the public. There is more punching and hitting in any one round than in six rounds of the many tame fights now on the market. Paterson scores a clean knock down in the third, while Downey scores a knock-down in the fifth, and knock-down and knock-out in the sixth, winning the fight with the same heart blow that Bob Fitzsimmons delivered to J. J. Corbett in their famous fight at Carson City, Nev. Each round contains 150 feet or about one minute and a half exhibition.

LYNCHING SCENE. (A genuine Lynching Scene) The most thrilling and realistic subject ever offered for sale. This scene shows an angry mob overpowering the sheriff, storming the jail, and dragging their prisoner to the nearest telegraph pole, from which he is immediately swung into eternity, as bullet after bullet is fired into his writhing body. A most impressive and stirring subject.

CHILDREN'S MAYPOLE DANCE. Scene in Central Park. Showing a merry party of children dancing around the maypole with "Little Lillian" executing a graceful skirt dance in the foreground. As the gay little dancers are all dressed in spotless white, the contrast against the dark trees and bushes make this a most beautiful and choice subject.

EDISON FILMS

SUBURBAN HANDICAP, 1897. This race was photographed on a 150-foot strip. The event, which is one of the notable races of the American turf, takes place annually at the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club. The purse yields \$6,000 to the winner. The race this year was won by Ben Brush, ridden by Simms. As this is such an important event, several views were taken of the race.

CATTLE DRIVEN TO SLAUGHTER. A life-like photograph of a herd of long-horn cattle being driven through the Chicago stock yard gates to the slaughter house, where 280 of the animals are killed every hour of the day.

BUFFALO POLICE ON PARADE. A street scene showing parade of the entire Buffalo Police Department, sixteen men abreast, preceded by military band.

LUBIN'S FILMS

SIXTY-MINUTE FLYER. This train runs from Philadelphia to Atlantic, a distance of sixty-five miles, in sixty minutes. It is the quickest train on earth; the signal can be seen changing color.

CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA. In this view can be seen moving people, cars, horses, carriages and is a very interesting scene.

PHILADELPHIA R. R. STATION. This is a very interesting scene, and is sure to win applause.

DELAWARE RIVER. This is one of the finest pictures in this line. You see dozens of large boats passing down the river, and the name on each boat can be easily distinguished.

New Records for Talking Machines

The following list of new records has been compiled from lists sent us by the leading talking machine companies of the United States ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

- A Mother Is the Truest Friend of All Harding
- A Picture of My Baby on the Wall Harding
- As Your Hair Grows Whiter Porter
- At the Fair, Galop. Columbia Orchestra
- Bye and Bye You Will Forget Me. Spencer and Harding
- Casey Digging in the Klondike Gold Mines. Hunting
- Chimes of Trinity Porter
- Come Play With Me. Quinn
- Come, Seud Around the Wiue. Myers
- Coming Thro' the Rye Harding
- Day That's Gone Can Never Come Again, The Porter
- Departure from the Mountains. Schweinfest
- Don't Let Her Lose Her Way. Gaskin
- Don't Say You Have No Friends Harding
- Dream of Passion Waltz. Issler's Orchestra
- El Capitan March. Rosey's Orchestra
- El Capitan March Song. Quinn
- Eli Green's Cake Walk. Rosey's Orchestra
- Embassador. Rosey's Orchestra
- Emmett's Lullaby. Quartette
- Erin, O Erin. Myers
- Eve and Her Pal Adam (Banjo accompaniment). Paine
- Every Day at the Station Porter
- Geraldine, Farewell Harding
- Her name was Mary Wood, but Mary Wouldn't. Hunting
- Holy City, The Harding
- Hot Stuff Patrol (Banjo). Ossman
- I Can't Think of No One But You. Gaskin
- I Don't Care If You Nebber Come Back. Gaskin
- I Don't Blame You, Love. Gaskin
- I Loved Thee for Thyself Harding
- Irene, Good Night Harding
- I Was Once Your Wife Porter
- Jolly Bachelor March. Rosey's Orchestra
- Just For the Sake of Our Daughter Porter
- Just set a Light. Favor
- Light of My Life Harding
- Love, I Adore You Harding
- Loves Whisper. Isslers' Orchestra
- Lulu Song. Spencer
- Mamie Riley. Quinn
- Medley Reels (Banjo Solo). Vess L. Ossman
- Medley of Coon Songs. Golden
- Mollie Dwyer. Quinn
- Mother Of My Best Girl, The Porter
- Monastery Bells (Orchestra Bells). Lowe
- Mr. Bogan Gimmie Gin. Spencer
- Mr. Finnegan and Mr. Flanigan. Hunting
- Mr. Vandyke from Klondyke Harding
- Oh! Poor Bridget. Hunting
- One Heart, One Mind (Xylophone Solo). Lowe
- On the Banks of the Wabash Porter
- Pilgrims' Chorus, from Tannhauser Edison's Band
- Pizzicati Polka Edison's Band
- Plinkey Plunkey. Favor
- Pom-Tiddley-Oh-Pom. Favor
- Pretty Molly Dwyer. Quinn
- Pull Away, Boys, Said the Captain Harding
- Rainbow Dance. Rosey's Orchestra
- Reeve's March Edison's Band
- Russian Hymn Edison's Band
- Schubert's Serenade Edison's Band
- Scorcher March. Rosey's Orchestra
- Selections from Boceacio Edison's Band
- " Bohemian Girl "
- " Daughter of the Regiment "
- " Faust "
- " Fatinitza "
- " Fra Diavolo "
- " Geisha "
- " Irish Artist "
- " Il Trovatore "
- " La Mascotte "
- " Les Huguenots "
- " Merry War "
- " Puritan's Daughter "
- Send Back the Picture and the Ring Porter
- Series of Imitations. Girard
- She Lives on the Same Street With Me Porter
- She's My Warm Baby Harding
- Songs That Maggie Sings, The Porter
- Sounds From Home (Orchestra Bells). Lowe
- Stars and Stripes. Rosey's Orchestra
- Suppose She Were a Sister Of Your Own Porter
- Wedding of the Chinese and the Coon. Spencer
- Won't You Be My Little Girl Gaskin
- Words Cannot Tell My Love for Thee Harding
- Yer Baby's a Coming to Town. J. T. Kelly
- You can't stop a girl from thinking. Hunting
- You're a Good Daddy. Gaskin

The Latest Popular Songs

The following is a list of the very latest popular songs published by the leading music publishers of the United States ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

- A Hot Coon from Memphis Walter 9
- At a Georgia Camp Meeting Harry Mills 9
- Baby, Will You Always Love Me True? Bob Cole 18
- Bo Peep George Bowles 1
- Boys Who Never Go Home Till Morning Otto M. Heinz-juau 9
- Come Back and I'll Be Good Earnest Hogan 18
- Czar of the Tenderloin, The B. Cole and Billy Johnson 11
- Dance of the Pirates J. A. Silberberg 1
- Dear, Good Mr. Best Harry von Tilzer 13
- Dear Little Ponting Miss Prue Geo. A. Nichols 18
- Dedication C. F. Manney 7
- Does True Love Ever Run Smooth? Leo Feist 13
- Don't Mention Her Name Chas. Graham 11
- Comes My Love To-Day C. F. Manney 7
- Doodlebug's Birthday Fay Templeton 2
- Down By the Old Ruined Mill Fitzpatrick 17
- First Wench Done Turned White Ed. Rogers 9
- Friends Minnie Huff 18
- From Prison to Mother's Grave Margaret Moore 17
- Girl I Loved All Summer, The Shackford 10
- Girl Who Is Loved By All, The Tony Stanford 13
- Gracie May S. Stenhammer 16
- Happy Old School Days Frank Minnis
- Honey, I's In Town Hattie Starr 1
- Honey, You're the Warmest Girl in Town Jones 9
- I'm That Young Lady's Beau Harry Bennett 13
- If We Should Never Meet Again Gussie Lindner
- I Love My Dolly Best Malcolm Williams 4
- In Command, March, Two Step J. Ben Michaels 1
- It's the Coon Girls That I Love F. C. Mock 17
- If I Could Only Blot Out the Past Gussie Davis 12
- Just Ask If She's Forgotten Her Gussie Davis 11
- Let Her Go Her Way Thos. F. Morrissey 16
- Let Bygones Be Bygones Shackford and Mills 9
- Love Her, Tom, for My Sake Blanche Newcomb 14
- L'Voodoo, Dance Creole W. T. Francis 1
- Maloney and the Brick M. F. Casey 1
- Mary Malone Dave Marion 12
- Mamma, Don't Be Cross With Me A. H. Fitz 15
- Mam'zelle Marie A. H. Fitz 15
- Miss Liberty Harry von Tilzer 13
- Miss Lindy Geo. Rareshide
- Miss Olivette A. H. Fitz 15
- Mr. Vandyke From Klondyke Wm. L. Berry 2
- My Heart Loves You, Too Roma 18
- My Honey, Sweet Angeminnia Geo. W. Hetzel 18
- My Little May C. K. Champlin 18
- My Love's a Gambling Man Mathews and Bulger 1
- My Mamma's Lullaby A. H. Fitz 15
- My Sweetest Girl Leander Richardson 2
- My Sweetheart Plays the Violin Emily Smith 4
- Nancy Brown Dave Marion 9
- Nobody Cares for Me Harry von Tilzer 13
- Nothing's Too Good for My Girl Geo. M. Cohen 11
- Oh, Susie! Dis Coon Has Got the Blues J. W. Murray 1
- On the Chattahoochee J. R. Johnson 9
- Orpheus With His Lute C. F. Manning 7
- Pansy, I Loves You R. R. Hauch 16
- Parted W. S. Greiser 16
- Picadilly John With the Little Glass Eye H. B. Norris 2
- Rose Maguire Harry Miller 12
- Sally Warner 'Round the Corner Chas. Graham 9
- Sermon That Touched His Heart, The Tony Stanford 13
- She's My Only Sister Chas. E. Bray 4
- Story of a Broken Heart, The Tony Stanford 13
- Stranger's Story, The E. T. Paul 19
- Strow Poppy Buds A. Farewell 7
- Sure Thing Felix McGlennon 14
- Syncopated Sandy Wayburn and Whiting 18
- That's What I Want Santie to Bring Albert H. Fitz 15
- There May Be Eyes J. L. MacEvoy 12
- 'Twas Only a Simple Ballad Raymond Brown 12
- 'Twas 27 Bells In the Waterbury Watch A. A. Powers 1
- Two Little Dolls Fred J. Hamil 2
- Warmest Baby In the Bunch, The Geo. M. Cohen 11
- What Might Have Been Castell Brydges 15
- What Yo' G'wine to Do Foh Yo' Baby M. Williams 5
- When All the Rest Forsake You Ph. Greely 7
- When Gazing In Thine Eyes So Dear C. F. Manning 7
- Whisper Again, Sweet, I Love You M. Shirley 15

Note.—The publishers are designated as follows: 1 M. Witmark & Sons; 2 T. B. Harms & Co.; 3 Jos. W. Stern & Co.; 4 Myll Bros.; 5 Potric Music Co.; 6 Howley, Haviland & Co.; 7 O. Diston Company; 8 Gagel Bros.; 9 F. A. Mills; 10 E. T. Paul; 11 Geo. L. Spaulding; 12 Haulton S. Gordon; 13 Feist & Frankenthal; 14 Wm. B. Gray; 15 A. H. Fitz; 16 A. M. Hall; 17 National Music Co.; 18 Broder & Schlamn.

Exhibitors' Directory Wants and For Sale

Kaiser, John,
Judge Building, Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Gladden, M. C.,
Lowell, Mass

Greenacre, George,
Bangor, Maine

Thayer, Frank,
Waterloo, Iowa

Special "Want" and "For Sale" advertisements will be inserted in this column at the uniform rate of three cents a word, each insertion. Answers can be sent in charge of "The Phonoscope" if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended, without extra charge.

WANTED.—Catalogues and all information relating to phonographs, slot machines, etc. Parties having second-hand outfits for sale apply World's Fair Novelty Company, 3 Wentworth Court, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

WANTED.—A duplicating machine, must be cheap and do good work. Address, A. S. care of Phonoscope, 4 East 14th Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—5 Edison kinetoscopes, good as new; will sell one or all; \$60 each. Address, L. M. H., care of Phonoscope, 4 E. 14th St., N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Phonograph exhibition outfit, consisting of Edison class M phonograph, 20 original records (new), 10 blank cylinders, shaved, ready for use, storage battery, 16-inch spun brass horn (new), 14-way rail and tubes, carrying case, standard or automatic diaphragm, etc., all in first-class condition, for \$80; would be a bargain at \$100. Address, Greater New York Phonograph Co., 4 East 14th Street, N. Y.

ATTENTION

* * * * *

If this notice is marked with blue pencil, it signifies that your subscription expires with current issue. We invite you to renew same.

How's Your Diaphragm? All Right?

If it is not working satisfactorily, send it to us and we will repair it for you, either Phonograph or Graphophone.

Do you use Recording or Reproducing Points or Shaving Knives?

We manufacture thousands and make a specialty of this work.

Are You a Dealer?

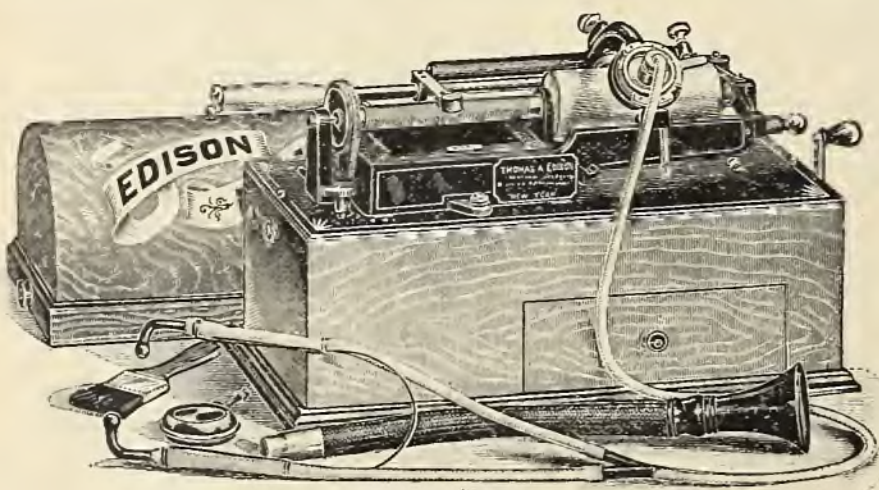
If so, can we supply you at market rates, saving you intermediate profits.

Are You Making Experiments?

We can make you anything you want in the sapphire line.

Phonograph Sapphire Co.

216 High Street, Newark, N. J.



Edison's Spring-Motor Phonograph, \$30.

THE Greater New York Phonograph Co.

4 East 14th Street

NEW YORK CITY

SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES FOR ALL KINDS OF TALKING-MACHINES

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

- DEALERS IN
- / Phonographs
 - / Graphophones
 - / Gramophones
 - / Kinetoscopes
 - / Projecting Machines
 - / Batteries
 - / Records, etc., etc.



The Eagle Talking-Machine, \$10.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
The Greater New York Phonograph Co.
4 EAST 14th STREET, N. Y.

AT LAST!

Genuine—

—EDISON—

—Phonographs

\$30.00

EDISON RECORDS

50c. Each, \$5.00 per Doz.

WRITE FOR
CATALOGUE 21

National Phonograph Co., Edison Laboratory, Orange, N. J.

The Empire State



EDISON

Phonograph Co.

REMOVED TO

No. 76 UNIVERSITY PLACE

**THE EDISON : :
SPRING MOTOR**

**ALL KINDS OF PHONO-
GRAPH REPAIRS**

Dealers in

**Phonograph Supplies
Records**

Batteries, (Primary and Storage)

Kinetoscopes

Vitascope, Etc.



We are the sole dealers of the handsomest nickel-in-the-slot cabinets and the most reliable return mechanism in the world.

This mechanism has made the nickel-in-the-slot business practical. Send for Catalogue.

The International Cinematographe

'98 MODEL

A MARVEL IN MOVING PICTURE MACHINES

Films can be focused before
starting without danger of burning



Films can be reversed at will . . .
without changing or readjusting

Weight, 20lbs, Complete. Size, 7x5 Inches

Price, \$75, Complete

FILMS, \$10

We guarantee our Films NOT TO PEEL, and to fit all
Projecting Machines using standard size or gauge

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF LATEST SUBJECTS JUST OUT

The International Film Co.

150 Worth Street and 3 Mission Place

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