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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. II

No. 7

New York, July, 1898

Principal Features of this Number

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

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SLOT MACHINES

A HUMAN CAMERA AND PHONOGRAPH

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X-RAY ITEMS

NEW RECORDS FOR TALKING MACHINE. New Records
Manufactured by the Leading Companies

THE LATEST POPULAR SONGS. List of the Latest Metro-
politan successes

NEW FILMS FOR PROJECTING DEVICES

The Phonoscope

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The Phonoscope Publishing Company

4 East 14th Street,

New York, U. S. A.



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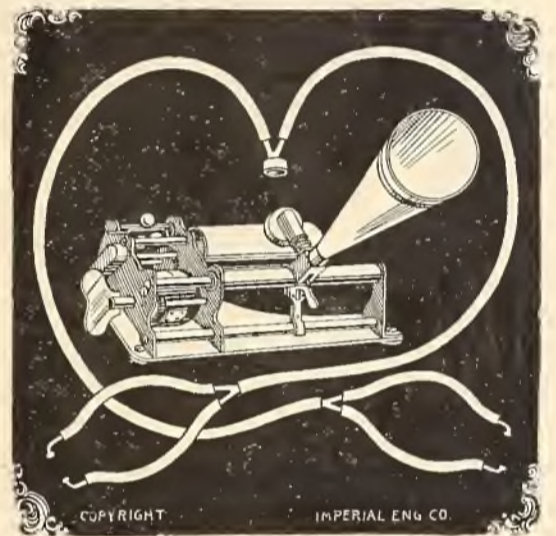


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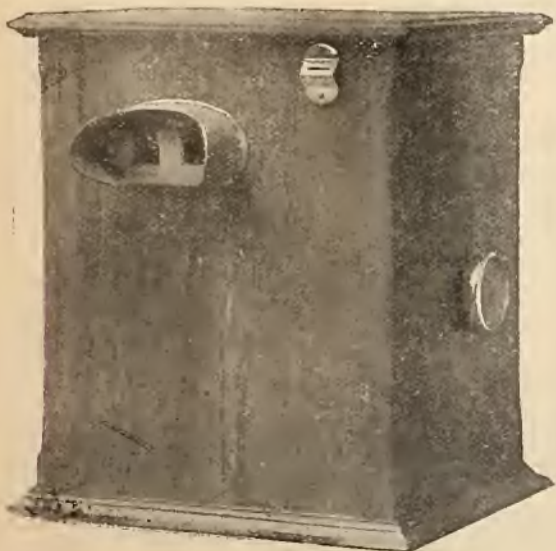
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* * * * Lieutenant Bettini has a most interesting laboratory in this city, and he has been much favored by the great European artists that have been heard in public in this country, both on the dramatic and operatic stage. I spent a delightful afternoon in his laboratory yesterday, and was astounded to hear in turn a reproduction, perfect in every detail, of the voices of these great artists: Mmes. Calve, Melba and Nordica; MM. Tamagno, Tasalle, P. Plancon, Maurel and Signori Ancona, Nicolini and Campanini, Tomaso Salvini, Coquelin, Sarah Bernhardt, Ellen Terry, Lillie Langtry, Mme. Rejane and her leading man, M. Maury, have each spoken into the Bettini Phonograph. Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and "Mark Twain" have each left a record of their voices behind them.

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The Phonoscope

(Copyrighted, 1896)

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

Vol. II.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1898

No. 7

The Field of Electricity

National Rivalry in the Development of Electrical Equipment *

[Concluded]

It is singular that this corps should owe its origin to our own superiority in electric naval appliances. Such, however, is the fact. At the time of the Venezuela agitation, when Great Britain was confronted with the possibility of immediate war with America its government was so impressed by the manifest advantage held by the United States navy from its exceptional electrical equipment that it gave a free hand to Major J. Hopkinson, who now commands the London corps, and instructed him instantly to take whatever measures he thought necessary for the organization of a competent body of electrical men who would be available for active naval or military service. Pending the decision of the authorities at Washington in regard to the establishment of a similar body in this country, it is interesting to note some of the lines on which the London corps has been formed. The corps is armed with the Lee-Metford rifle. The training is divided into two kinds, military and technical. The military work consists of infantry drills, musketry, etc. The technical work includes every application of electricity to war, with the exception of telegraph, and such other work as will be useful to an electrician or engine-driver in carrying out his duties, such as signaling, fighting, loading, priming and connecting up submarine mines, a certain amount of boat work, and knotting, splicing, etc. The work is carried out partly at the headquarters in London, but mainly at defended ports. In order to become efficient each member must attend a continuous training at a defended port for at least eight days each year. In addition, seventy-eight hours' technical work must be done each year—forty-eight after passing as "experts." Each working day after the first eight of continuous training counts as six hours, each full day counts six hours, each half-day four hours. The remainder may be made up in periods of one, one and a half, two, two and a half, three and three and one-half hours. The capitation allowance is \$25. An allowance of \$1.25 is made for a whole day, 62 cents for a half-day, but a "recruit" must attend forty, a "trained man" twenty, an "expert" ten hourly drills before earning these allowances. During the continuous training each member earns \$1.25 a day. The whole of these allowances will be devoted to the maintenance in camp and to the remuneration of efficient members. Before enrollment each candidate must be passed as fit by a medical officer. Every member in enrolled for three years at least. A member leaving before completing three trainings is liable to a penalty. Any member who serves for three years and is efficient in each year practically will be put to no expense, as he will have incurred no penalties, and the cost of his uniform and camp expenses will have been refunded to him. While many of these restrictions would

be inapplicable to the conditions obtaining in this country, others may prove to be valuable as suggestions when our own electrical corps is taken in hand.

H. C. Fischer, who has just retired from his position as comptroller of the central telegraph office in London, says he has a lively recollection, when superintendent of the foreign department, of the tremendous excitement in England at certain momentous crises in the American civil war. It was in those days looked upon as a piece of exceptional enterprise that several of the newspapers, in order to be the first to obtain news from America, hired tenders to intercept the mail steamers when approaching Cork harbor. Then would follow a race to be first at the Roches Point telegraph office, whence the messages were telegraphed to the old foreign gallery, and subsequently sent out, sheet by sheet, for publication in the special editions of the London papers. This was, of course, before the laying of the first Atlantic cable. The war ended in April, 1865, while the laying of the first cable was not completed until July 28, 1866. The first cabling done over the line was somewhat expensive, \$100 being charged for twenty words. This rate was reduced about three months afterward to \$50 for twenty words, and the following year it was looked upon as comparatively cheap cabling that a man could send ten words for \$26. That was thirty years ago. The rate is now 25 cents a word.

At the electrical exhibition held in Madison Square Garden recently Professor Short of the Walker Electric Company gave a lecture with kinoscope pictures on electricity as a railroad motive power. The principal point of his remarks was in reference to the use of electric motors on elevated roads. Brooklyn is to have its elevated roads operated in this way. Professor Short said, in part:

"This subject is of great interest at this time because of the adoption of electricity by the Brooklyn elevated roads and the careful investigations now being made of the subject by the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. There are two reasons for the adoption of electricity by elevated railways—one to reduce the cost of operation, the other to increase its schedule speed to the utmost limit.

"The cost of operation can be materially reduced, as fully one-half of the fuel will be saved on account of the cheaper grade of coal which can be burned under stationary boilers, the tonnage remaining the same. The increased rapidity in the movement of the trains will be for the same service reduce the train crew wages by a large percentage. The repair expenses of the electrical equipment will show a large annual saving over the repairs required by locomotives. The decrease in the running time of the trains must be made principally by stopping and starting them more rapidly.

"The method to be used on the Brooklyn roads is to use two small motors on each car of the train, making ten motors instead of four, all of the motors to be controlled from the front platform of the train. Even with this method, known as the

multiple unit system, it is not possible to make more than an eighteen-mile schedule on ordinary elevated railways with one-third mile stops.

"The most serious problem in connection with the operation of trains by means of electricity over long distances is the economical transmission and distribution of the electric current from the main power station to the moving trains of the system. No very long lines have yet been electrically equipped owing to the cost of transmitting the power. It is not practical to use a higher pressure than 500 or 600 volts in the third rail. The cost of the copper feeders for transmitting power at this pressure to great distances is prohibitive.

"There is, however, another way out of the difficulty. The power stations can be provided with large generators of the alternating current type which will produce the electrical energy and deliver it at high pressure to transmission lines, the current quantity being correspondingly small. This high tension alternating current must be reduced in pressure at intervals along the road and fed into the third rail at the normal pressure of 500 volts. This can be done by means of the ordinary static step-down transformers, but they would feed the trolley rail with an alternating current which would not drive the current motors on the cars. It is therefore necessary to interpose between the secondaries of the static transformers and the third rail of a rectifier or rotary convertor which changes the alternating current into a direct current.

"It is only recently that these rotary converters have been developed, and we believe that the great success being attained by this new machine will stimulate the adoption of electricity for long distance, high speed railways and that in a few years we will see electric trains operated over lines 100 or even 200 miles in length."

Some very satisfactory and authoritative figures and facts in regard to wireless telegraphy are printed in the *Journal* of the London Society of Arts, being contained in an address delivered before that society by Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson, one of the greatest living electrical authorities. He states that Lodge, employing the electric waves discovered by Hertz was the first to send messages across intervening space without the use of connecting wires, the distance he covered being several hundred yards. Recently Signor Marconi, with the assistance of the British telegraph department, sent signals from Lavernock Point to Bream Down, a distance of about nine miles, and subsequently at Spezia over the open sea maintained communication between points about eleven miles apart. In Germany still more recently, Professor Slaby employing the Branly-Lodge coherer as the receiving instrument and a comparatively long base line signaled over an open stretch of country from Rangsdorf to Schonburg, a distance of thirteen and one-half miles. Apparently all the experiments indicate, that for the same physical conditions otherwise it is easier to transmit messages over the sea than overland.

The most significant and pregnant of Professor Thompson's remarks is contained in the conclusion of his lecture, in which he states that, given the proper base line, or base areas, and adequate

* This article commenced in our last issue.

methods of throwing electric energy into the transmitting system and sufficiently sensitive instruments to take up the tremors and translate the signals. It will be possible to establish electric communication between England and America across the intervening space. Considering the extreme delicacy and sensitiveness of present electrical apparatus in other lines, it does not seem improbable that the desired instruments will be a great while being developed to suit the peculiar requirements of this new art.

Carl Hering's method of clearing rusted iron articles electrically has been very generally described, but in answer to several inquiries it may be stated that it consists in attaching a piece of ordinary zinc to the articles, and then letting them lie in water to which a little sulphuric acid has been added. They should be left there for several days, the actual time depending upon how badly they have been rusted. If there is much rust, a little sulphuric acid should be added occasionally. The whole secret of success is that the zinc must be in good electrical contact with the iron. Mr. Hering recommends that an iron wire be twisted tightly around the object and connected with the zinc. For this a remnant of a battery zinc is very useful, as it has a binding post. The iron itself is not attacked as long as the zinc is in good electrical contact with it. When the iron is but slightly rusted, a galvanized iron wire can be wrapped around the object in place of the zinc, provided the acid is not too strong. The articles will come out a dark gray or black color, and should then be thoroughly washed and oiled. This method is well suited to the cleaning up of files and other articles with sharp corners, upon which buffing wheels should not be used. The rusted iron and the zinc make a short-circuited battery, the action of which reduces the rust back to iron, the change continuing as long as there is any rust left.

The strains to which telephone wires are subjected when they are weighted with snow and ice may be gathered from the fact that in Switzerland, even after an ordinary snowfall, or during frost, the snow or ice deposit on a telephone wire two millimeters in diameter often reaches a thickness of thirty millimeters, or fifteen times that of the wire. In a snow fall at Zurich it was observed that the snow deposit on telephone wires had a diameter of no less than sixty millimeters, or thirty times that of the wire. Taking the specific gravity of the moist snow deposit at one-fifth of the volume, a span of 100 meters would thus have a snow weight of sixty kilogrammes, or more than twenty times the weight of the wire. Many of the telephone posts at Zurich support iron frames carrying as many as 250 wires. The snow weight on these, therefore, in a span of 100 meters would be fifteen tons, or twenty times more than the weight in copper. After such figures as these it is not surprising that telephone posts are often bent or broken like reeds in a severe storm. The wires, too, are the less able to support the strain, since their normal resistance becomes reduced by the rapid and abnormal fall of temperature which the storm usually brings with it.

Another very ingenious apparatus, called "the phototelegraph," and resembling Szezepanik's telectroscope, has been contrived by the Austrian Major Schoeffler, teacher of ballistics in the higher artillery course. This apparatus renders it possible within a few seconds to photograph at a distant receiving station dispatches, newspaper cuttings, etc., which have been put into a camera obscura at the dispatching station. The telegram, or whatever is to be transmitted, is simply put into the apparatus, the telegraphic transmission taking place automatically. The dimensions of the apparatus are very considerable. It consists of a message sender and a message receiver, the two being

most identical. The principle involved is as follows: A wheel covered with selenium cells rotates close to a second wheel, which is provided with camera obscura. When a sheet of written matter is placed in the dispatch sender the parts covered with ink acts on the cells differently from the blank parts. As often as the image of a written character falls upon a selenium cell the current circulating in the wheel is weakened. This change affects the dispatch receiver as a difference of light and it acts on a strip of sensitive paper. As the apparatus at the two ends work perfectly synchronistically the situation of the photographic dots exactly corresponds with that of the dots in the original dispatch. Major Schoeffler calculates that such an apparatus will be able to transmit 600 telegrams an hour; that is, 14,000 in twenty-four hours in both directions. If milk glass be substituted for the sensitive paper and if the machine be made to work so fast that the whole distance is traversed in less than one-seventh of a second, then for a moment the message will appear on the milk glass plate as a shining image. The action of the major's apparatus rests upon the different effect which white and black produce upon selenium. He dispenses with the reproduction of color, which the telectroscope does not; but, on the other hand, his apparatus is simpler. The major has just issued a detailed description of it entitled "Die Photographie und das Electriche Fernsehen."

Frederic W. Hager



Frederic W. Hager, the popular young bandmaster of Hager's American Military Band of New York City, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1874 and ever since he was eight years of age has played the violin. He studied under Prof. F. Hermann for several years after which he received a term of free scholarship at the National Conservatory of America; he then studied with Carl Heuser, a prominent violinist of New York City, for three years. Mr. Hager has the distinction of being the youngest bandmaster of merit in New York City having procured a contract to furnish a band for a public park when he was but twenty-one years of age. This is now his third year and promises to be very successful. Mr. Hager has recently gone into the phonograph field and is at present engaged by Messrs. Harms, Kaiser and Hagen, and the large sale of his band and violin records prove that he will be in great demand this season. Among the musicians in his phonograph and park band are: A. Bode, cornetist; Mess. Nickell, Reiter, Mygrants and the justly renowned cornet virtuoso, John Hazel.

MY OLD YALLER ALMANAC

HANGIN' ON THE KITCHEN WALL



Written by CAL STEWART

DEDICATED TO H. K. MOSELEY, MCKEES ROCKS, PA.

I'm sort of fond of readin' one thing and another,
So I've read promiscus like, whatever came my way,
And many a friendly argument has come up 'tween me and mother,
'Bout things that I'd be readin' settin' round a rainy day.
Sometimes it just seemed to me there wa'nt no end of books,
Some made for useful readin' and some just made for looks;
But of all the different books I've read there's none comes up at all
To My Old Yaller Almanac, Hangin' on the Kitchen Wall.

I've always liked amusement, of the good and wholesome kind,
It's better than a doctor and it elevates the mind;
So, often of an evening, when the farm chores all were done,
I'd join the games the boys would play; gosh, how I liked the fun;
And once there was a minstrel troop, they showed at our town Hall,
A jolly lot of fellers, 'bout twenty of 'em all.
Well, I went down to see them, but their jokes I'd knowed them all,
Read 'em in My Old Yaller Almanac, Hangin' on the Kitchen Wall.

There was Ezra Hoskins Deacon Brown and a lot of us old codgers,
Used to meet down at the grocery store what was kept by Jason Rogers,
There we'd set and argufy most every market day,
Chawin' terbacker and whittling sticks to pass the time away;
And many a knotty problem has put us on our mettle,
Which we felt it was our duty to duly solve and settle;
Then after they had said their say, who thought they knowed it all,
I'd floor them with some facts I'd got from My Old Yaller Almanac, Hangin' on the Kitchen Wall.

It beats a regular cyclopedium, that old fashioned yaller book,
And many a pleasant hour in readin' it I've took;
Somehow I've never tired of lookin' through its pages,
Seein' of the different things that's happened in all ages.

One time I was elected a justice of the piece,
To make out legal documents a mortgage or a lease.
Them tricks that lawyers have you bet I knew'd them all,
Learned them in My Old Yaller Almanac, Hangin' on the Kitchen Wall.

So now I've been to New York and all your sights
I've seen,
I sup'ose that to you city folks I must look awful
green,
Gee whiz, what lots of fun I've had as I walked
'round the town,
Havin' Bunco Steerers ask me if I wasn't Mr.
Hiram Brown,
I've rode on your cable cars and hung on to the
straps,
When we flew around the curves, sat on other
peoples' laps,
Haven't had no trouble, not a bit at all,
Read about your city in My Old Yaller Almanac,
Hangin' on the Kitchen Wall.

Slot Machines

An ordinance regulating the placing, exhibiting and operating of slot and machines for the delivery of merchandise, soft drinks, or for weighing, furnishing music, or which may be used for other like purposes and fixing the amount of license required therefor and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof has been passed in Omaha, Nebraska.

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha:

Section 1. It is hereby declared unlawful for any person, persons, corporations, company or association to place, exhibit or operate, or authorize to be placed, exhibited or operated on any streets, alley or sidewalk of the city of Omaha any slot machine or other like contrivance or device in which may be deposited pennies or other coin for the delivery of merchandise, soft drinks, or for weighing, furnishing music, or which may be used for other like purposes, without first complying with the provisions of this ordinance, and obtaining a license, as herein required.

Section 2. Any person, persons, corporation, company or association desiring to place, exhibit or operate or have used on any public streets, alley or sidewalk of the city of Omaha, any slot machine or other like machine or device for the delivery of merchandise, soft drinks, or for weighing, furnishing music, or for any other like purpose, shall make application to the city license inspector for a permit to locate said machine or machines; said permit shall state owner's name, proposed location for each machine, and if granted he shall approve such permit by indorsing thereon his name and the word approved. It shall be the duty of the license inspector to visit each proposed location before approving or rejecting any permit.

Section 3. The city clerk shall issue, upon application, to any person, persons, corporation, company or association desiring to place, exhibit, operate or have used on any public street, alley or sidewalk of the city of Omaha, any slot machine or other like machine or device for the delivery of merchandise, soft drinks, or for weighing, furnishing music or for any other like purpose, a license, authorizing the exhibition, use or construction of any such machine, upon presentation of said permit, as provided in section two, and the city treasurer's receipt for the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars for each slot machine, or other like device or contrivance proposed to be used for the purposes herein contemplated, for the fiscal year in which such license shall be issued, which license shall in all cases expire December 31 of the year in which the same is issued. Said license shall show on its face the number of the machine and sufficient reference thereto as to enable identification thereof.

Section 4. Provided, however, that no license shall be issued for the placing, use, exhibition or operation of any slot machine or other similar machine or device that shall be in the nature of a

gambling machine or device, or shall in any manner involve any element of chance, nor shall the holding of any license by the city clerk issued authorize or permit the exhibition, use or maintenance of any slot machine or other similar machine or device which shall be in the nature of a gambling machine or device, or which shall in any manner involve the elements of chance.

Section 5. Any person, persons, company, corporation or association placing, exhibiting or operating any slot machine or other similar machine or device on any street, alley or sidewalk of the city of Omaha, without first complying with the conditions of this ordinance and obtaining a license, as herein provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$25.00 or be imprisoned not exceeding ten days, or may be both fined or imprisoned, as may be determined by the judgment of the court.

Section 6. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed May 3, 1898.
(Seal) BEECHER HIGBY, City Clerk.
WILLIAM F. BECHEL,
Temporary President City Council.
Approved May 10, 1898.
FRANK E. MOORES, Mayor.

A Human Camera and Phonograph

The harder Charles Dorr, of San Francisco, tries to forget anything, the more indelibly is it stamped on his memory. He has the most wonderful memory on the Pacific coast.

He is called "The Human Camera" and "The Live Phonograph," so faithfully does his eye and ear record passing events.

Let this man of wonderful memory once get a good look at a face, and it is never forgotten. This fact, more than one criminal caught by the San Francisco police, and positively identified by Dorr, can sorrowfully but truthfully testify to.

It is not by any particular effort that these wonderful feats of memory are performed. It is simply as natural for him to see a place, person or thing once and never forget it, as it is for the ordinary person to glance at a passing crowd of strangers and fail to identify any one of them two weeks later.

So far as memory goes, Mr. Dorr would have been a brilliant success as an actor. He frequently goes to see a play, and hours after does not hesitate to quote any part, or even all of it, if called on to do so, although he might never have seen or heard of the piece before entering the theatre.

He knows every policeman in San Francisco by sight and number, if not by name, and if you tell him the number he will instantly tell you where that particular officer's post is, what the man looks like, and to what division he belongs.

This same wonderful memory has been utilized by Chief of Police Growley on more than one occasion to excellent advantage, particularly when there has been the slightest doubt as to the identity of some prisoner.

Mr. Dorr's place of business is near the old city hall, on Kearney and Washington Streets. There he hears every alarm of fire, and sees all the policemen as they are marched out in squads to take their posts.

Without ever having paid much attention to immediate surroundings; he instinctively sees and remembers many things which occur around him during the day.

Above him in his office is hung a card on which is shown the location of the corner opposite the

number sounded by the fire alarm. It did not take him long to learn where every box was located, and now he can tell the location of any one, almost without pausing to think. He also knows the numbers of all the street cars and where they go. Mention a street through which the cars pass, and he will tell you the numbers of the cars running on that thoroughfare.

On one occasion a wager of \$140 was made that he could not tell the location of an alarm which had just been sent in from a box in the suburbs. He counted the numbers as they sounded from the big gong at fire headquarters, "two, four, seven, California and Lyons," remarked Mr. Dorr, without glancing around when the last alarm had sounded. He was right and the wager was paid.

On another occasion he was standing on the corner of California and Larkin Streets, conversing with a number of firemen in the old fire house erected by the late Banker Ralston. Half a block below a man ran around the corner. Dorr, who was the first to see him, shouted, "There goes a crook." The man darted down Larkin Street, followed by a policeman.

At the next corner two pistol shots broke the stillness of the night. The little crowd ran down the block and found the officer walking about as though nothing had happened. The crook lay dead in the street.

Dorr was called at the coroner's inquest, and the police, who knew him, had such absolute confidence in his memory of faces that almost entirely upon his testimony the dead crook was identified as a man long wanted for a number of crimes. Dorr's entire knowledge of the man was gained simply from having seen him in his store for a moment some months previously, when he escaped with a few trinkets which he had stolen.

Once Dorr made a trip to Australia, upon which occasion the passengers and officers amused themselves by making pools on the number of miles logged by the ship at the end of each day's run. The money was placed in the captain's hands in a sealed envelope, containing the number of miles which he thought the ship was making.

Mr. Dorr was always lucky at this, and explained it as follows: "I simply watched the sea, remembered what the ship did coming down under similar conditions and estimated the run at 408 miles. She made just 409 miles."

The possessor of this wonderful memory is not an educated man, but a curious fact about him is that he can spell a name which he cannot even pronounce. On one occasion, when the deceased king of the Hawaiian Islands was in California, on his first visit to this country, there was much controversy as to the spelling of his name, which was pronounced "King Calico."

Dorr had heard it spelled once, and won a wager from Claus Spreckles, the sugar king, by spelling it correctly the first time. The proper spelling was "Kalakaua."

A column of figures is a mere bagatelle to this man of wonderful memory. A column of twenty numbers of six figures each is as a child's addition table to him. He scorns the use of a pencil, and the sum is always correct.

Once when the late William E. Sheridan, one of California's favorite tragedians, presented "The Bells" at the old California Theatre, Dorr was in the audience. He had never witnessed the play, but sat entranced throughout Sheridan's interpretation. Later actor and admirer met, and the Thespian listened in astonishment not only to a repetition of the lines, but to a very accurate imitation of his own interpretation of them.

"How can you do it?" queried Sheridan.

"Memory," replied Dorr, as he wandered back to his home and tried to analyze how he did really do it.

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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.

J. W. Myers, the popular baritone, has signed with the Columbia Phonograph Co.

We predict that before our next issue goes to press one or two New York phonograph companies will go out of business.

Mr. Hylands, the popular heavy-weight piano artist, lost about three or four pounds the other day while playing "The Will O' the Wisp" for J. W. Myers.

Billy Golden, comic singer, followed the rest of the boys and signed with the Columbia Phonograph Company. He was one of the first artists who sang for this company.

W. P. Moore, of Providence, R. I., has been in New York City recently, purchasing machines, supplies, etc., and placed several large orders with our various advertisers.

The Douglass Talking-machine Company, of Chicago, have placed a neat picture-machine on the market called "The Netoscope," which retails at a very reasonable price.

A. O. Pettit, of the Edison Company, has removed his headquarters from Orange, N. J., and is now located in Newark, N. J. Mr. Pettit is one of the first men in the business.

A new indestructible diaphragm which does away with the blare, blast, or tinny sound, so commonly found in other diaphragms, without decreasing the volume, is made of chemically prepared linen fibre. It will successfully record, is especially adapted to the female voice and violin.

A French general has inaugurated a plan of permitting soldiers to sing when on the march, a privilege which has been strictly denied until recently. It has also been arranged that any soldier who can play on any of the smaller musical instruments shall be provided with such instrument at the expense of the state.

Mr. F. M. Prescott, of the Edison Phonograph Agency of New York City, sailed for Europe last week on the Teutonic. He intends to combine business with pleasure, and expects to stay abroad

for two or three months, visiting different parts of Europe, then over the continent. In the meantime Mr. C. E. Stevens will take charge of business affairs in New York.

With Harry Spencer's new device it seems as though the Columbia Phonograph Company have at last solved the problem of recording the female voice. Our representative was asked to step in the parlor and listen to two records of the mezzo-soprano, Miss Minnie Emmett. The selections were the "Snow Baby" from the "Bride Elect" and "On the Banks of the Wabash." They were very loud, clear and distinct, and free from blast or screech. With this appliance all trouble to record the female voice is obviated.

One of the most recent firms to embark in the phonograph business is the Penn Phonograph Company, of Philadelphia. The officers are as follows: T. W. Barnhill, manager; H. F. Miller, secretary and Jno. B. Miller, treasurer. Both Mr. Barnhill and Mr. H. F. Miller have been connected with the firm of Messrs. Hawthorne & Sheble, of Philadelphia, and are thoroughly familiar with the talking-machine business. The store has been handsomely fitted up, and the basement will be used for storerooms. Being opposite the post-office the location is a very good one.

The megaphone has come into almost universal use at athletic and aquatic races and contests because it enables the judges and other officers to make announcements that can be heard all over the field. Its adoption has been somewhat hampered by the size of the instrument, which is too bulky to be conveniently transported, but this has been overcome by making them collapsible like the drinking cup made for travelers and picnickers. The folding megaphone is made in sections, one filtering in the other, and when not in use the horn collapses into a package about the size of a hat box.

It is doubtful if any one living possesses a greater number of medals and honor decorations than Mr. Edison, and although he values greatly the thing which they represent—the honor shown to him and his inventions—he places no value whatever upon the medals themselves. This was shown recently when a friend of his attempted to secure the medals for exhibition. They were safely placed in a glass case, but Edison had lost the key. The case was forcibly opened, but then a greater difficulty presented itself: Edison was unable to tell the intending exhibitor anything definite about the medals! He did not even know for what some of them had been given.

Steve Porter, the popular baritone, is spending his summer months at Staten Island, but comes in the city each week to attend to his duty for the Columbia Phonograph Company. He is a member of the Ocean Yacht Club of Staten Island and personally owns the yacht "Chiquita," which is forty-two feet long and fourteen feet beam. Mr. Porter claims that with the exception of one his yacht has beaten everything in the Ocean Yacht Club. Arrangements are being made for a race sometime this month. A cordial invitation has been extended to all the boys of the record-making department of the Columbia Phonograph Company to take a sail with him in the near future.

Our Advertising Manager, Mr. E. B. Tarbuck, has recently returned from a trip through Pennsylvania where he visited the principal phonograph dealers along his route. They all gave him a cordial welcome and seemed very much pleased to meet a representative of their only trade journal,

and what was still more pleasing to him they most willingly filled up their subscription blanks (with one of Uncle Sam's greenbacks to back it). They all claimed that business had been rather dull since the middle of June, but despite the dullness it was better than was anticipated and they predict that the coming season will be better than ever before in their line.

A large number of men attended the gospel service at the Y. M. C. A. recently. It was a phonographic gospel service and was impressive as well as attractive. After an opening gospel hymn by the audience, the tune, Ring the Bells of Heaven, played upon the chimes of Trinity Church, was reproduced with realism by the phonograph. Two beautiful clarinet solos by Pierre Leo and a selection, "Praise Ye the Lord," sung by the Lyric Trio, was reproduced with splendid effect. The addresses reproduced by the phonograph had been secured especially for the association, the first one being by H. L. Hastings, the venerable anti-infidel lecturer of Boston. There were also records from Dr. Pierce, Rev. C. E. Hurlburt and others, and solos by J. W. Myers and H. L. Hastings. Lyman H. Howe furnished the records and operated the machine and the service was very successful.

The stump speaker should bless the telephone. It has multiplied his audiences by tens and twenties. Henceforth, instead of making wearing journeys from place to place, the campaign orator will simply turn on a telephone connection and will address in impassioned tones, audiences in four or five counties. He will thus be able to express his views widely, with only one chance of personal violence being offered to him by way of refutation.

Robert L. Berner, State Senator of Georgia and statesman of Swainsboro, is the first person known to have made use of the telephone in this way. He addressed all the towns in four counties while talking to one audience at Swainsboro. A large transmitter on the stage near him caught the speech and it was conveyed over the different lines to powerful magnifying receivers in the different towns, and thrown out to the audiences. The words were distinct, and none of the elocutionary effect was lost.

Ex-Prophet Dunn called at the local Weather Bureau for the purpose of securing his mail and to turn over the Government property to the charge of his successor.

Mr. Dunn said he was glad his resignation had been promptly accepted, as he was going into the kinetoscope business. He said he was interested in a patent which consisted of an improvement to the present machine. By this improvement the moving pictures can be projected on the screen without the vibration which at present is so trying to the eye.

In other words the machine would show the pictures on the screen at a perfect standstill of every object with the exception of the animated subjects themselves.

Mr. Emery said that while he had been ordered to take charge of the office he did not know whether his appointment would be made permanent or not. For that reason he did not care to talk much about himself or his position.

West Orange, N. J., is to have a little war tax of its own, and it is to be levied on talk. In other places talk is cheap and was so regarded in West Orange until Colonel E. Livingston Price made a tour of the township a few days ago. Colonel Price is legal adviser-in-chief to the solons who manage the governmental affairs of the township, and he is said to know more about the complicated laws under which West Orange does business than any other man who is not a native.

One of the chief joys of a former Township Committee was an ordinance it passed about the licensing of shows and concerts. Weeks were spent in its preparation and it was finally passed in what was believed to be such a perfect form that a trick dog could not work without a license. Then somebody discovered that the ordinance would also make it necessary for church choirs and preachers to have a license, and the law was changed.

It is this law which Colonel Price has now discovered applies to talk. Not the plain, hot-weather talk of West Orange citizens, but the jokes and gags with which Dan Quinn, Len Spencer, Billy Golden and others have been filling phonograph and graphophone cylinders for years. Song and music also come under the ban of the all-pervading ordinance when dished up in wax cylinders, and all must pay a duty. So Colonel Price told the Township Committee and there was instant confusion among the keepers of saloons and ice cream parlors. The ordinance, says the Colonel, provides for a license for each phonograph or graphophone run on the "drop-a-nickel-or-cent" plan.

The phonograph world has become well acquainted with Miss Estella L. Mann, who sings so successfully for the Lyric Phonograph Co. Not only the fine quality of her voice, which charmed large audiences nightly when she was soloist with the great Sousa, but also her complete mastery of the art of record-making, have served to give her a merited pre-eminence and make her a leader among female record-makers. It is an acknowledged fact that she has no equal in her line. She is not only prominent in America, but her voice is heard with as great pleasure by lovers of good singing away off in Europe and Australia, where thousands of her records have gone. Wonderful thing to think of, this record-making! Miss Mann sings to her irresponsible laboratory audience, the horns, and then, away go her songs, securely packed, on fast trains and steamers, to meet with their just appreciation, in remote foreign countries and all over this glorious republic of our own.

What a benefit the phonograph has been in the way of entertaining and what a large share of this pleasant form of home entertainment, is due to this sweet voiced singer. Her voice has been well-trained and thoroughly cultivated and her knowledge of music is complete; extending from the great masters, Schubert, Gunod, Luzzi and the others down to the lesser lights of musical composition, who write the nowadays popular songs. She sings them all with equal charm and grace. Miss Mann is a brilliant entertaining lady and seems not to know, or at least, not to appreciate her own sterling worth to the lovers of good singing.

Our Tattler

Complaint was made at Police Headquarters that a certain Raines law hotel of New York City, harbored a nickel-in-the-slot gambling machine. That afternoon an elderly stranger, who gazed curiously about, as if he were fascinated by the strange sights of the city, wandered into the saloon. Upon his heels came a younger man, who bought cigars and treated the elderly stranger. The machine was in full operation. They stood and watched it swindle the customers a while. The younger man tried his hand, and as he did the barkeeper whispered to the saloon man that he was a detective. So he was. He was Michael Galvin of Inspector Thompson's staff. He heard the whisper and went out. The elderly chap heard it, too, and looked up from his newspaper.

"What's the matter?" he asked, when he saw the saloon folks with their heads together.

"Oh, nothing," answered the bartender; "only one of those — — detectives of Inspector Thompson's nosing around; that's all."

The elderly customer took off his spectacles and rubbed his nose in vexation. "Great Scott!" he said, "you don't think they will run me in, do you? I am a respectable man, and I don't want no trouble. Do you, now?"

"Why, no," said the saloon-keeper, "we'll fool them; you see if we don't. Now watch me do it."

And while his respectable customer worked the machine industriously "just to see how it ran," he and the barkeeper fixed a place up for it in the back room. They took it in there and covered it up with feed bags.

"Now, let them come," they said, "and see if they can find it."

They came with a patrol wagon in about five minutes, and, strangely, went straight to the back room after eyeing the elderly customer, to his evident discomfort. They found the machine and took it out, while the elderly customer dropped his newspaper and his glasses and looked on, open-mouthed.

"I thought you said they couldn't find it," he said reproachfully to the barkeeper as the door closed after them. The barkeeper looked after them ruefully.

"I'm blamed if I see how they did it," he said.

"Well, I am off," said the elderly customer: "those fellows know too much. I am afraid to stay in your place. Good day!" and he went out.

The elderly customer was Inspector Thompson. He got a summons in the West Side Court for the saloon keeper on the charge that they kept a gambling outfit in their place.

Having perpetuated the bogus "Ravings of John McCullough," the inaugural of President McKinley and William Jennings Bryan's views on the silver question, the phonograph people thought it would be a great scheme to have Dorothy Usner talk into the machine.

Miss Usner, whose powers of speech border upon the phenomenal, cheerfully acquiesced. She is a young lady of quick wit, as well as loquacity, and she began an imaginary conversation between Hazel Guyless, a tough Western soubrette, and a firm of vaudeville agents. It was something as follows:

"Good morning. Is these the agents for dramatics? Well, I want to see the manager."

"Hurry up, then; we're busy."

"Well, I want a job. You see, I've had a bad history. I lived in an humble village, but one day a handsome traveling man came along, and I eloped with him. But the son of a gun soon deserted me, and I've been doing chamber work at the Mills Hotel till I saw the right kind of employment."

"Here, talk to the office boy. He'll attend to you."

"I don't talk to no office boy. I want the real thing, and I can see you're it. You look like ready money."

"We could use a good-shaped girl for the May Howard show. Go into the next room and put on a pair of tights. How are your legs?"

"Legs!!! Why, you're no gent. I ain't bow-legged or knockneed, but I don't put on no tights for no gent. See?"

"For God's sake get out. This is no intelligence office."

"Oh, come now. I really need a job. Say, are you married? No? I thought not. Neither be I,

and you and me ought to be real good friends. My brother drives an ice wagon, and I'm naturally a cold proposition myself, but they say the road is real conducive to causing warm friendships. Who's that blonde just come in? I'll bet she's your sweetheart. I never could bear a bleached blonde. What? Real color? I've heard that before, ha! ha! ha!"

"For heaven's sake come into the next room and sign and get out."

"You bet your sweet life I don't go in no inside room. I want you to know I'm a perfect lady, and nobody can't say a word against me. My family has a very high socialistic position, and I don't go into no next room; I'm not that kind of a hairpin."

"Well, I'll be damn!"

"Yes, I guess you will, but I don't go into no room with no bum agent, and I" —

Just here there was a terrific whirring, rasping sound. The receiving cylinder had broken into a thousand fragments, under the unusual strain, and Miss Usner will not be immortalized by the phonograph.

And the "World" Told About It Next Day

Words by Jack Simonds

Music by Chas. Kohlman

Arranged by Billie Mann

A certain gallant Austrian once fought for Cuba's sake,

And the *World* told about it next day.

He fought so hard on Cuban's soil all records he did break,

And the *World* told about it next day.

For Spanish knives and cannon balls he didn't care a rap,

Until he got an awful soak this most unlucky chap,
Then came a special bulletin the *Journal* laid the trap,

And the *World* fell into it next day.

CHORUS

O! the *World!* the naughty, naughty *World!*

They stole the news; for them a sorry day,

They fell into a trap

Just like a great big country yap,

And now the *Journal's* laughing Whoop! Hooley

In the bulletin, this Austrian's name was "Reflipe W. Thenuz."

Copyrighted by the *World* next day.

It was the only paper that had caught this bit of "news" (?)

Told about it in big type next day.

They told about his deeds upon the battle-field,
And how at last his young life this brave "Colonel" he did yield.

Their "special" caught his dying breath as by his side he kneeled,

And the *World* told about it next day.

Oh there's a moral so this song, that I will now explain.

Let the *World* tell about it next day.

If e'er you're tempted to do wrong, from it you must refrain.

There's a hint Mr., *World* to-day.

Let all your fleet of phantom boats and all their ghostly crews,

In hunting up their "specials," some honest method choose

So that in future, none can say, that you "Pilfer the News,"

As the *Journal* says most every day.

Gallery of Talent Employed for Making Records

The making of talking-machine records has become a business almost as extensive as the making of talking-machines. Experts are at work constantly seeking means of improving the records. The result is that the records now being made are of a superior character.



Since the courts have given decisions practically confirming to the American Graphophone Company under its patents, the exclusive right to make and sell duplicate records, the record department of the Columbia Phonograph Company, the sole sales agent for the American Graphophone Company, has assumed a position of great importance in the talking-machine world. This establishment has for several years been the most extensive of the kind in the world. It has recently been considerably enlarged. In addition to having a patent monopoly the company has practically cornered the talent market, about all of the most popular and most successful record-makers of the day having signed a contract to sing or play exclusively for the Columbia Phonograph Company. The record department of the Columbia Phonograph Company is located in the building, corner of 27th



Street and Broadway, occupying the whole of the upper floor. It is one of the busiest places in New York City. Since the extension of the business, a branch record-making department, a sort of overflow of the New York establishment, has been opened at the American Graphophone Company's factory at Bridgeport, Conn., but the principle part of the work is still done in New York.

The head of the record-making establishment is Mr. Victor H. Emerson, who is well-known for his skill in the art and for his long connection with the talking-machine industry. Mr. Emerson was among the first to go into the talking-machine business. He was originally manager of the New Jersey Phonograph Company and afterwards president of the United States Phonograph Company. During all the years of his connection with the business he has devoted himself to the art of

securing records, studying all the details and making many mechanical improvements. He has had remarkable success in adapting talking-machine recorders to all the delicate shades and tones of the human voice, grouping musical instruments so as to produce the best results and in the many other details that go to making good records.

When the Columbia Company wanted to engage the best man that could be found to take charge of this important branch of their business, their choice naturally fell upon Mr. Emerson, and for nearly two years he has been in his present position. Aside from his skill Mr. Emerson is very popular with the "talent" and it has been largely through his efforts that the company has been able to secure the exclusive services of the leading record-makers.

Following will be found sketches of the leading Columbia record-makers.

Len Spencer

Len Spencer is acknowledged to be the most versatile artist in the record-making business. He is a Washingtonian and a member of the famous family that brought Spencerian penmanship into the world. Early in life he began to shine in private theatricals and minstrel entertainments. About ten years ago he began record-making for the Columbia Phonograph Company in Washington, and he has won a place at the head of his profession. Gifted with a splendid voice and a talent for interpreting the comic as well as the sentimental, he sings effectively comic songs, negro songs or ballads of a sentimental sort.



Geo. J. Gaskin

George J. Gaskin has devoted most of his time for several years to making talking-machine records, but he is so popular as a singer, that he is in constant request for private entertainments and concerts. He has a sweet and strong tenor voice, and sings ballads in a fetching way. Mr. Gaskin has risen steadily in the talking-machine firmament until he is one of the stars of the zenith. His name is known and is a synonym for delightful melody wherever talking-machines have gone.



Dan W. Quinn

Dan W. Quinn is well-known as a singer of comic songs. He is a New Yorker and very popular among the clubs and other organizations that frequently call upon the "talent" for an entertainment. As a result he has many professional engagements to meet besides attending to his work for the Columbia Phonograph Company. He has a high baritone voice of pleasing quality and his records are in much demand. Mr. Quinn is popular not only with the general public, but also with the professional associates, as he has a most agreeable personality, and an engaging smile.



Steve Porter

Steve Porter, during the two years he has been engaged in making talking-machine records, has taken a leading place in his profession. His specialty is ballad singing for which work his sympathetic baritone voice is well adapted. Mr. Porter came to the record-making department after much work in comedy quartettes on the stage. He is kept pretty constantly employed because of the growing demand for his songs.



J. J. Fisher

J. J. Fisher is one of the most artistic singers engaged in record-making. He is a comparatively recent acquisition of the Columbia Phonograph Company, but promises to be one of the most valuable. His records are remarkable for their naturalness of tone and their superior musical quality. He has a bass-cantante voice of unusual power, range and sweetness. He sings operatic selections, ballads and songs of a sentimental or serious character, and breathes into a love song a fervor of feeling that makes the song live long in the memory.



Geo. W. Johnson

Geo. W. Johnson is *sui generis*. He sings "coon" songs with a naturalness that is probably due to the fact that they were born in him. His specialties are laughing and whistling songs. He has a remarkable laugh which would make the fortune of any white minstrel performer who could successfully imitate it. Mr. Johnson has had considerable experience on the stage, where his peculiar ability has enabled him to make a decided hit. He is the only colored man who has achieved distinction in making records for talking-machines and his fame is so well established that there will probably always be a demand for his coon songs.



Will F. Denny

Will F. Denny is a very popular vaudeville singer. His specialties are ballads and comic songs. He has a dashing style that gives to all his songs a peculiar attraction, and has made him a favorite with the large public that gets its music through the graphophone. Mr. Denny came to New York with the prestige of a high reputation achieved in Boston. He took a place very quickly among the record-makers whose work is always in demand. He has therefore much to keep him employed and is a very industrious worker.



Geo. P. Watson

Geo. P. Watson has made a metropolitan reputation as a yodler. He has appeared frequently and with much success on the stage. He sings German and dialect songs with a great deal of art and has a voice that is musical and pleasing.

Miss Minnie S. Emmett

Miss Minnie S. Emmett is the most successful and the most popular woman engaged in record-making. She has attained a place of importance on the operatic stage. Her musical work began in a church choir which she left, to accept an operatic engagement. Her success on the stage was quick and deserved, for she has a soprano voice which combines strength, clearness and sweetness to an unusual degree. It has been the experience of talking-machine companies that records of soprano voices are usually failures, but in Miss Emmett's case, the difficulties usually encountered seem to have been easily overcome, for her records are among the best that are now made.

**Billy Golden**

Billy Golden is a born minstrel. This is apparent, not only in his face, but in the unctuousness of his voice. He is regarded as one of the best minstrel men in the United States, and is never without an engagement when he wants one. His specialty for talking-machines is negro delineation, songs and monologues that are full of fun and spirit of the minstrel stage. He has been engaged for eight or nine years in making records, and is one of the best known of the profession.

**Russell Hunting**

Russell Hunting stands pre-eminent as a maker of talking records. He originated the famous Casey series. His voice, his rare faculty as a mimic, his mastery of brogue and his rich humor, all combine to make him an ideal record-maker. His talent is by no means confined to the making of Casey records, but the character of Michael Casey upon its first appearance, so to speak, took so well, that Mr. Hunting has little time to do other work for talking-machines. Mr. Hunting has been successful on the stage, but his interest in talking-machines and the demand for his work, has resulted practically in his retirement from theatrical ventures. He puts genius in his work as well as a high degree of artistic skill.

**J. W. Myers**

J. W. Myers is well-known throughout the world and Europe as a professional singer. He has traveled with many of the best known musical organizations. As a maker of records for talking-machines he has been eminent for several years, and through this medium has sung to vast audiences. He devotes himself to classical songs and serious descriptive songs. His wonderful range of voice and artistic skill give to his records a quality that has never been excelled.

Chas. P. Lowe

Chas. P. Lowe, the famous xylophone soloist, is noted for his brilliant execution. He is well-known to the public, not only through his graphophone records, but through his appearance as a soloist with Sousa's Grand Concert Band and other organizations. His wonderful music has been heard in all the first-class theatres in the country. Mr. Lowe, who is a New Yorker, has been engaged in record-making for about nine years.

Monsieur B. Begue

Monsieur B. Begue is a singer of note in Paris, now here for appearance in grand opera. He took a first prize in 1893 at the Paris conservatoire. From the time of his first appearance in grand opera at Paris, he has met with uninterrupted successes, singing not only in Paris, but also in Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles and Toulouse. He has a baritone voice of exceptional power and melody, and ranks as one of the finest singers in France. So much has his work been appreciated by composers, that he has been chosen to create the principal roles in several successful operas.

Prof. D. Wormser

Prof. D. Wormser is known throughout the land for his delightful rendering of the best music on his favorite instrument, the zither. The records he makes are amongst the best that are produced. Prof. Wormser has had much experience as a soloist and a teacher, and is a master of his enchanting instrument.

Frederic Hylands

Frederic Hylands, whose talents are now devoted to making Columbia records, is prominent as a pianist and composer. He has been musical director of some of the leading comic opera and musical comedy companies and pianist with Keith, Pastor and Proctor of New York, and Hopkin's and the Avenue Theatres in Pittsburg. Mr. Hyland's rag-time piano accompaniments, in fact all his playing for singers, has added much to the popularity of the songs thus added. Among his latest compositions are: "Old Fashioned Girl," "Narcissus" Gavotte, and "Darkey Volunteers" March.

Vess L. Ossman

Vess L. Ossman. Wherever the banjo is known, the name of Vess L. Ossman is one to conjure with. He was born in Hudson, N. Y., in August, 1868, and when twelve years old, was getting music out of a banjo made of a peck measure. His first serious study was under the direction of a banjo player, and then he studied under a violinist, learning violin fingering. His first professional engagement came when he was fifteen years old. About that time he won the championship of the Hudson River. In 1878 he settled in New York and has since steadily advanced. Mr. Ossman has been playing for the talking-machine about nine years.

**Roger Harding**

Roger Harding is well-known through his long connection with the Strakosch and Hess Grand English Opera Company, and with Nellie McHenry's Company. Besides singing in many difficult roles, he achieved distinction for skill in stage management. He was chorus master with Hess Company. He has been so successful as a record-maker, both in solos and in the management of choruses, that he devotes his time now almost wholly to that work.

George Schweinfest

George Schweinfest is a well-known all around musician, who has been engaged in record-making ever since records were made. He has made a careful study of the art and been very successful. He began playing the violin when six years old, and afterwards mastered the flute and other instruments. He was a member of the Red Hussar Band, and has played in many famous organizations. He is a pianist of more than ordinary merit, but his specialty as a record-maker is the piccolo.

**Cal Stewart**

Cal Stewart has been before the public for the past twenty-five years, as a character comedian and monologue artist, having been connected with many leading minstrel and dramatic companies. He is unrivalled as a delineator of New England character and is considered the representative "Yankee" comedian. His uncle, Josh Weathersby's records, have made a decided hit.

Tom Clark

Tom Clark, director of the Columbia orchestra, has been prominently connected with such bands as Gilmore's, Cappa's, Innes' and Leby's, filling the important post of solo cornet and sub-conductor. For twelve months past he has been conductor at Hammerstein's Roof Garden. Mr. Clark is composer of a number of popular marches, including the "Belle of New York," "Olympia," "Priscilla" and "Birthday." He has had great success in arranging and directing band and orchestra for graphophone records.

The Phonograph

There was a very appropriate illustration of the range of the talking-machine at the Philadelphia electrical exposition in giving phonographic reproduction of utterances of prominent personages which instructed and delighted the audiences in a remarkable degree. Among the most appropriate was the phonographic address of Mayor Warwick, who thus paid a deserved tribute to the phonograph itself:

"If the phonograph had been known to the ancients, the Greek and Latin tongues would not be dead, but living, and the speeches of the orators of the past—Demosthenes, Cicero and Hortensius—would be repeated, word for word, even showing the inflection of the voice, the articulation, emphasis and pronunciation of the words. A couplet of Wordsworth in which he writes, 'And Babylon hath perished utterly without in her speech leaving one word to aid the following that would lament her,' would then be out of form and place. Ancient languages of states long since departed, the civilization of which is marked only by crumbling ruins, would to-day speak a language as distinct, in meaning and in phrase as any modern language of the earth.

"In commerce, in art, and in the everyday uses it is doing its work. The telephone, the telegraph, the phonograph and the kinetoscope are comparatively modern inventions. No one can predict the future of this great force in the civilization of mankind. Galileo, Faraday, Franklin and Edison are names that will always stand high in the record of fame and add to the glory of mankind."

X-Ray Items

The "X" Rays and their Safe Application

By J. MOUNT BLEYER, M.D., L.R., A.M.S., L.L.D.

Discoveries of the properties of the X rays go on at a rapid pace and the scientific world is watching with the closest interest the experiments that are being made from their different aspects to determine the effect of these rays upon the human body. Since their discovery and their application in medico-surgical work reports soon startled and spread throughout the profession and lay public of a grave danger accompanying the use of these X-rays, owing to the fact that they produced so-called virulent burns by exposure to them.

Records now hold among their files many cases—differing in degree, and some have proved fatal from a lingering exposure to them. Even records tell us of a recent murder trial in this State in which the chief question arose—whether the physician who made this X-ray exposure upon a patient was guilty of an act of negligence from which death followed.

Let me say at the outset of my remarks, from what I gathered from my experimental work, that all your timidity in their future application can be allayed. I concluded that if the X-rays are applied under certain precautions and the proper apparatus used, no such conditions can be possible. I speak now from the actual employment of these rays daily to the chest wall for the aid in gaining early diagnostic signs of tubercular and other allied diseases if present.

This investigation gives me the right of an opinion, and I freely make it before you, showing how we all have fallen into that fallacious position by calling this phenomena as produced by these X-rays, burns, when they are nothing less, nor more than an inoculation. Now that we know how to remedy the dangers connected with their use and how best to avoid repetitions from recurring, and if they occur, whether the physician or who so applied them, is to take the blame if the proper precautions as in any surgical operation are not observed. All these facts I shall refer to in a few moments.

Let me eliminate from your minds that an X-ray application or the use of its photography is a dangerous procedure either on a long or short exposure. If this force is applied and handled by skilled hands and with suitable mechanism, there is absolutely no atom of fear in producing this phenomenon of inoculation known as X-ray burns.

This inoculation is due, according to my observation from a series of experiments to several physical effects produced by the generation of these rays and the general conditions present. It is a known fact that the use of the Ruhmkorff coil in connection with the generation of these rays, is an apparatus which gives an exceedingly high electromotive force and amperage, and therefore such high discharges when exhibited, produce certain physical conditions surrounding the atmosphere of the patient or person who is exposed to these X-rays. To sum up these physical facts, we find that this high discharge is leveled against the subject—carrying with it from the surrounding septic atmosphere certain particles floating therein, also surcharged with bacteria and foreign material upon the clothing and skin of the patient which are at all times present setting up sometimes infectious, and at other times an inflammatory condition from these forced driven septic materials under the skin exposed to this phenomenon.

This inflammatory or inoculated condition is the result of all these facts which I came upon during my crucial experiments and can be avoided without any difficulty now on the part of the

operator by the adoption of a few rules gleaned from my practical experience which I shall give in the summing up of my remarks.

I now bring before your notice a few most important facts which are also highly corroborative directly within my own investigation. Those facts cannot help being appreciated at this moment, as they come also from several late observers who studied the question of burns, due to fire and hot water, etc. and the causes of death therefrom.

We already know that many deaths are due to burns produced from other causes than by the X-rays. This fact has puzzled scientists to account for deaths which occurred among persons suffering from other burns, even where the injuries received seemed wholly inadequate to produce fatal results. The havoc caused by the skin diseases might be much greater and a far larger surface of the skin attacked, but generally a cure could be effected, whereas in the majority of cases of severe burns the end would be fatal.

That the X-ray burn always appears many days after the application of this force or light to a part of the body and does not show absolutely any early manifestation, as minutes or hours thereafter, but days elapse, even as late as eighteen days thereafter. These X-ray burns begin with a painful dermatitis slowly and symptoms resembling burns from heat or scalds. It is therefore that from the very outset and conditions the difference is apparent.

How should we avoid this dangerous condition in the application of the X-ray?

To sum up in a few clauses the whole matter, let me say the following, viz.:

Above all supplant the static machine for the Ruhmkorff coil. This form of electricity or energy has not the physical properties of carrying foreign material into the depths of the tissue so readily as the other current. Static electricity gives only the high voltage with low amperage, while the other is productive of both high forces, making it an unnecessary and dangerous appliance.

All parts to be either photographed or examined by means of these X-rays should have all clothing removed therefrom, and washed with an antiseptic solution or so prepared as if a surgical operation is to be performed. Also a room which is free from infectious material as possible, should always be made ready, or specially appointed for the purpose. Those are the cardinal rules and must not be deviated from in order to avoid a dangerous inoculation or poisoning.

Should such an X-ray inoculation occur, from unforeseen causes or otherwise, sterilization of the affected part by means of electrolysis is the safest and quickest specific known to me—with the amputation of all loose tissue surrounding the parts. I found in my early work as far back as May, 1896, when I had been as unfortunate as others to inflict several patients with these inoculations (burns) that something more was present to deal with than an ordinary electro dermatitis. Experimental study of this question soon elicited facts that brought me to the discovery of the following remedial agent which I commend to your notice. Electrolysis or sterilization of the parts is a specific. The current decomposes all the infected material and changes them into some other non-poisonous compound thereby relieving the system of poisonous products. This is accomplished by placing such parts of the body into a salty solution of distilled water and connecting the electrode with the negative pole of a galvanic battery with a mil-ampere meter. The positive pole may be placed on any convenient part of the subject, vessels of porcelain, wood or glass are best. The strength of this current should average 5 mil-ampere to a square inch of surface to be sterilized—lasting at least one-half hour; after that time the polarity should be reversed for 5 to 10 minutes in

order to set free the chlorine which will again react on all the external and internal exposed surface. Accurate measuring by means of a mil-ampere meter with the use of such current must be strictly adhered to—as serious conditions will arise unless one knows the exact amount of current passing and so as to judge the exact quantity of chemical action, thereby controlling its destructive effects, which if are not known will do serious injury to healthy surrounding tissue.

I know of no more satisfactory and scientific methods in the treatment of these X-rays wounds, and in fact in all deep and superficial wounds and poisonings, than sterilization by electrolysis as advocated in my method as here stated. All wounds with pus should first be drained by incision, before the above procedure is undertaken. I must also state in my recommending sterilization by electrolysis to those that hereafter apply it, they should at least be acquainted with the fundamental principles involving electro chemistry. Good judgment is necessary as much damage can be done if proper precautions are not observed. The time of application must be always left to the discretion of the operation, especially in deep seated conditions. Reapplication can be always resorted to. There are no contra-indications for this treatment by electrical sterilization to any class of infected wounds and skin diseases presented to surgery. However, each case must be treated upon its own merits. After such treatment protective dressing of simple kind is necessary to keep the parts from further infections. To small wounds and infections a sponge electrode to suit the size, well saturated with salt solution, is a rapid way of applying electro-decomposition.

I bring my new and novel investigation before your notice for the first time in the history of antiseptics and hope that it will find its way into general surgery with as much and better satisfaction than the heretofore methods employed and give as good account of itself as it has in my hands.

This work has been the outcome of my early results obtained from the experiments and treatment of tuberculosis and other inflammatory diseases of the lungs, etc., which still occupies my time, already with most fruitful results.

My investigations brought me to a most important point, and that is that all microscopic crevices are cleaned of bacilli, their products, and pus cells, where in the use of antiseptic solutions, etc., a mere coating is effected therefrom and always liable to reinfection. This form of sterilization does not absolutely admit of such a condition; as destruction takes place instantaneously by electro chemical decomposition also by reversing of the polarity of this current; these microscopical crevices are again closed completely by its electro dynamic action.

Electro sterilization must, therefore, be highly recommended as a prime antidote also to all kinds of stings, dog bites or in fact to even venomous wounds produced by serpents. The current should be applied a much longer time than for ordinary cases.

Wonder of the X-ray

At the inspection of the Delaware State Hospital for the Insane on Thursday Dr. W. H. Hancker, the superintendent, showed the visitors a number of X-ray photographs and permitted them to view the bones of their hands and arms by means of the machine.

Dr. Hancker is deeply interested in the new field of research opened up by this machine and is expert in its manipulation. He showed the visitors a large negative of an X-ray photograph showing the human chest, the ribs and heart being visible

New Films for "Screen" Machines

STREET SCENE IN YOKOHAMA. No. 1. Gives a capital view of Japan's main seaport, the street being the principal thoroughfare in the English section. The feature of the picture is the Jinrikisha, or, as it is popularly abbreviated, Rickshaw. This conveyance constitutes the popular cab service of Japan. It is a small two-wheeled affair, and is drawn by man power.

STREET SCENE IN YOKOHAMA. No. 2. Shows the native quarter of Yokohama, the camera being stationed directly opposite one of the native clothing stores or shops. These are low, pagoda-like structures, with curious tiling, and lanterns hanging in front. A typical group of Japanese men, women and toddling children are gathered on the roadside, watching the native band, which at that moment passes by.

ARRIVAL OF TOKYO TRAIN. Here a Japanese railway depot, something quite different from the bustle and hustle of our American railroad stations. A train is just arriving at Yokohama. The engine is of a modified American type, while the passenger coaches are similar in construction to the accepted English idea. The first and second-class coaches are quite modern looking, and have glass windows, in distinction from the third class.

RAILWAY STATION AT YOKOHAMA. The scene presented is just outside the depot, and gives a capital view of passengers just arrived from Tokyo as they pass out into the street. To the left is seen a row of rickshaws, with their bare-legged runners wearing the peculiar white mushroom-shaped hats, eagerly soliciting faces.

THEATRE ROAD, YOKOHAMA. An excellent view of a busy thoroughfare in the native quarter of Yokohama. Most of the Japanese theatres are on this street, and crowds are always to be seen gazing at the old theatre posters. In the immediate foreground is a group of curious Japanese children, attracted by our artists.

GOING TO THE RACES. This picture was taken on the occasion of the annual Yokohama races, and shows one of the roads over the bluffs. This is the favorite suburb where Europeans have their residences. The pretty detached houses, standing within neatly walled compounds with flowering shrubs and creepers, make an attractive setting for this scene of active traffic.

RETURNING FROM THE RACES. In this picture one gets an excellent idea of the Japanese pleasure seekers who have been out to "play" the annual Yokohama races. At the roadside is seen a Japanese mother with her toddling child, who carries a miniature national flag on a slender bamboo stick. An old blind beggar is being led along holding one end of a bamboo stick, the other end of which is guided by his son.

S. S. "GAELIC" COALING AT NAGASAKI. Here is a group of Japanese engaged in the arduous task of coaling the great steamer anchored out in the harbor. The scaffolding on which they stand is built up from the deck of the lighter which brings out the coal. It is constructed with bamboo cross pieces on wooden uprights; and the coolies stand in tiers, one above the other, passing the small straw coal-filled baskets from hand to hand with great rapidity.

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 Night at the Play J. W. Myers
A Spaniard Lives Up Stairs Roger Harding
All I Wants Is My Chickens Len Spencer
America Forever John Havens
Archbishop Corrigan's Address Jack Simonds
Asleep at the Switch J. W. Myers
Baby Let Me Bring My Clothes Back Home Len Spencer
Banda Rossa March Metropolitan Band
Bendimer's Stream Atwood Twitchell
Bell Trio (Pinafore) Original Lyric Trio
Boston Commandery March Metropolitan Band
Bred In Old Kentucky Roger Harding
Camp Meeting Jubilee Excelsior Quartette
Chin, Chin Chinaman S. Holland Dudley
Cold Sweat is on My Brow, "Chimes" Original Lyric Trio
Comin' Through the Rye Miss Estella L. Mann
Couldn't Help It—Had To Dan W. Quinn
Cuddle down, Honey Miss Estella L. Mann
Dancing In the Dark Metropolitan Band
Daughter of the Regiment Metropolitan Band
Don't Get Gay Roger Harding
Don't Send Her Away J. W. Myers
Father, Won't You Speak to Sister Mary? S. Holland Dudley
Flowers of Spring (Mikado) Original Lyric Trio
Forgive the Past, and Take Me Home Again Excelsior
Forget All Thy Sorrow Robert Webb
Hamburg to Berlin (Quickstep) Metropolitan Band
Hasanna Miss Estella L. Mann
Henry Did Joe Hart
Her Golden Hair Is Cut Short Now Dan W. Quinn
He is Sleeping in Klondike Fate To-night J. W. Myers
He's Ma Baby 'Cause He's Good To Me Jack Simonds
High Old Time Excelsior Quartette
I Don't Love No Coon to Hurt My Feelin's Len Spencer
I Love You In the Same Old Way Dudley and Harding
In a Museum Cal Stewart
It Is He (Olivette) Original Lyric Trio
It Will Be Mine Joe Hart
Jack's the Boy S. Holland Dudley
Just Break the News to Mother Excelsior Quartette
Just a Small Room, But It's Home J. W. Myers
Just Wait And See Maguire Dan W. Quinn
King Cotton March Metropolitan Band
Lady of the White House Gavotte Metropolitan Band
Lucinda Jane Joe Hart
Mam'selle Marie Dan W. Quinn
Mary's Not As Green As She Looks Dan W. Quinn
Medley of Irish Airs Metropolitan Band
Melba Waltz Miss Estella L. Mann
Miss Cadenza Brown Dan W. Quinn
Mr. Johnson Don't Get Gay John Havens
Mr. Johnson Don't Get Gay Len Spencer
Move On Joe Hart
Muleahey's Birthday Party Jack Simonds
My Dad's Old Violin J. W. Myers
My Love is an Arbutus Atwood Twitchell
Negro Wedding In Southern Georgia Excelsior Quartette
On a Bicycle Cal Stewart
Oujus Animan, from Rossini's Stabat Mater Metropolitan Band
Our Language As Its Spoken Dan W. Quinn
Poor Mourner Excelsior Quartette
Rhapsodie Table d'Hote Dan W. Quinn
Rory, Bory, Alice Dan W. Quinn
Sigmedelle (Carmen) Miss Estella L. Mann
Sing Again That Sweet Refrain Robert Webb
Sunny Southern Home Excelsior Quartette
Suzette (March Song) John Havens
Sweetheart May Dan W. Quinn
That Was Me Joe Hart
There's No Flag Like the Red, White and Blue Campbell
The Caroussel Galop Metropolitan Band
The Cat Got It Aunt Hannah John Havens
The Catchemaliveograph Dan W. Quinn
The Copper and the Cook Dan W. Quinn
The Four Leaf Clover Atwood Twitchell
The Interfering Parrot Miss Estella L. Mann
The Lad That Wears the Blue Albert Campbell
The Old Days (Telephone Girl) J. W. Myers
The Yankee Doodle Boys Dan W. Quinn
'Tis Not True Miss Estella L. Mann
Yankee Doodle Dewey John Havens
You're the Only Girl For Me Miss Estella L. Mann
Wein Bleibt Wein (March) Metropolitan Band
When Dewey Comes Sailing Home J. W. Norris
What Did Dewey Do To Them? Dan W. Quinn
Whitcomb Riley's Poems Jack Simonds
When She's Just About To Fall J. W. Myers
Uncle Josh At Delmonico's Cal Stewart

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 Boy Without a Sweetheart Geo. M. Cohan 9
All I Want's Is May Chickens J. W. Stern 3
All For the Love of a Girl Chas. K. Harris 4
Arouse, Columbia Arouse Charles Puerner 2
As the Clock Strikes Two W. A. Stanley 8
At the Old Home To-Night J. W. Wheeler 1
Because Fred V. Bowers 1
Better Than Gold 4
Break the News To Mother Chas. K. Harris 4
Big Black Lou M. B. Garrett 7
Bowery After Dark, The John F. Wilson 4
By the Banks of the Shannon M. B. Garrett 7
Cast Aside Chas. K. Harris 4
Cupid's Dream (Waltzes) Warner Crosby 5
Dinah Brown W. W. Herbert and A. B. Slocum 1
Don't Say Good Bye Forever Gilmore and Lenard 3
Don't Send the Organ Man Away E. Nattes 1
Don't Give Up the Old Love for the New 3
Fairy from Millionaire's Row, The J. Morningstar 1
First Victory (March) Rudolph Aronson 2
Filibuster, The (March Two-Step) Richard H. Barker 1
God Save America Arthur West 1
Good Mister Mailman J. E. Howard 2
Gone Astray Herbert Dillea 5
Had Enough of Blullin', Go 'Way Man Arthur Gillispie 1
His Time Will Come M. H. Rosenfeld 3
I Don't Like No Cheap Man Williams and Walker 3
I Love Her Just The Same Chas. K. Harris 4
I Love My Dolly Best Malcolm Williams 5
I Love You Best of All Wm. Loraine 1
I Wish My Rent Was Paid Charles B. Ward 2
I Want My Lulu Karl St. Clair 9
I've Been Faithful To You Chas. K. Harris 4
I'll Kiss You Good-Bye, Soldier Malcolm Douglas 8
If We Should Never Meet Again 2
Just Behind The Times Chas. K. Harris 4
Katie O'Neil M. B. Garrett 7
Kiss Your Goosie Woosie Bennett Scott 9
Lakewood Society, Waltzes Walter V. Ullmer 8
Louisiana Pastime (March Two-Step) J. B. Michaelis 1
Marie Louise Monroe H. Rosenfeld 7
Margaret J. E. Nicol 5
Mabel! M. P. Graham 1
Miss Helen Hunt Harry Connor 1
Mr. Vandyke From Klondyke Wm. L. Berry 2
My Heart's Delight 3
My Sweetest Girl Leander Richardson 2
My African Queen Barney Fagan 4
My Love Is the Same As Of Old Chas. Horwitz 4
My Sweetest Girl Andrew Mack 2
My Old Fashioned Girl Fred Hylands 9
Oh, Ebenezer Dave Reed 3
Only One Coon in This Town For Me William A. Dillon 10
On the Boulevard Joseph E. Howard 4
Organ Grinder's Serenade, The Chas. K. Harris 4
Oh, Sue! I'm Surprised at You J. E. Nicol 5
Old Man's Story, The Harry Castling 7
Perhaps She Is Somebody's Mother Al Trahern 5
Remember the Maine Walter A. Phillips 2
Rough Rider's Patrol, The Elmer de Lacy Bennett 8
Salome (Intermezzo) Wm. Loraine 7
Scientific Man, The Henry E. Pether 2
She's Somebody's Mother Chas. Lawler and J. Blake 2
She Is More To Be Pitied Than Censured W. B. Gray 9
Susette Barney Fagan 1
Sweet May McVey M. H. Rosenfeld 3
Take Your Clothes and Go Irving Jones 3
Tally Ho Will Goodwin 9
There'll Come A Time Chas. K. Harris 4
The Highwayman Reginald De Koven 2
The Lady With the Rag-Time Walk Armstrong Bros 9
Two Little Dolls Fred J. Hamil 2
Time is Money Tilbury and Barnes 2
Trolley Party (March) M. B. Garrett 7
Uncle Sam, Why Are You Waiting? M. H. Rosenfeld 3
U. S. (March Two-Step) Maurice Levi 10
Van Courlandt (March) R. E. Sauce 5
Vigina Ma Baby Harry Jonas 2
When I Come Back Walter Hawley 4
While Uncle Sam Goes Marching Into Cuba Couchous 7
When Thou Art Near G. J. Couchous 7
While the Dance Goes On Chas. K. Harris 4
Won't Somebody Give Me a Kiss? 5
Yankee Doodle Boys Maurice Levi 10
Zenda Waltzes F. W. Mechem 1

Note.—The publishers are designated as follows: 1 M. Witmark & Sons; 2 T. B. Harms & Co.; 3 Jos. W. Stern & Co.; 4 Chas. K. Harris; 5 Myll Bros.; 6 O. Diston Company; 7 Couchous; 8 Gagel Bros.; 9 W. B. Gray; 10 Maurice Levi.

Exhibitors' Directory

Kaiser, John,
18 East 22d St., N. Y.

Brooklyn Talking Machine Co.
1182 Bedford Avenue
Phonographic Exhibitor
Moving Picture Exhibitor
Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Sim Hedley" (Originator of Sim Hedley's Trip to Boston.)
"Nuff Said," Now is your chance. Send for list and prices
of records. Orders filled promptly. Address
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THE SILVER DIAPHRAGM FOR THE GRAPHOPHONE
The Composition Diaphragm for the Phonograph im-
proves the Tone, Lessens the Harsh and Blasting Noises, can-
not Break. Sent by mail for 30 cents. Inserted in Repro-
ducer for 40 cents.
Silver Diaphragm Co., Greenfield, Mass.

Wants and For Sale

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.

FOR SALE.—Edisons Latest, The Standard
Phonograph. Price \$20.00 complete, weighs only
17 pounds; with this machine you can Record.
Reproduce and Shave just the same as with the
high priced machines. Address Greater New York
Phonograph Co., 4 East 14th Street, New York.

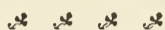
FOR SALE.—New and second-hand Talking-
Machines, Kinetoscopes, Batteries, Films,
Records, Tubing, etc., etc. Address E. B.,
care of Phonoscope, 4 East 14th St., New York.

FOR SALE.—A limited number Coin-slot Auto-
matic, large Cabinet Graphophones, cost \$170:
will sell for \$40. These machines can be placed
advantageously to make money, also a good
advertiser in the proper place. Address, E. Dor-
ing, Hoboken, N. J.

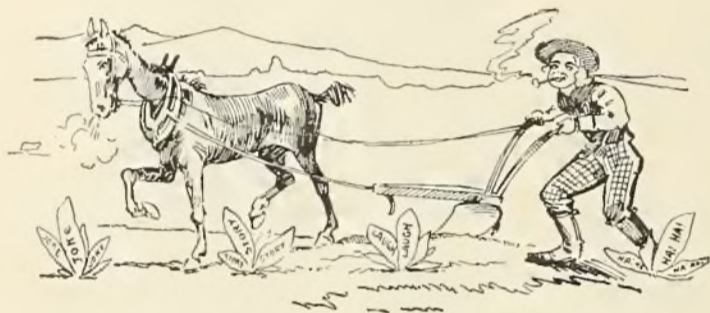
FOR SALE.—Records, Records, Records. We
will act as Purchasing Agent for those desiring
records of any description: Regular rates; satis-
faction guaranteed. Address, G. W., care of
Phonoscope, 4 East 14th Street, New York.

FOR SALE.—Complete talking machine outfit
consisting of 1 Eagle Graphophone with carry-
ing case, 6 master records, 3 blank cylinders, 2-
way hearing tube, horn, 1 bottle of oil and 1 oil
can. Price \$15. J. W., care Phonoscope, 4 E. 14th
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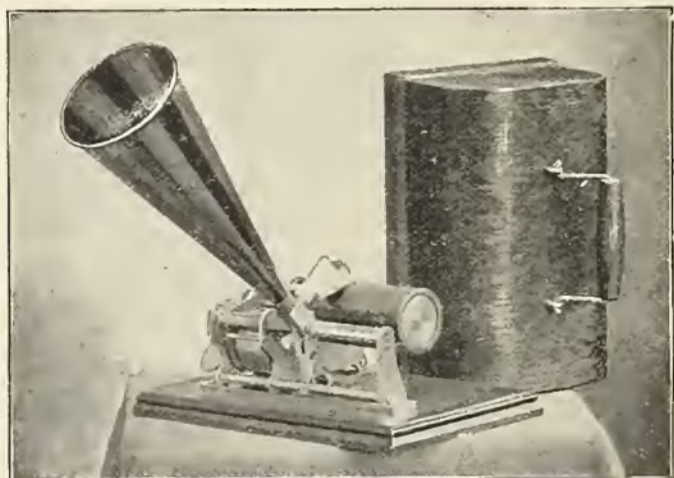
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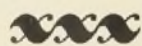
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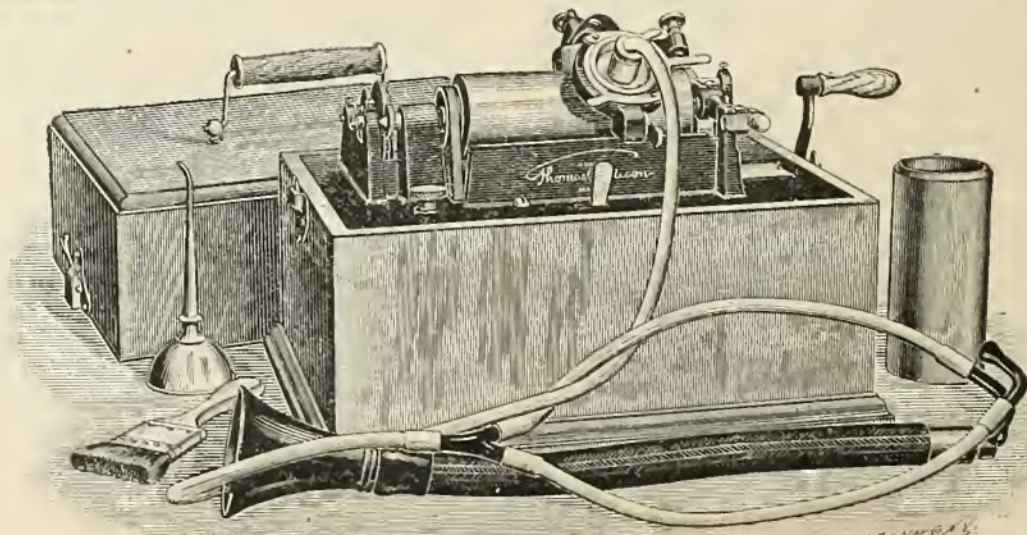
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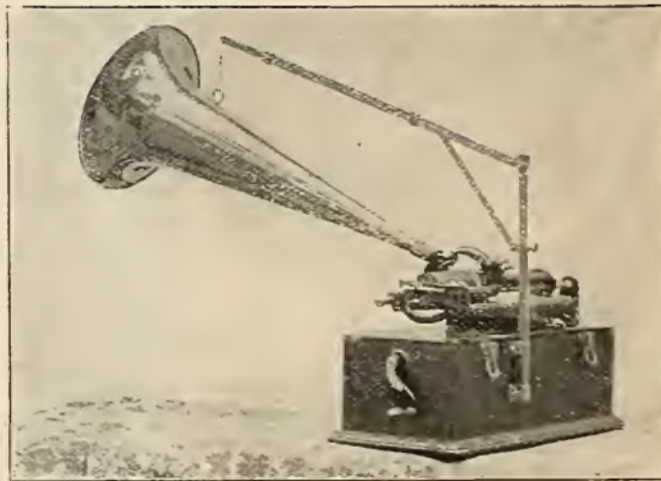
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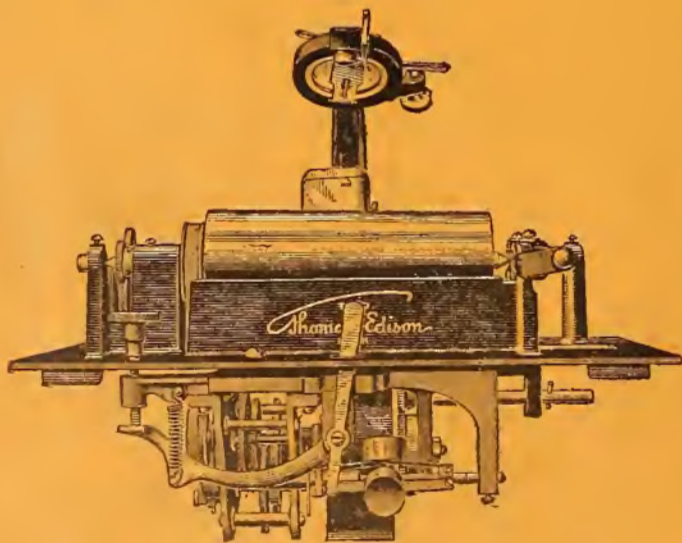
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