

JUL 11 1899
Physiological Dept.

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. III

No. 4

New York, April, 1899



Principal Features of this Number



- NEW CURE FOR INSOMNIA
- THE RADIAPHONE
- LEGAL NOTICES
- OUR TATTLER
- FOREIGN BUYERS FOR AMERICAN NOVELTIES
- NEWEST THING IN MUTOSCOPES
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- NEW RECORDS FOR TALKING MACHINES New Records
Manufactured by the Leading Companies
- THE LATEST POPULAR SONGS. List of the Latest Metro-
politan successes
- NEW FILMS FOR PROJECTING DEVICES

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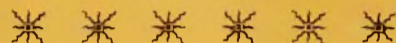
NEW TALKING MACHINE

THE **POLYPHONE**



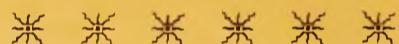
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obtained and perfect reproduction. The tone most natural in quality and musical; clearer and louder than with any other diaphragm and yet with no metallic resonance.



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They are easily attached to Phonographs and Graphophones, no alterations on the same being necessary.

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TO THE TRADE:

You are duly informed that, on and after July 15th, the prices of the Bettini Micro-Diaphragms will be considerably reduced.

A new Catalogue will be issued on July 15th, which will contain a great many new models of Micro-Diaphragms adapted to all classes of Phonographs and Graphophones; the list of Records is also very much increased, and prices greatly reduced.

The Bettini Micro Diaphragms have acquired such a great popularity and the demand for them has increased in such proportions, that it has been decided to make these reductions which will permit these apparatuses to be universally used.

Intending purchasers of the Bettini Micro-Diaphragms are warned against the so-called "SYSTEM BETTINI," which has lately been offered on the European market; these are inferior instruments and copies of old models of the genuine Bettini Micro-Diaphragm.

New Letters Patent have been applied for, protecting all the new models; and infringers, dealers or purchasers will be held accountable for any encroachment or misuse of same.

All genuine Micro-Diaphragms have the name "BETTINI" stamped on them.

Special inducements will be given to bona fide dealers.

AUX INTERESSÉS:

À partir du 15 Juillet, les prix de tous les Micro Diaphragms Bettini seront considérablement réduits.

À cette époque paraîtra un nouveau Catalogue, qui contiendra plusieurs nouveaux modèles des Micro-Diaphragms pour tous les genres de Phonographes et Graphophones.

La liste des rouleaux enregistrés est également très augmentée, ainsi que variée, et les prix en sont considérablement diminués.

Les Micro-Diaphragms Bettini ont acquis une si grande popularité et leur demande a augmenté dans une telle proportion, que on a décidé de faire ces réductions, qui permettront à ces appareils d'être universellement adoptés.

Les futurs acheteurs des Micro-Diaphragms Bettini, sont priés de se méfier des contre façons parues dernièrement sur le marché Européen, sous le nom de "SYSTÈME BETTINI;" ces instruments sont de qualité inférieure, et sont des reproductions de dé anciens modèles.

Les nouveaux modèles se trouvant protégés par des dernières applications de patentes, les contrefacteurs, agents et acheteurs de ces contrefaçons seront sommés de rendre compte de leur infraction de la loi.

Le véritable Micro Diaphragm porte gravé le nom "BETTINI."

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EDISON CONCERT WITH BETTINI MICRODIAPHRAGM

The Phonoscope

(Copyrighted, 1896)

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

Vol. III.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1899

No. 4

New Cure for Insomnia

The Phonograph and Revolving Stereopticon will put to Sleep the Most Obstinate

Do bad dreams harass you? Do evil monsters pursue you in your sleep and terrible fantasies crowd upon you night after night? Do you wake at times with a shudder and see the dark peopled with shapes, only to realize that the impending doom that seemed so certain was but a trick of the brain?

A New York doctor claims that there is a cure for all this. Dreams, he says, can be controlled. Evil, frightful imaginings of the sleeping hours can be replaced by dreams that are good and happy. The brain, though released by the will, can yet be harnessed.

The experiments he has made and already announced to the medical profession seem to prove his assertions. To get the desired results he has constructed special apparatus and has used it many times.

The doctor is a New York physician of prominence, a man who has written much for the medical press. His theory is simple. He first quiets his patients, lays them down on a comfortable couch, and then has soft music and the low tone of sweet voices come to their ears, while chromatic moving pictures change and shift before their eyes.

If time and events prove this doctor's theory correct, he is the first who has penetrated behind the veil of sub-consciousness—who has entered the domain of the unknowable.

Sleep and the working of the brain during the sleeping state have never been understood. Even the psychologists have been halted on the threshold.

That music and soft tones of the voice may have some effect on the health and may be of use as curative agents has more than once been shown, but this doctor is the first to put such a theory to a practical test.

The description of the apparatus that follows is given in Dr. Corning's own words:

"In the first place, I have had made a hood of canvas or soft leather which, enveloping the head, extends forward and over the ears, so that the face alone remains uncovered.

"Just at the point where the cap rests upon the ears I have caused the material to be cut away, so as to allow of their free protrusion. A kind of metallic saucer is then placed over each ear, and its margin, broadly flanged and perforated for the passage of the needle, sewed to the edges of the opening.

"Each saucer is provided with a hollow metallic nipple, situated just above the ear and communicating with the inclosed air space. A piece of fine india-rubber tubing twenty-five feet in length is attached to these two nipples by a short bifurcation. The other end of the tubing is then connected with

the reproducing mechanism of an Edison Phonograph.

"Upon a low divan the subject, who has previously donned the acoustic hood, lies at full length, preferably upon the back. A tent-like arrangement, shutting in the divan above and at the sides, excludes the light. At the foot of the dark chamber is a white screen fastened to the foot of the divan.

"Supported upon a tripod at the head of the divan, but outside of the curtained inclosure, is a small stereopticon of short focus. Only the tube of the instrument protrudes through a small aperture in the drapery. Various Chromatoscopic slides may be successively introduced into the slot of the lantern, projecting many-hued images on the screen-images whose changing forms and capricious beauty hold the attention.

"The Chromatoscope is that employed with the ordinary stereopticon. It consists essentially of two vari-colored glass disks rotated in opposite directions by simple cog-wheel gearing."

Music, the doctor says, arouses a flood of intellectual memories and ideas, which in their turn "give rise to other and more complicated memories." Music heard during sleep attains the same end, he believes. And the dreams one has, good or evil, influence the man in his waking hours.

The doctor finds that certain sorts of music are preferable. Harmony is better than melody; selections from Wagner are especially effective. Minor chords and arpeggios have great value. And for these reasons Dr. Corning selects his music, as he does his moving pictures, most carefully.

A great point of this treatment is to have the patient tired out before he goes to bed. The subject is first required to look steadily at a brightly lighted object quickly moved by clockwork. His attention soon becomes exhausted, drowsiness sets in and acute reasoning is impossible. The stage is that of half waking, half sleeping, and the visions control the mind.

It is while the consciousness is thus half dead that by music and moving pictures visions are made to order. Harmonies wash like waves over the brain of the drowsy man; pleasing scenes, fantasies and combinations of color form and fade before his eyes.

Drowsier he grows, yet more drowsy. With these sounds and these lights clamoring upon him for admittance, he drifts off into sleep.

The musical vibrations, acting directly upon the cells of the brain, bring about these results.

"Aside from these psychological advantages there are others of a distinctly physiological origin, whose importance is at least as considerate, Dr. Corning says. And he adds that the psychical effects of music prove that the brain areas are influenced, both directly and indirectly.

One case that shows how the apparatus works, and upon which the doctor wrought a cure, is worth relating.

The patient was a man of middle age, who, since his twentieth year, had been haunted by morbid dreams. He had always otherwise been in

complete health, and was subject to no emotional annoyances.

He ate regularly and well, and yet every night gruesome dreams visited him. As Dr. Corning tells the story, this man was sceptical as to any relief from his nightmares.

"Having installed the necessary appliances, I ordered him to bed an hour earlier than usual," says Dr. Corning, "employing the intervals of wakefulness in fatiguing the attention with the chromatoscopic images, and reversing the emotional tendency as far as possible with the music from the Phonograph, operated in an adjoining apartment."

The Radiophone

The new electrical invention called the Radiophone was introduced to the public at Madison Square Garden recently. The device bears the same relation to the telephone that wireless telegraphy does to the old system. In the Radiophone wires are dispensed with and in their place shafts of light are used.

In the second balcony at one end of the long hall was suspended an arc light, backed with a powerful reflector. A telephone transmitter designed to carry a strong current was connected in short circuits about the arc. By this arrangement current was secured from the arc in proportion to the resistance of the diaphragm of the transmitter.

The variations produced in the current of the arc lamp produced corresponding changes in the heat rays emitted, and these changes affected the glass bulb of the receiver, 600 feet away, producing vibrations in the air contained in the receiver and ear tubes. These vibrations were communicated to the receiver and the sound reached the ear as in the ordinary telephone.

Ear tubes like those of the Edison Phonograph were used recently. Later on an ordinary telephone transmitter will be employed. Both transmitter and receiver were inclosed in long-distance telephone cages.

The simplest explanation of the invention is that the heat rays which travel along the reflected beam of light answer the purpose of the sound waves used by the old method. Wireless telephones are promised to be valuable to ships at sea for signalling to each other. Many ships now carry search-lights, which undoubtedly would answer the purpose.

It is yet to be determined at what distances human speech can be transmitted, as this largely depends on the power of the light used at the transmitting station. Morse code signals were sent two miles during experiments recently made in Boston.

Readers of THE PHONOSCOPE should read the notice regarding the date of issue which appears on page 18.

Legal Notices

Howard W. Hayes, attorney for Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has obtained a decree from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, enjoining James A. Griffith, of Philadelphia, from using the name of Thomas A. Edison as the Edison Phonograph Company in his business. After suit was begun Griffith, who has a store in Philadelphia, consented to stop using the name of Mr. Edison, and the latter therefore agreed not to force his demand that Griffith make an accounting of his profits and pay damages and costs.

"Baron" Edgar de Bara and his wife Fannie have been found guilty of using the United States mails for purposes of fraud. On the twenty-five counts which the jurors said had been proved against them, they are each liable to twelve year's imprisonment and \$12,000 fine. Sentence was, however, reserved by judge Kohlsaat until he had heard the arguments for a new trial which will be made by the attorneys for the defence.

The two clever persons who have thus been pronounced swindlers by a United States court took the verdict quietly and expressed their belief that a new trial would be given them and would result in their acquittal. As a matter of fact, the evidence against them, despite the fact that all the victims of the swindles lived in England, was so plain that even their attorneys had little hope of their acquittal. Even after they have served their terms for the present offenses the De Baras will have alleged swindles of another kind to answer to. Extradition papers are already prepared which will cause them to be taken back to England to face English courts directly.

The closing day of the trial was marked by one or two exciting incidents. The usual crowd was present, and the prisoners appeared as neat and cool as before. In the morning both the "baron" and his wife were placed on the stand to explain their theory that the swindling had really been done by some one else. In the afternoon, during the arguments, Attorney Bures for the defense made a bitter attack on the postoffice inspectors who gathered the evidence in the case, and declared that the prisoners were the victims of postoffice persecution. The jury took three hours for its deliberation before handing in the verdict, and then found the defendants guilty on three indictments of three counts each and eight indictments of two counts each—in all twenty-five counts—just what the prosecution had asked for.

When Edgar de Bara took the stand he said that he was born in France and had never been naturalized. He said he had lived in Japan several years prior to 1893, and had served as attache to the British consul. There he met his wife. Four years ago he came to the United States, and a year ago to Chicago. He declared that he had carried on a legitimate business of delivering Phonographs for his brother-in-law, "George B. Henschel," and that if any swindling had been done it was by that brother-in-law, whom the jury plainly considered fictitious. The only question asked him by the prosecution was whether he had ever been in England, and he answered that he had been there four years ago.

Fannie De Bara answered clearly all the questions put to her, although she appeared nervous when she first took the stand. She said her maiden name was Wilson and that her father was Scotch and her mother Japanese. Her sister, she said, had married George B. Henschel. She admitted that she had acted for this brother-in-law, but said she considered him an authorized agent

of the Phonograph Company. She said she knew nothing of the advertisements in regard to slot-machines which the mysterious Henschel is said to have placed in London papers as a bait for victims.

The case against the De Baras rested entirely on evidence in three cases of direct swindling, which had been practiced against George Kirby, Thomas Allen and Henry Cottle of London. United States District Attorney Bethea says, that great credit is due Postoffice Inspectors Stuart and Mayer for making the chain of evidence so complete. Nine months ago, when the British consul here called attention to the swindling, it was known only that British subjects had been induced to send over money for which they got no returns, by "George Henschel" and "Miss E. Wilson." Then it was found that these two had conducted a printing establishment on the West Side, and later their aliases, Baron and Baroness De Bara, were discovered.

Then began a long chase, which resulted in their arrest at St. Augustine, Fla. A hard legal battle over requisition ended in the bringing of the two prisoners to Chicago.

The defense has asked for a new trial on the ground that the court erred in failing to state the provision that the jurors were at liberty to find one of the defendants guilty and acquit the other. The United States attorneys were pleased with the verdict and said that they would have no trouble in proving the cases again if a new trial should by any chance be granted.

Our Tattler

"What's that?" asks the youthful visitor to a Phonograph establishment in 1920, standing before the mouth of a big Phonograph whence issues an impressive hum and roar.

"That," says the attendant, "is the roar of the city's streets before their general repavement with asphalt, the common use of rubber-tires, and the abandonment of horses for the means of power now in use made them as we now know them quiet."

Phonographs or talking-machines have become so cheap now that cigar and liquor dealers can afford to keep them to amuse their customers by singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" every time a man treats, or reciting extracts from "My Lady Nicotine" when one buys a cigar. A large number of these machines were installed in saloons and cigar stores in Portland, Ore., not long ago, but when License Officer Beach called and demanded a license fee of \$10 per quarter they quickly disappeared. It is now concluded that this license, which was intended to drive talking-machines off the streets, where they had become a nuisance, is rather too steep, and the ordinance imposing it will probably be amended so as to allow such machines to be kept in saloons and cigar stands at a license of, say, 50 cents per month. Phonographs loaded with Bryan free-silver speeches will be taxed \$1,000 a minute, the license to be paid every second in advance.

It is strange that in this age of progress some enterprising matrimonial agent has not hit upon the plan of adapting the moving picture machine to the uses of his business. It certainly would make a hit. Patrons would be more numerous and better satisfied with their bargains. At least so says the cynical bachelor.

Instead of showing a man the photographs of the eligible maidens on his list the agent could say:

"Just step into our private theatorium, sir. Would you like to look through your album first? Yes? You rather admire this stylish brunette? Very well!"

The agent (briskly to the youth who operates the cinematograph)—Jones, trot out No. 9961!

The room has been darkened, and in a few minutes a ball-room scene is thrown upon the canvas. In the midst of the picture No. 9961 is seen gaily disporting herself in the dance. She is dressed in the height of fashion.

The applicant looks dissatisfied and the operator rapidly follows this picture with others, showing the same fashionable damsel displaying the exquisite curves of her undulating figure at a fashionable riding school. In rapid succession this beautiful siren drives off from the tee on a well-known golf links, bicycles along a country road in a bewitching tailor-made costume and finally takes a graceful header into the ladies' swimming bath in a daintily chic bathing suit which was evidently designed in Paris with a view to being worn at Newport or Bar Harbor.

"Won't suit?" says the seeker after a wife, decidedly.

"Fine young woman," the agent advises, judicially.

"I'm afraid she is just a little too fond of amusements to suit me," says the customer, doubtfully. "Of course I have not had much experience, but isn't that kind of wife rather expensive?"

"Well, of course, sir, if you put it that way, we have had occasional complaints of the kind from clients who have married fashionable young ladies. But there are plenty more on our list." Then, turning to the attendant, he remarks, "Jones, just trot out No. 805 on the Domestic Virtues' list."

Once more the patron fixes his eyes upon the screen and sees a plain but interesting looking girl skillfully and rapidly sewing a button on to the neckband of a shirt, while beside her on the table is a pile of neatly darned socks.

The next scene shows her with her sleeves rolled up making pastry, with the neat servant in the background watching the saucepans on the fire.

Again, she is seen in a fetching nurse's uniform tending the sick in the ward of a large hospital, while the last set of pictures shows her arguing with the grocer and finally going off triumphantly with her purchases, having evidently got the best of the bargain.

"I think," says the young man decidedly, "that this lady will suit me down to the ground."

"Very good sir. Delighted, I'm sure, to be able to accommodate you," says the obliging manager, handing him a card fixing the day and hour at which he may call to have a personal interview with No. 805.

And thus is ended without any fuss or palaver all the worry and uncertainty of finding out a girl's character during the deceptive period of courtship. The man knows what he is getting and if he is not satisfied with his bargain has himself to blame. The agent vouches for the reliability of the pictures, which, if desired, is even sworn to before a notary, and all is peace and satisfaction.

Of course the same system could be pursued in the case of the exacting spinster or rich widow who wants a husband. But as lovely woman is supposed to love a man better for his follies and is less critical in regard to a husband when his bank account is properly accounted for that branch of the business would perhaps make fewer demands on the moving picture branch of the trade.

BELLA HAYNES.

American Novelties. The "Foreign Buyer"

Foreigners who are in the Market for 'Graphs,' 'Phones,' 'Scopes and novelties. Descriptive Circulars and Quotations, if sent to the following, may bring some customers

GENERAL IMPORTERS.

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T. Browne Beeche, Prat 45, Valparaiso.
Betteley i Ca., Serrano 38, Valparaiso.
Caro i Ca, Blanco 182, Valparaiso.
Chodowiecki i Wiener, Blanco 426, Valparaiso.
Cockbain, Roxburg i Ca., Blanco 306, Valparaiso.
Commentz i Metz, Blanco 102, Valparaiso.
Duncan Fox i Ca., Blanco 142, Valparaiso.
Ehlers i Wolffsohn, Blanco 316, Valparaiso.
W. R. Grace i Ca., G. Avenida 22, Valparaiso.
Graham Row i Ca., Cochrane 54, Valparaiso.
Carlos Gross i Ca., G. Avenida 18, Valparaiso.
Hagnauer i Ca., Blanco 122, Valparaiso.
E. W. Hardt i Ca., Blanco 388, Valparaiso.
Hengstenberg i Ca., Blanco 240, Valparaiso.
Hörman i Ca., G. Avenida 36, Valparaiso.
Huth i Ca., A. Prat 29, Valparaiso.
Maximo Krüger i Ca., Blanco 106, Valparaiso.
La Paz i Ca., G. Avenida 46, Valparaiso.
Luttermerks, Winkelhagen i Ca., Blanco, 208, Valparaiso.
Lumley, Allen & Co., G. Avenida 47, Valparaiso.
Neckelmann Huos, Serrano 83, Valparaiso.
Nieto & Ca., Cochrane 116, Valparaiso.
Onofre Polanco y Ca., G. Avenida 2, Valparaiso.
Benigno Polanco i Ca., G. Avenida 2, Valparaiso.
Benigno Polanco i Ca., G. Avenida 26, Valparaiso.
Thompson i Ca., Blanco 140, Valparaiso.
Tanck i Herbst, Blauco 164, Valparaiso.
Weber i Ca., Blanco 150, Valparaiso.
Willshaw Hnos i Ca., Cochrane 112, Valparaiso.
A. Molfino y Co., Bolivar 74, Iquique.
Blair i Cia., A. Pinto, Iquique.
Betteley & Ca., Lynch 78, Iquique.
Chinchilla Hnos, Esmeralda 9, Iquique.
Folsch i Martin, Covadonga 15, Iquique.
Francisco Garcia i Ca., San Martin 84, Iquique.
Gildemeister i Ca., 2 de Noviembre 55, Iquique.
Gibbs i Ca., San Martin 60, Iquique.
Carlos Hesse, Bolivar, 14, Iquique.
Hernandez i Bumiller, A. Pinto, Iquique.
Inglis, Lomax & Ca., San Martin 15, Iquique.
Malinarich Hnos, Lynch 88, Iquique.
J. T. North, Esmeralda 8, Iquique.
Pirretas i Ca., Serrano 137, Iquique.
Pettie & Ca., San Martin 28, Iquique.
David Richardson, San Martin 36, Iquique.
Whiteley & Ca., San Martin 14, Iquique.
Carlos Wilson, San Martin, Iquique.
Zanelli Hnos, Esmeralda 34, Iquique.
Arestizabal y Ca., Huerfanos 38 A. 1020 Santiago.
Betteley i Ca., Puente 32 565, Santiago.
Alberto von Borries, Galeria San Carlos 2, Santiago.
Luis Bultmann i Ca., Monjitas 71, A. 831, Santiago.
Miguel Cariola, Alumada 101-96, Santiago.
Commentz i Metz, Galeria San Carlos 10, Santiago.
Cockbain, Roxburg i Ca., Agustinas, Santiago.
Davey i Ca., Moneda 34-808, Santiago.
Luis Devotto i Ca., Puente 8 B. 671, Santiago.
Duncan Fox & Ca., Galeria San Carlos 12, Santiago.
Fabri Hnos, Cathedral 99 B. 1089, Santiago.
Fellmer i Ca., Monjitas 78-916, Santiago.
Gracc & Ca., Huerfanos 27 C., Santiago.
Jorge Yunge, Santo Domingo 59, Santiago.
Weber i Ca., Galeria San Carlos 8, Santiago.
Wehrhahn i Ca., Santo Domingo 59, Santiago.
Wiedmaier & Co., Moneda 54, Santiago.
Williamson Balfour i Ca., Bandera 23, Santiago.

Zulueta Hnos, San Pablo 6, Santiago.
Carlos Gross i Ca., Agustinas 31, Santiago.
Hagnauer & Ca., Agustinas 41, Santiago.
E. W. Hardt i Ca., Agustinas 24, Santiago.
Hartmann i Ca., San Antonio 43, Santiago.
Jvlio Kaltwasser, Catedral 83, Santiago.
Jouve i Goullier, Estado 28, Santiago.
Neckelmann Hnos, Catedral 87, Santiago.
Jouve i Goullier, Estado 28, Santiago.
Neckelmann Hnos, Catedral 87, Santiago.
Motz i Hartmann, Moneda 34, Santiago.
Beniguo Polanco i Ca., Galeria San Carlos 5, Santiago.
S. B. Patri é hijos, Huerfaus 124, Santiago.
Sahr i Co., Galeria San Carlos 89, Santiago.
Adolfo Schlack i Ca., Estado 19, Santiago.
Julio Seckel, Estado 36, Santiago.
Sievers & Thiele, Agustinas 24, Santiago.
Thompsyn Rey i Ca., Huerfanos 64, Santiago.
Bernardo Timmermann i Ca., Monjitas 71, Santiago.

DEALERS IN SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES, SUNDRIES, Etc.

Chile

De Rees Fox i Ca., Estado 31, Santiago.
Elhes Frères i Ca., Santo Domingo, Santiago.
Horacio Leiva, Pasaje Matte 50, Santiago.
Victor M. Vargas S., Estado 56, Santiago.
Enrique Vargas S., Plaza de Armas, Santiago.
Baffrey i Gaudarillas, Vergara 76, Santiago.
Bertrand Tisnè, Agustinas 175, Santiago.
Juan B. Delorme, San Miguel 31, Santiago.
José Morris, Vergara 89, Santiago.

DEALERS IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

Chile

Juan B. Ansaldo, Condell 113, Valparaiso.
S. Cristino Arribada, Merced 120, Valparaiso.
Toribio Buon, Victoria 338 M., Valparaiso.
J. A. Cautwell, Condell 42, Valparaiso.
Gordiano Dieterie, Esmeralda 28, Valparaiso.
J. Fahrny, A. Prat 7, Valparaiso.
José Jacob, A. Prat 1, Valparaiso.
Kauffmann Hnos, Serrano 76, Valparaiso.
Guillermo Klickmann, Condell 1, Valparaiso.
G. S. Morgan i Ca., Esmeralda 59, Valparaiso.
P. Mansaut, Esmeralda 90, Valparaiso.
Conrado Rolke, Condell 81, Valparaiso.
Luis E. Sinn, Esmeralda 44, Valparaiso.
R. Tenducci, Condell 42, Valparaiso.
Juan Witt, Esmeralda 92, Valparaiso.
Alexandre Hnos. L. Uribe 34, Iquique.
J. Alexandre, San Martin 76, Iquique.
Manuel Merani, Bolivar 46, Iquique.
Julio Frank, Bolivar 55, Iquique.
Mateo Ricsle, San Martin, Iquique.
Carlos Beraud, Alumada 30, Santiago.
Alejandro Bondin, Huerfanos 25, Santiago.
Bulker i Levy, Alumada 41, Santiago.
Juan de la Calderon, C. San Antonio 39, Santiago.
Jerman Eich, Pasaje Matte 24, Santiago.
Victor Emmannel i Ca., Huerfanos 21, Santiago.
Alfonso Gauret, Alumada 27 D., Santiago.
José Huber, Portal Fernandez Concha 19, Santiago.
Ernesto Jacobs, Estado 28 Ll., Santiago.
Emilio Kohler, Moneda 27 A., Santiago.
Sulim Morgenstern, Estado 17 J 276, Santiago.
Eduardo Perrenoud, Alumada 30, Santiago.
Rudolf Schrader, Estado 19, Santiago.
Eurique Schultz, Estado 23, Santiago.
J. Schwab i Hnos, Alumada 31, Santiago.
Leon Weil, Estado 13 B. 354, Santiago.

DEALERS IN ELECTRICAL MATERIAL, Etc.

Chile

M. A. Bolton, P. Justicia 24 N., Valparaiso.
Breyman i Hübeuer, San Antonio 31, Santiago.
A. Goubet, Catedral 95-1131, Santiago.

A. G. Hald, Bülnes 56, Santiago.
Youlton i Harris, Bandera 49, Santiago.

DEALERS IN MICROSCOPES, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL GOODS AND THERMOMETERS.

Chile

Hammerley, Esmeralda 84, Valparaiso.
L. Lohm i Cia., Condell 6, Valparaiso.
Carlos H. Schmidt, Esmeralda 10, Valparaiso.
Leopoldo Colou, Alumada 30 A. 315, Valparaiso.
Jerman Eich, Pasaje Matte 24, Santiago.
Alfonso Gauret, Alumada 27, C. 336, Santiago.
Kehn i Ca., Pasaje Matte 46, Santiago.
A. Trautvetter, Pasaje Matte 27, Santiago.

DEALERS IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, (ORGANS, PIANOS, Etc.)

Chile

Becker i Doggenweiler, Condell 195, Valparaiso.
Emilio Duve, Piramide 16 A., Valparaiso.
Juana v. d. Goetz, Plaza de A., Pinto 1 A., Valparaiso.
Pablana Molina, Vivar 144, Iquique.
Juan Nolli, Baquedano 2, Iquique.
Carlos Gross & Ca., Agustinas 31 D. 217, Santiago.
Becker & Doggenweiler, Moneda 77, Santiago.
Marcelino Elias, Estado 46 61, Santiago.
Kirsinger i Ca., Huerfanos 21 F. 975, Santiago.
Adolfo Petzold, Estado 29 A. 126, Santiago.
P. Verdi i Ca., Catedral 91 A. 1115, Santiago.

Newest Thing in Mutoscopes

The moving pictures of the Biograph which have done so much to amuse us in the last three or four years are entering several new fields, in which they seem destined to fill as important a place as on the screen at the theatre.

The American Mutoscope and Biograph Company has recently brought out a Mutoscope in a small, convenient case for use of salesmen in demonstrating the workings of large and bulky machinery and apparatus. The idea of the new Mutoscope is to take the place of costly experimental tests, one demonstration being made a continuous photograph by the Biograph camera and the resulting moving pictures shown in the cabinet Mutoscope, instead of repeated actual demonstrations.

Recently in Boston a series of pictures of this sort were taken of the Hipwood-Barrett car fender. A couple of dummies were placed on the track in front of an on-coming electric car on Lincoln Street, Lincoln Highlands, the Biograph camera taking a picture of the car speeding onward and picking up the dummies successfully and their removal without damage from the fender.

The cabinet Mutoscope is a small and compact instrument and scarcely larger than an ordinary camera, folding up in shape to be carried as conveniently as a sample case.

In addition to its use for commercial purposes, the new cabinet Mutoscope is intended as an interesting ornament to the private library. Any proud father may have his children photographed in some pretty action, and the new cabinet Mutoscope would preserve the little ones in their merry romps when, years after, the youngsters themselves have grown up to be fathers and mothers of other little ones. It will certainly give the future generations a novel sensation when they see themselves as babies in their mothers' arms through the medium of the little Mutoscope.

THE PHONOSCOPE

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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.

Mr. F. M. Prescott reports a steadily increasing export trade in the Gramophone since he obtained their control for export.

The church organ record has come at last. Mr. John Havens has succeeded in making them. They are sweet and pure.

The new solos by Miss Mann with violin obligato by Ernest F. Erdmann are a valuable acquisition to good record lovers.

A. H. Boyer, of Harrisburg, Pa., has been East recently purchasing records and supplies. He possesses a very fine collection of master records.

H. H. Myers, the veteran talking-machine man of Ohio, has recently sold the Ohio Phonograph Company to Mr. F. A. Drake, of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Wm. J. Styles, the cornet soloist, is doing some fine work with the Lyric Phonograph Company. Mr. Styles' bugle calls are beautifully rendered.

The National Gramophone Company has declared a dividend (No. 20) of 1 per cent for May, payable June 15. Books close June 5 and re-open June 16.

Over thirty professionals are singing "You Don't Stop the World From Going Round" with great success and this popular song is now in its third edition.

Mr. J. D. Havens of Kansas City, a brother of our "Jack" Havens, the popular manager of the Lyric Phonograph Company, is spending a few days in the city.

We are very sorry to announce the recent death of Mr. Hagen, Sr. Mr. Henry J. Hagen, of Harris, Kaiser & Hagen is the only son and was almost prostrated over his sad loss.

We have just completed a catalogue embracing all the Bettini Micro-Attachments and records, which we are enabled to supply to dealers. Prices will be forwarded upon request.

The Phonograph Sapphire Company, of which John Jones is manager, have recently shipped three very large orders to foreign ports, consisting of sapphire jewels and Phonograph supplies.

Louis Morrison, the courteous young salesman formerly of the uptown office of the Columbia Phonograph Company, is now identified with the music firm of Hylands, Spencer & Yeager.

"A Picture No Artist Can Paint" is the title of a beautiful new descriptive ballad just issued by Hylands, Spencer & Yeager. George Gaskin says "it's a gem, and I am to have the crack at it in the 'phones."

Mr. F. M. Prescott, of New York City, has issued a new film list of war films. Battle-ships in action, etc., the films varying from 150 to 200 feet in length. Some of the titles appear elsewhere in this issue.

We have seen and heard the reproduction with the glass horns advertised by Mr. F. M. Prescott elsewhere in this issue. Besides having fine acoustic properties, the horns are very beautiful and ornamental.

Manuel Romain, George H. Diamond, Charles Kent, Pritzkow and Little, Bessie Searle, Tommy Burnett, and Marion and Dean report the continued hit of the effective song, "I Loved You Once, I Scorn You Now."

Owing to large increase in business the Lyric Phonograph Company have been compelled to move from Broadway to No. 57 West 28th Street, where, with improved facilities, they are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch.

In the person of Ernest Erdman, Jr., we have the youngest artist in the Phonograph business. Although scarcely *six months* of age he has received an engagement to make records for a prominent Phonograph company.

Mr. V. H. Emerson's father was suddenly stricken with apoplexy June 17th, at his home in Newark, N. J., and grave apprehensions were felt for his recovery. We are pleased to learn, however, that he is rapidly convalescing.

Mr. G. Bettini will sail for Europe July 19. During his absence of three months he intends to visit Germany, Jastin Park, Paris, London, and Petersburg, where his brother resides. We wish him good luck and a pleasant voyage.

Len Spencer is trying to acquire avoirdupois on a milk diet of ten quarts daily, which he brings in with him from his country place. As Len weighs 210 already, he has great hopes of getting into Fred Hyland's 250 pound class before the summer is over.

The Graphophone and Phonograph export business is growing with leaps and bounds. The firm of Hawthorne & Sheble recently secured one order for export for \$26,000 worth of Graphophones. And the talking-machine business is only in its infancy.

Messrs. Reed & Dawson are now making records to order for the Edison Concert Phonograph, Columbia Grand and Home Grand. Owing to the continued increase in business they intend to build a brick extension to be used as a laboratory for making records.

We are in receipt of photographs showing the Phonograph corner of Mr. Burrows, of Tarrytown, for which we extend our thanks. It may be stated that he has a very large collection of master records, principally among them is a complete set of Cal Stewart records.

Mr. F. M. Prescott is one who evidently believes in printers' ink. In one week recently his office mailed over 65,000 separate circulars and catalogues all to foreign countries. Their total weight was considerable over a ton and the cost of postage was no small amount.

Max S. Witt's latest ballad, "My Little Georgia Rose," has proved a first night hit with Lottie Gilson, Maude Courtney, Irene Franklin, Estella Wills, the Trocadero Quartette, the Knickerbocker Four, and others. The publishers are getting many orders for it already.

Mr. F. Guth has been East recently in the interest of the Edison American Phonograph Company of Kansas City, Mo., in search of novelties. He placed a very fat order with the National Phonograph Company. It is his intention to remain in the city for ten days.

Will C. Jones of "The Diamond Comedy Four," the popular Phonograph basso, left these shores June 5 for England, where he goes to represent the musical publications of Hylands, Spencer & Yeager. He was accompanied by his amiable wife. "Bon voyage" William!

The reigning coon songs, "Why Don't You Get a Lady of Your Own?" and "All I Wants is Ma Chickens," are sung to great applause by Lew Dockstader, Williams and Walker, Nichols Sisters, Billy Ernst, Tom McIntosh, Artie Hall, Trocadero Quartette, and Deas and Wilson.

Miss Anna Barthold, the contralto singer, is meeting with popular favor. Her voice is powerful and her enunciation clear. The selection "Old Jim's Christmas Hymn" as rendered by her is worthy of special mention. She is now prepared to sing for any company desiring her services.

I. W. Norcross, Jr., of the Norcross Phonograph Company, and O. Osborne, of Orange, N. J., have established the American Jewel Company, which will be run in connection with the Phonograph business. They will make all kinds of jewels for the trade, also sapphire dies for drawing fine wires and jewels for electric meters.

Just before going to press we received word from Chicago as follows: "Judge Kohlsaat's decision this morning was in favor of the Polyphone Company, the Talking-machine Company, Henry Babson, Silas Leachmann, Leon Douglass and against the American Graphophone Company." Full details will be printed in our next issue.

Purchasers of the Bettini attachments are warned against infringements which have lately been offered in the European market. They are inferior instruments and copies of old models. New Letters Patent have been applied for, protecting all new models, and infringers, dealers or purchasers will be held accountable for any encroachment or misuse of same.

Mr. Vess L. Ossman, banjoist, is doing his specialty in the orchestra, at the Manhattan Theatre, New York, after the second act of "Mme Fifi," having been engaged there since the opening

and is making a big hit. He is the first and only banjoist to play in orchestra, up-to-date and we presume half the audience have heard him through the various talking-machines.

Mr. E. D. Easton, President of the American Graphophone Company and of the Columbia Phonograph Company, will sail for Europe July 4th. Mr. Easton will be accompanied by Mr. Mervin E. Lyle, manager of the New York office of the Columbia Phonograph Company and also by members of his family. He will remain abroad until August, devoting some time to an inspection of the new German headquarters of his company established in Berlin.

Within the past month the well-known firm of Hawthorne & Sheble, manufacturers of Phonograph and Graphophone supplies, of Philadelphia, have opened an exhibition salesroom at 43 Broad Street, New York City. This move was necessary on account of the rapid increase in their New York State and city business. Mr. E. A. Hawthorne, the senior partner, is in charge of the New York department and is prepared to make all corners feel at home.

The wonders and novelties of this age of science and machinery will never cease. The writer recently paid a visit to the manufacturing department of Hawthorne & Sheble of Philadelphia, and was shown a gigantic drawing press ten feet high and weighing 32,000 pounds. This machine, by the use of dies and punches, will turn out the work of twenty-five hand spinners. With such facilities at their command, the trade is bound to gravitate in one direction.

On and after July 15th the prices of the Bettini Micro-Diaphragms will be considerably reduced. Mr. Bettini has in course of preparation a catalogue which will be ready by July 15th, containing a great many new models of Micro-Diaphragms adapted to all classes of Phonographs and Graphophones, including the Edison Concert, the Columbia Grand, Home Grand, and Eagle machines. The list of records is also very much increased and prices greatly reduced.

Len. Spencer and Harry Yeager have joined forces of the Knickerbocker Music Publishing Co., and the firm hereafter will be known as Hylands, Spencer & Yeager. Their new song successes are meeting with an enormous sale. The new coon song "You Don't Stop the World From Going 'Round" is being sung and whistled everywhere and is a big winner. The office is open day and evening and all professional singers and music dealers are invited to call.

Jos. W. Stern & Co.'s new issues for the month of May are Taggart and Witt's new song of the sea, "Wait Till My Ship Comes In," a successor to their still reigning craze, "The Moth and the Flame," Sadie Koninsky's new cake walk, "Boardin' House Johnson," said to equal her famous "Eli Green's Cake Walk," Dave Lewis's darky serenade, "My Alabama Lady Love," Ed Rogers' catchy, "The Oriental Coon," and Max S. Witt's new ballad, "My Little Georgia Rose."

Mr. E. H. Kaufman, formerly connected with the Edison laboratory, but now of this city, returned from a business trip to the City of Mexico. The people of Mexico, Mr. Kaufman says, are as a whole fond of music, and probably the greatest

musical critics are to be found in that country's capital. While the Edison Phonographs may be new to some of the people of this country, nearly all the wealthy families there have the finest of Edison's grand Phonographs as a part of their home entertainment. Mr. Kaufman was delighted with his visit.

Owing to the rapid increase in their horn business Messrs. Hawthorne & Sheble of Philadelphia have extended their facilities for manufacturing, and have contracted for factory space four times as large as their present quarters. This progressive firm recently gave orders for several thousand dollars' worth of labor-saving automatic machinery, and hope to fill all orders without the tedious delay that often occurs in filling orders for Phonograph and Graphophone goods. We understand that this house recently closed one contract for eight thousand brass horns. How the business has grown!

Mr. J. S. Gonell who has been cashier and chief clerk for F. M. Prescott, sailed on the steamer Seguranca June 21 for Mexico City, via. Havana and Vera Cruz. Mr. Gonell speaks the Spanish language fluently and will represent Mr. Prescott's interests in Mexico, making his office address at Plazuela de Guardiola, Mexico City, Mexico. Those in Mexico and the Central American Republics interested in talking-machines and the latest American novelties will do well to communicate with Mr. Gonell at the above address. Mr. Gonell has promised an occasional letter for THE PHONOSCOPE.

The Multiplex Phonograph Company of New York City have secured more spacious quarters in the front of the Sheridan building on Broadway for their offices which have been fitted up in elegant style. They have just completed two slot-machines, one being built on the style of a weighing machine in which there is no electricity required to operate it. You stand on a small raised platform, drop in your nickel or cent, as the case may be, place the tubes to your ear and have your choice of six different selections. The other device is a \$5 Graphophone with the Multiplex attachment encased in a small, neat hardwood cabinet with lock and key which can be conveniently placed on a counter or show-case where the customer can have his choice of six selections or can hear a little of each by simply shifting the lever. Full particulars will appear in their advertisement next issue.

Mr. Henry J. Hagen, of the firm of Harms, Kaiser & Hagen, has devoted all of his time of late to a new recording attachment. There has been a great deal of anxiety in the trade of late owing to the different methods used in the various recording laboratories and the opinions received from the different dealers varying considerably. A loud record has been in great demand by some and a soft, musical record has been preferred by others. The loud record, though it contained considerable volume, lacked in tone, and the soft record, embodying musical tone and sweetness, lacked volume, so Mr. Hagen at once set to work to construct an attachment which would make a record containing volume without sacrificing the tone. It has taken considerable experimenting to get the desired effect, but he has been rewarded for his labors and has now succeeded in getting a record with sufficient volume, containing tone and quality as well. He has already placed on the market new records made on his new attachment and is now preparing to turn out the entire stock the same way, as they have already met with great success. The record room has been kept engaged steadily so

no time would be lost in meeting with the demand. There is no doubt that Harms, Kaiser & Hagen are preparing themselves for a prosperous season and they are adding to their list of artists every week.

Successful Evasion of Slot Machine Order

It does not require a man with an exceptionally good memory to recall the days when the police department waged a relentless crusade against the seductive slot machines, and compelled the owners of places of business where they were operated to discontinue their use. The machines were not destroyed, as the police willed that they should be, but were laid away for future use.

For many months several hundred cellars and store-rooms connected with St. Joseph, Mo., drug stores and saloons have contained some choice specimens of the slot-machine family. They have become dust-covered and even moldy, but that will not impair their usefulness. A good husky porter can soon shine them up so they will be as bright and presentable as ever.

It is possible that several hundred porters will be engaged in a task of this kind very soon, and, in fact, some of them have already been so employed. Barring some sweeping and unusual edict from the minions of the law, the slot machines will return. In fact, in many public places they are now in operation and the wheels go 'round as of yore. The imble nickel, however, finds its way over the bar instead of into the slot as formerly.

After many months of cogitating the owners of the slot machines have hit upon a scheme to operate them without violating the order issued by the chief of police. Of course they did not all discover it at once, and all of them have not yet been let into the secret.

The slot machines of the wheel variety, numbered from one to thirty, one which five and multiples thereof win, are the favorites. On each of them is a notice as follows:

"This is not a slot machine. Pay your nickel at the bar and turn the wheel. Numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 win."

The young man who is willing to risk a little and take chances of securing five cigars for the price of one finds this an acceptable means of gratifying his sporting propensities. He is trying all the while to convince himself that he is not violating the law, because the ingenuity of the keeper of the place in which the machine is situated, has made this possible.

The order which practically annihilated the slot machines last year permitted the use of those devices which guaranteed the player at least one cigar or drink for every 5-cent coin he invested. Of course there were a few numbers which won two or more, but the odds were so great against the player that he generally bought what he wanted in the regular way. This had the effect of relegating the most of the machines to the cellars and warerooms.

It is claimed that the way the merchandise vending contrivances are operated now they do not come under the law against slot machines, as no money is played into the affair through the aperture made for that purpose. As a further protection against the officers of the law it is explicitly stated in the notices posted on the boxes that they are not slot machines.

It is to be presumed that the authorities will denominate this new-fangled species of sport, an aesthetic form of gambling, and will make an effort to suppress it. The measure of success with which the attempt will be crowned can better be stated after the effort has been made.

How We Gave a Phonograph Party

It was Charlotte's plan. The idea struck her suddenly (they always do come to her that way) during an evening we were spending over at the Openeer's. Young Mrs. Openeer had asked us to dine with them and play whist; but after dinner Mr. Openeer started one of his Phonographs so that we could hear an opera we had been talking about, and cards were entirely forgotten. It was delightful. They had lots of the wax records—almost a complete score of the opera in question. The talk naturally turned on how it was all done, for it seemed perfectly wonderful. So he showed us all about it, and that's how Charlotte's inspiration came.

"I have it, I have it!" she whispered excitedly the moment we left the house, and she almost pushed me down the steps in her eagerness. "We will give a Phonograph Party, and it will be the newest and most delightful thing out" and she straightway unfolded the whole scheme as we crossed the street to our house. By the time we had climbed up to our room the schedule was



complete. I must say that Charlotte is a quick and ready thinker. Her plan was fine. You see she teaches mathematics in the high school, while I have only a kindergarten class. She thought the idea and I completed the practical arrangements; and between us, we planned an entertainment which I am sure will be long remembered by our friends as a very happy evening.

We sent out our invitations the very next day, for Wednesday evening of the following week. To Beverly Dunlap's we added a line "Bring your Cornet." To Alice Blanks' "Please bring your banjo." Will Hamilton's also a "banjo" postscript and Nat Browton's a "clarinet" item. Charlotte had a violin and I a guitar, which, with the piano, (fortunately an upright) would give a variety of instrumental music for the occasion. In each of the other notes, we wrote the mystifying words "Please bring your voice."

To Mr. and Mrs. Openeer's invitation Charlotte insisted on adding, (as a matter of form only she explained to me) "Please bring your Phonographs;" for we had already enlisted their co-operation, and Mr. Openeer had entered into our plan with enthusiasm. He loaned us not one, but two Phonographs "for convenience sake" said he "one for recording and one for reproducing. Saves the bother of changing speakers and horns." He also insisted on furnishing us with a plentiful supply of smooth wax cylinders or blanks as they are called; at the same time offering us his services as an



expert, should we need him. The next few days, saw us busy at every spare moment. First we tried and experimented in every possible way with the Phonograph, making record after record, until we found out just how to do it. It's wonderfully simple if you only know how—(like everything else in this world for that matter).

Mr. Openeer offered to teach us, but we wanted to find out all by ourselves; and we did very nicely by following the printed instructions which he furnished us. Then we had the refreshments to prepare. Charlotte gave way to my ideas in this matter, and my kindergarten training suggested that we get some jelly glasses that were just the right size, two and a half inches across and four inches deep. Into these we packed our ice-cream after we made it, so that each guest should have a "frozen record" just like that great fib of Baron Munchausen's. We also made ginger snaps in the shape of a horn, by fashioning a cake cutter out of a strip of tin. All our plans matured beautifully, except that Charlotte scorched two whole pans of ginger snaps, and let some salt get into the ice cream tins; Charlotte was never good at those things.



Every one of our guests came on Wednesday evening; every one of them as curious as an original Eve (or Adam) and every one of them delighted on learning what was in prospect. We commenced right away with the cornet. It makes a fine loud record, and we wanted to start off auspiciously. We had placed our Recording Phonograph high up on a small table on top of a larger table, so that the horn was about on a level with Mr. Dunlap's head, as he stood ready to play. The shape of the horn too, makes some little difference. Mr. Openeer loaned us his recording horn for our party. It was fully two feet long and shaped like a cone. It had no flare or bell on the end, which was about 6 or 7 inches across. Our equipment was really quite perfect. The second Phonograph stood on one end of a large table and was fitted with a reproducing diaphragm or speak-



er as they call it. It also had a small fourteen inch bell-shaped horn, which shape seems to spread the sound better than the other. I attended to the machine, put on a new blank and started it, while Charlotte started each performer. At the close of each record taking, I stopped the machine, took off the record and put it on the reproducing Phonograph, and we all heard what had just been played into the other machine, reproducing with startling and marvelous exactness.

I will say right here that a single Phonograph with two speakers and a bell-shaped horn would have been all that was absolutely necessary. The only advantage of having two Phonographs was that it saved the delay (a very small matter) of changing the recording speaker for the reproducer after each record was made.

As directed by Charlotte, Mr. Dunlap stood about 5 feet away, and played directly into the horn. He gave a short aria from "Maritana," playing it with considerable volume and with even, well sustained notes, with but little attempt at expression. He used only half his record in a minute and a half, so Charlotte whispered "Do you know any bugle calls? (Dunlap was in camp at Jacksonville all through the war). His laughing answer "Do I know any bugle calls by heart? Well rather!" made us all laugh too. It was wonderful the way he made his cornet fairly talk.

"I can't get 'em up
I can't get 'em up
I can't get 'em up
In the morning."

His attempt ended in a storm of applause, which was repeated a few minutes later when I changed his record to the other Phonograph and reproduced it. First came the aria, loud and clear and distinct. Then a pause of a few seconds. Then a big manly voice said "Do I know any bugle calls by heart? Well rather!" How we all shouted! It did sound so



funny. Then came his bugle calls and a faint clapping of hands and then our real applause. Our first record was a success!

Then Nat Browton played his clarinet; and the reproduction was so perfect that we could actually hear his breathing. Those quick little gasps for breath that I for one, had never particularly noticed, until the reproduction of the record called it to my attention. He played directly into the horn, and as close to it as he could.

Then we had several vocal solos. Each singer stood close to the horn, with the face almost within the opening. Charlotte cautioned them all to sing rather loud and to be particularly careful to draw



back the head while taking any high notes. Our bass and baritone artists made highly successful records. Our tenor sang "The Holy City" most beautifully, but his voice lacked that peculiar quality necessary for Phonograph record making. The tones of his voice were like the invisible rays of the spectrum beyond the violet; it seemed impossible to record them. Charlotte discoursed learnedly about the number of vibrations per second caused by his high C—about a thousand I think she said. Mr. Openeer lessened his discomfiture by remarking that a Phonograph tenor was an exceedingly rare phenomenon. "As rare as a Phonograph soprano" he added bowing to Mrs. Openeer who was our next performer. "And although my wife has a beautiful voice I have never yet taken a really good record of it."

We made a passably fair record of Mrs. Openeer's fine soprano voice by draping the opening of the horn with mosquito netting; but it wasn't real good and we had to put it in the same class with the tenor's; and also with Charlotte's violin record, which came next on the programme. The amateur will do well to avoid the sorrow that is almost inevitable in attempting to make a record of a high tenor, a soprano or a violin.

The most effective records we made during the entire evening were two chorus records. All stood close together in a bunch about three feet from the horn and sang "Marching through Georgia" and it came out fine. Our success led us to try another "Onward Christian Soldiers" and it was every bit as good. The piano accompaniments of all our records were very good indeed. In every case the piano stood about three feet distant, with its open back towards the Phonograph. A square or a grand piano is not so well adapted for this accompaniment work, although a solo may be recorded very nicely by bringing the horn close up to the raised cover of the instrument.



We now removed our recording Phonograph from its lofty perch, to accommodate our banjoists and also those of our guests who were to make talking records, and preferred to sit rather than stand. The banjo should be played as close to the horn as is possible. We made several capital records, so loud and natural as to tone quality that I would defy anyone listening with eyes shut or in the next room to tell the difference.

The talking records were mostly all good too. The performers were cautioned to speak very distinctly, sounding the S's and soft C's with particular emphasis. Some of them caused lots of merriment when they were reproduced, owing to the



funny and irrelevant side remarks of the speakers; most of whom had never talked into a Phonograph, and seemed to forget that the machine would catch and repeat all that was said.

Last of all came the ginger snap horns and the "frozen records." The tenor declared that these were the best of all. He may have been perfectly honest, (for they were real good) or it may have

been gross flattery; or yet again his failure may have made him a little jealous of the others. But, somehow, I didn't exactly like his remark. I



think on the whole, while perfectly polite and courteous to Charlotte and me, his hostesses, what he said simply proved the proverb, "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach;" for the rest of us unanimously agreed, not even counting in our "frozen records," that our Phonograph Party had been a grand success.

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"Spaniards" Would Not Fight

Vitascope Man Badly Treated by Men He Hired to Mimic the Battle of San Juan

A photographer for a moving picture machine had hard luck at Orange, N. J., recently in his attempt to depict an engagement on San Juan Hill. He engaged eighteen negroes to represent the Spaniards and an equal number of volunteers from the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., for the American army and costumed them appropriately, taking the two commands upon Orange Mountain, where they were to engage in a bloody conflict.

He paid the negroes 75 cents each in advance, gave them some beer, in order that they might be in fighting trim, and then adjusted his photographing apparatus. When ready the Vitascope man found that the "Spaniards" had disappeared, taking with them 200 rounds of blank cartridges.

The police found a number of the pseudo Spaniards later engaged in a game of craps, but as they fled no arrests were made.

Tax on Talking Machines

Company Must Pay the \$10 War Levy Says Washington

Internal Revenue Collector Frank R. Moore of Brooklyn, received word from Washington recently to the effect that the owners of talking-machines and such cognate instruments must pay the \$10 tax required under the War Revenue Tax Law.

The owners of such instruments had protested against paying the tax and the collector appealed to Washington for a decision with the above result. Collector Moore said that now as the matter had been officially decided the tax would be paid or prosecution would ensue.

Slot Machines

Assemblyman Finn's bill has been signed by Gov. Roosevelt declaring guilty of a misdemeanor any person who operates or maintains any nickel-in-the-slot gambling machine, and authorizing the authorities of any places in which they may be operated to destroy them.

Slot-Machine Banking

Various committees in the United States have waged war on the slot-machine, for the reason that it was regarded as being in the same sphere or category with a very reprehensible banking system, which, according to a pious old lady, was started by a certain wicked King of Egypt. In London, however, it is proposed to vindicate the device by making it an attachment of legitimate banking.

The Thrift Bank (limited) designs using the slot-machine to encourage habits of saving among the poorer classes. The scheme is to equip factories, railway stations, and other public places with these machines. By dropping a penny into one of them the depositor will secure a ticket, and any person holding tickets that represent five shillings may exchange them at the bank for a certificate of deposit for that amount. The deposits after thus being acknowledged by the bank, will bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent and will be subject to withdrawal under the usual conditions.

While penny saving would, at first blush, appear to be comparatively a small matter so far as the individual depositor is concerned, it is estimated that should the system prove popular the aggregate deposits would reach an enormous sum, and that in course of time there would be numerous very good sized personal accounts. It is also assumed that the bank would profit largely, seeing that probably many of the deposits would never be claimed.

Whether the scheme is practicable is a question, but its workings will be watched with interest. Certain it is that if one tenth even of the money that is annually played into slot-machines in this country went instead into savings institutions, there would soon be less discrepancy in the per capita wealth and credit of the people.

The London slot-machine, penny-saving scheme may be visionary. Indeed, despite the strictness of British banking laws, it is likely to strike a good many persons as a little "fakish." Be that as it may, however, it is suggestive of great possibilities in the way of turning to good account money that is now squandered, and for the most part by those who can least afford such "amusement."

New Corporations

American Symmetroscope Company, Bangor, Maine. Capital, \$100,000. Incorporators: W. G. Cousins, W. B. Amsing, Boston, Mass.; F. P. Irving, Troy.

Leeds and Catlin Company of New York City; to manufacture and sell talking-machines; capital, \$10,000. Directors, E. F. Leeds, L. R. Catlin and James E. Thursby, Brooklyn; Louis C. Wegefuth, New York.

Len. Spencer is now filling a \$3,000 contract with the National Gramophone Company at their Philadelphia record-taking plant. Len's extensive repertoire of vocal and talking specialties is to be made a special feature in the new Gramophone catalogue.

Edison Tells About the Automobile He has Designed

Thomas A. Edison is at work on an automobile which, he says, will transcend in utility any machine of the sort that has yet been produced.

Of course, being an Edison production, the new marvel will be run by electricity.

Though the Wizard will not now make public the full plans of his latest creation he gave some of the details of it.

"My experiments are practically completed," said Mr. Edison, "and within a few weeks we will have motor bicycles and tricycles on the roads hereabouts. I have been working on the motor for six months, and it now fulfills all my expectations.

"The French naphtha machines will not be in the same class with mine, and the inventors will hang their heads with disgust when the one which is now being completed is placed beside those of French make.

"The mechanism of my machine is far more practical; it is greatly condensed, the clumsy appearance will be done away with and the whole affair will be lighter."

"Will it take a person experienced in electricity to run your machine?"

"Not at all," exclaimed the great inventor. "Anybody can run it without the slightest danger. A child will be just as safe on the seat as he is on a common bicycle or tricycle."

The controversy in regard to the speed of the French and American automobiles and the proposed international race, had directed the attention of the great inventor to the problem of long distance travelling, and he positively asserts that when completed his machine will have a running capacity of from twelve to fourteen miles an hour, and that the motive power would last to travel 150 miles without re-charging.

"As the demand increases," he continued, "and should my vehicles prove the success I anticipate, I will either build a factory for their manufacture or sell out my right to some bicycle concern."

The very fact that Thomas A. Edison is getting out a horseless vehicle will attract attention to the new mode of progression, and will lay the spooks of danger and difficulty that people who have not looked into the new vehicle worry so much about.

When Edison says an automobile is as non-explosive as a church and so easy to handle that a ten-year-old child can manage it as well as an engineer, there is no longer any reason to doubt that the roads of the future belong to the horseless vehicle.

He promises an electric runabout, such as a country doctor would use, for from three to four hundred dollars, hardly more than a good single buggy and fair horse cost at present. He has cut the weight of the machine down to a figure the reverse of alarming, and has carried the automatic principle so far that the process of running the vehicle is less difficult than driving a gentle horse.

To use his own words:

"The automobile will displace horses in a few years in every class of work. Our roads are now suitable for their usage. Horses for families are only for the rich, and when a demand comes for the automobile they will be cheaper, and the expense of keeping them in order will be about one-fifth that of keeping a horse."

As to the cost, Mr. Edison said that when the general demand came, the price of a two-seated vehicle would be brought down to the cost of a

good team of horses, and that a one-seat buggy complete, he said, would be bought for from three to four hundred dollars.

Edison in discussing the proposed international race said that Charron could not bring his French built machine over the roads from Chicago to New York.

"Why," continued Mr. Edison, "the French machine would go to pieces on our roads, or at least on the roads which would have to be travelled over on the course, and the Frenchman would find that his machine, which is practicable on the nice smooth roads in France, would get stuck in the mud before reaching its destination, or would be shaken to pieces by coming in contact with the bowlders in the roads.

"What I know of our automobiles is that they are built in accordance with the roads over which they are made to run."

"It was true, up to a few months ago," said Edison, "that the French vehicles were far ahead of any manufactured in America, but we are and have been making wide strides in the advancement of the automobiles during the past six months, and to-day are putting out a more practicable machine than the Frenchmen ever thought of, or ever can put out, and in the next six months America will be ahead of the world in the manufacture of the machines, as American engineers are exercising their brains experimenting, and from present indications 90 per cent of the horses now in use will be replaced by this late invention in the next year and a half.

"From what I read of Mr. Winton's machine, he has a good one, and before the race is finished the Frenchman will find himself and machine stuck in the mud along the road, while Mr. Winton, with his American ideas, will be speeding merrily along.

The reason Charron's machine cannot compete on American roads has already been elaborately set forth. In the first place the weight is so great that it will sink the wheels to the hubs in the soft roadways. The wooden spoked wheels will bog down in the sand and the mud and the dust flying into the unprotected bearings of the French machine will cause more trouble.

Another fatal defect in Charron's vehicle, so far as traffic on ordinary country roads is concerned, is that the motor, the heaviest part of the automobile, is forward, immediately above the front axle.

Any farmer's boy, accustomed to the ruts and bowlders in the pike that leads to the market town, knows too much to put a heavy load in the front end of his wagon. Speed with a vehicle thus unbalanced is utterly out of the question, and anybody trying to make it is, in road talk, "riding for a fall."

Charron, if he attempted to ride at any such speed as he made when he ran the recent automobile race from Bordeaux to Paris, would either upset or knock his vehicle to pieces.

With automobile cabs taking care of the street passenger traffic, private automobile carriages thronging the boulevards and park drives—for the prohibition against their appearance in the Central is only a passing phase of the great change—and auto-trucks doing all the express and cartage work, the streets of New York five years hence will be very different from what they are now.

One of the big brewing companies is considering the feasibility of retiring the magnificent Norman draught horses and Percherons that have dragged the huge beer wagons about the city, and substituting automobile trucks for them.

A big contractor is figuring on the relative cost of locomotive carts as against the carts and horses he has to use now.

An effort will be made shortly to substitute another adaption of the automobile principle for

the dump carts now in use by the city.

There seems no branch or character of traction for which the automobile is not clamoring for adoption. At the automobile show now in progress at the Tulleries Gardens, in Paris, there was a prize for a race among voituresses driven by children.

Any child old enough to drive a Shetland pony is old enough to run one of the baby automobiles, and the children of some of several of the great families of the capital of France run their toy-like voituresses in the park every afternoon.

Every day sees a wider spread of the automobile in America. An automobile cab company is organizing in Chicago, where an auto-truck company is already under way.

Items of Interest

The Third Rail Electric Railroad System

Representatives of immensely wealthy American and foreign corporations witnessed the test of the third rail electric system at Manhattan Beach, N. Y. The tests were made on a track 2,000 feet long. The running time was one minute and sixteen seconds. This system uses the patents of Capt. John McLeod Murphy who laid the tracks to prove that no shock could be obtained from the electricity. The key of the system is the automatic switch which controls the current. The system is governed by switches at given points which keep the current under the car at all times. Nowhere on the line is there a circuit, except from the front to the rear of the car.

No conduit is used, the extra rail carrying the positive current, and the regular rails the negative current. In the car are ten cells of storage battery, which, when the car is in motion, are charged with sufficient power to move the car in case of any break. About 675 companies were represented at the demonstration, and Japan, China, Peru, Chili, Russia, France, Ecuador, Italy, and Germany were represented by attachees of the respective Consuls' offices.

War Telescope Invention

Professor Reginald A. Fessenden, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, has invented a telescope that will lessen the effect of smokeless powder in warfare by locating the flash when the powder is discharged. The War Department has taken the matter up, and a test of the telescope will shortly be made before an Examining Board at Washington.

Improvements in moving picture machines have made strange things possible. Upon the screen figures appear and disappear as if it was the work of magicians. Ghosts suddenly confront the spectators and as instantly disappear. One of the best pictures is a series, lasting several minutes, of a haunted castle. In some of the pictures, from little wooden dolls real men apparently grow and rapidly change from dolls to men according to the necessity. Men are shot from cannon mouths and the pieces are carefully saved and lo and behold there is the same individual who was apparently killed. In fact all that superstition or witchcraft could suggest is shown in these pictures and instead of causing fear among the spectators, the humorous situations make roars of laughter, for the ghosts and demons are all good-natured ones, and in the pictures, as in comedies, everything always comes out right in the end.

New Films for "Screen" Machines

The following list of new films has been compiled from lists sent us by the leading foreign and domestic manufacturers ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL. This is one of the greatest war films ever placed on the market. The enemy is seen scouting in the underbrush at the foot of a steep hill. Suddenly our own soldier boys appear under the order of "Forward by rushes," and gallantly charge up the hill. A struggle takes place, but our boys are victorious and they plant our flag there to stay. The most realistic part of this scene is the explosion of the bombs thrown by the enemy in close proximity to a soldier who has fallen, and who is being cared for by the Red Cross staff, who finally carry him away on a stretcher. A most exciting picture.

CHARGE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS AT EL CANEY. Here are the renowned Rough Riders at the memorable battle of El Caney where the Spaniards fired on them from ambush, but who finally retreated after suffering severe loss. Our Rough Riders made a name for themselves at this fight that will live forever. The tried and true soldiers spent the night upon their guns in the mud by the El Caney roadside. Of the original 1,500 Spanish soldiers, only 200 were left with their general.

SCALING A FORT AT MANILLA. Here you see our soldiers, assisted by the marines of Dewey's fleet, scaling a wall of the fort at Manilla. We cannot but admire those brave men who, at the risk of their lives, scale the wall, not knowing at what minute they will be shot by those at the top of the fort. It is a most inspiring picture, and one that will enthuse your audience.

DEATH OF MACEO AND HIS FOLLOWERS. This is a memorable occurrence, and one that created indignation throughout the civilized world. The poor Cubans are caught in ambush, and, although they defend themselves, are mercilessly shot down in their tracks. The film is true to the actual scene and your audience will be thoroughly aroused.

CHARGE AT LAS GUASIMAS (where Capron and Fish were killed) A most realistic picture full of life action. The boys are seen rushing through fire and smoke in their desire to reach the enemy, who continue to retreat. A very exciting picture, and shows where Captain Capron and Sergeant Fish lost their lives. It also brings to mind the words of Colonel Wood, who, when the soldiers tried to appease their anger by swearing, said, "Don't swear, boys; fight."

REPULSE OF THE SPANISH TROOPS AT SANTIAGO BY THE AMERICAN FORCES. Here is an exciting picture where the Spaniards are repulsed with great loss by the volunteer army of the United States. This is an exact reproduction of the fight as it occurred, and it inspires you to see how bravely our soldier boys drive the Spaniards from their position and shoot them down as they try to escape.

LADY CONTORTIONIST. Here is shown Mlle. De La Roy, the well-known dancer, who has a national reputation. The lady seems to be double-jointed, as she twists herself in every conceivable shape. This film shows the dancer doing her great split act.

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 New York Girl is Good Enough for Me Mr. Havens
Angels' Serenade (Violin Obligato) Miss Mann & Mr. Erdmann
Any Sacred Solo (with organ) Miss Mann or Messrs. Havens & Hooley
Because Anna Barthold
Bugle Calls Wm. J. Styles
By a Brook Sat a Lady Anna Barthold
Cantilena (Violin) Ernest Erdmann
Church Scene Old Homestead Original Lyric Trio
Dip Me in de Golden Foam Miss Mann
Don't Be Cross Anna Barthold
Duct from Carmen Miss Mann and Mr. Madeira
Good Night (Dorothy) Original Lyric Trio
Gospel Hymns (with organ) Original Lyric Trio
Hello, Ma Baby Anna Barthold
I Love You in the Same Old Way Anna Barthold
I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby Anna Barthold
I've Waited Honey, Waited Long for You Mr. Havens
Just One Girl Anna Barthold
Louisiana Lou (Violin Obligato) Miss Mann & Mr. Erdmann
March Trio (Charlatan) Original Lyric Trio
Matrimonial Guards (Charlatan) Miss Mann & Mr. Havens
Mammy's little Pumpkin-Colored Coon Anna Barthold
Melody in F (Violin) Ernest Erdmann
'Mid the Green Fields of Virginia Anna Barthold
Musette—Offenbach (Cello Solo) Master Jean Moliere
My Baby's Kiss Anna Barthold
No One in the World Like You (Runaway Girl) Miss Mann & Mr. Havens
O That We two were Maying Miss Mann and Mr. Madeira
O Hush a By Baby (Violin Obligato) Miss Mann & Mr. Erdmann
Old Jim's Christmas Hymn Anna Barthold
On Billow Rocking (Chimes of Normandy) Mr. Havens
Page Song (Huguenots) Miss Mann
Reception Polka (Cornet) Wm. J. Styles
Sacred Duets (with organ) Miss Mann & Mr. Havens
Serenade—Tittl (Violin) Ernest Erdmann
Serenade (Mattioli) Miss Mann
She was Bred in Old Kentucky Anna Barthold
Simple Aveu (Cello Solo) Master Jean Moliere
Siuce my Little Baby Brother's Come to Stay Anna Barthold
The Moth and the Flame Anna Barthold
The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee Anna Barthold
The Nightingale Song Anna Barthold
Think Once Again Before We Part Anna Barthold
Traumerie (Cello Solo) Master Jean Moliere
Waltz Song (Romeo & Juliet) Miss Mann
When We are Married (Belle of New York) Miss Mann & Mr. Havens
Whose Pretty Girl are You Anna Barthold

LATEST GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

A Day in a Country School Geo. Graham
Ave Maria Soprano Solo Helen Jenynge
Anarchist Meeting Geo. Graham
Almost Persuaded (sacred) Haydn Male Quartet
All I Want Is Ma Chickens Len Spencer
Bride Elect Banjo Duet Cullen & Collins
Dance of the Brownies Banjo Joe Cullen
Dancing in the Sunlight Xylophone Solo Chas. P. Lowe
Dudley Buck's "Robin Adair" Haydn Male Quartet
De Miei Bollenti Spiriti Sig. F. Giannini
Flower Song, from "Faust" Miss Mann
Fortune Teller March Banjo Joe Cullen
Gayest Manhattan Banjo Joe Cullen
Hands Across the Sea Sousa's Band
How'd You Like To Be the Ice Man? Dan Quinn
I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph Ma Baby E. M. Favor
Kiss Me, Honey, Do Len Spencer
L'Odio di Lowenzo Stechki Sig. F. Giannini
Los Naranjos Spanish Selection Sig. Adamini
Little Old New York Dan Quinn
Let Me See the Old Plantation Len Spencer
Mal Regendo Sig. F. Giannini
Miserere from "Il Trovatore" Haydn Male Quartet
Miss Helen Hunt Dan Quinn
My Old Kentucky Home E. M. Favor
Nearer, My God, to Thee Haydn Male Quartet
Negro Funeral Geo. Graham
Only Just a Little Yaller Coon Miss Mann
Scarlet Letter March Banjo Joe Cullen
Se'tu la Vedi Sig. F. Giannini
Selection from "The Serenade" 22d Regt. Band
Tell Her I Love Her So W. D. McFarland

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 Woman Can't Forget the Man She Loves J. Fred Helf 9
By the Lakes of Killarney Annie B. O'Shea 11
Darling Mazie Gilmore & Leonard 1
Dream on Beloved Arthur Trevelyan 3
For Love Alone J. Fred Helf 9
Got Your Habits On John Queen 10
He Carved His Name Upon the Tree Gussie L. Davis 10
How'd You Like to be the Iceman? Helf & Moran 9
I Couldn't Spell That Word Because I Love You J. Fred Helf and G. B. Alexander 10
If You Were Only By My Side E. T. Paull 11
If I Thought You Loved Me Yet John V. Hollar 9
Imogene Thomas E. French 1
I'm Livin' Easy Irving Jones 2
In the Shenandoah Valley Norton & Casey 1
Ise Gwine to Have a White Man Sure Hattie Starr 1
I'se Got Another Nigger on My Staff Sterling & Von Tilzer 10
I've Just Come Back to Say Good-bye Chas. K. Harris 4
Jes' When I needs You Mos' You Throws Me Down J. C. Havez and A. B. Sloane 1
Just Sing a Song of Ireland Sterling & Von Tilzer 10
Just For the Old Days Stanley Haskins 5
Little Miss Vixen Louis Reinhard 9
Little Miss Ida of Idaho Arthur Trevelyan 1
Lucy Dale Harry Linton 10
Mamie Dooley Billee Taylor 1
Mamie Tracy Roger Harding 9
Mandy from Mandalay Ford & Bratton 1
Mary Had a Little Lamb Jos. Tabrar 9
Mid the Green Fields of Virginia Ohas. K. Harris 4
My Love's the Same Roger Harding 7
My Sunny Southern Home Roger Harding 7
My Old Westchester Home Among the Maples Wm. B. Gray 9
My Queen Irene Ford & Bratton 1
My Black Bess Sterling & Von Tilzer 11
Niggerism Williams Bros 4
One Touch of Nature Makes the Whole World Kin Felix McGlennan 9
Pretty Kitty Clover Roger Harding 7
Smoky Mokes A. Holzman 10
That's How the Rag-Time Dance is Done Sterling & Von Tilzer 10
The Old Church Door Gussie L. Davis 11
The Girl I Left in Dixie Waits for Me Wall & Speck 1
The Sermon That Touched His Heart Tony Stanford 10
The Stories Mother Told Me Sterling and Von Tilzer 10
The Hottest Ever—Cake Walk Song J. O'Dea 4
Two Little Roses from Mother to Me Harry Yeager 7
Those Cruel Words, "Good-bye" Fred Helf 9
'Tis Best For Us to Part Roger Harding 7
Will I Find My Mamma There? Chas. K. Harris 4
Without Your Love, Ah, Let Me Die Chas. K. Harris 4
Will He Ever Return Vera Doré 3
Wing Lee's Rag Time Clock Al Trahern 5
You Ain't Changed a Bit from what You Used to Be Horwitz & Bowers 1
You'll Get All Dat's a Comin' to You Sterling & Von Tilzer 10
You Ain't Landlord No More Irving Jones 4
You Don't Stop the World From Going Round Will J. Hardman 7
You're It Gussie L. Davis 9
You Ain't the Man I Thought You Was Lew Sully 9

LATE INSTRUMENTAL PUBLICATIONS

A Warmin' Up in Dixie E. T. Paull 11
Emerald Isle Robert Cone 1
Great Ruby—March T. W. Hindley 5
Intermezzo Banjoesque Chas. M. Connolly 1
Just as the Sun Went Down G. L. Lansing 1
Kentucky Cornshuckers March Rosenberg 8
Lady Ursula Manuel Klein 1
Our Loyalty Wm. Baumlein 1
Plantation Echoes Otto M. Heinzman 11
'Round the Town March Charles Irwin 8
Shuffling Pete Cake Walk March E. F. Kendall 8
Trip to Washington (March, Two-Step) W. V. Ullner 8
Smoky Mokes A. Holzman 10
The Gallant 71st F. Fanciulli 10
Yankee Notion John B. Archer 1

Note.—The publishers are designated as follows: 1 M. Witmark & Sons; 2 T. B. Harms & Co.; 3 F. A. Mills; 4 Chas. K. Harris; 5 Myll Bros.; 6 J. W. Stern; 7 Knickerbocker Music Co.; 8 Gagel Bros.; 9 W. B. Gray; 10 Feist & Frankenthaler; 11 E. T. Paull Music Co.

Exhibitors' Directory

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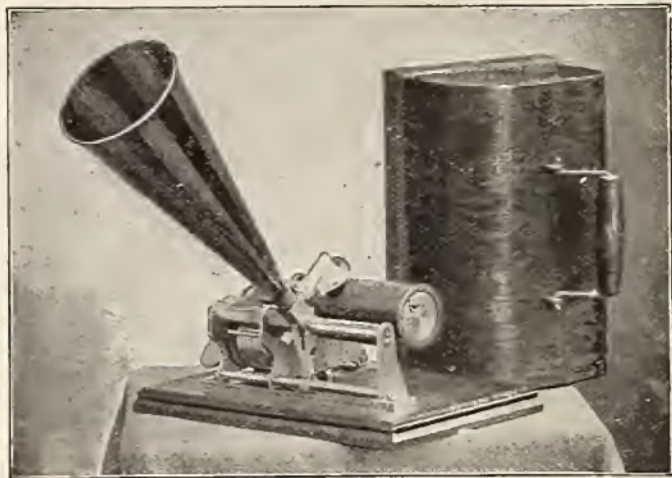
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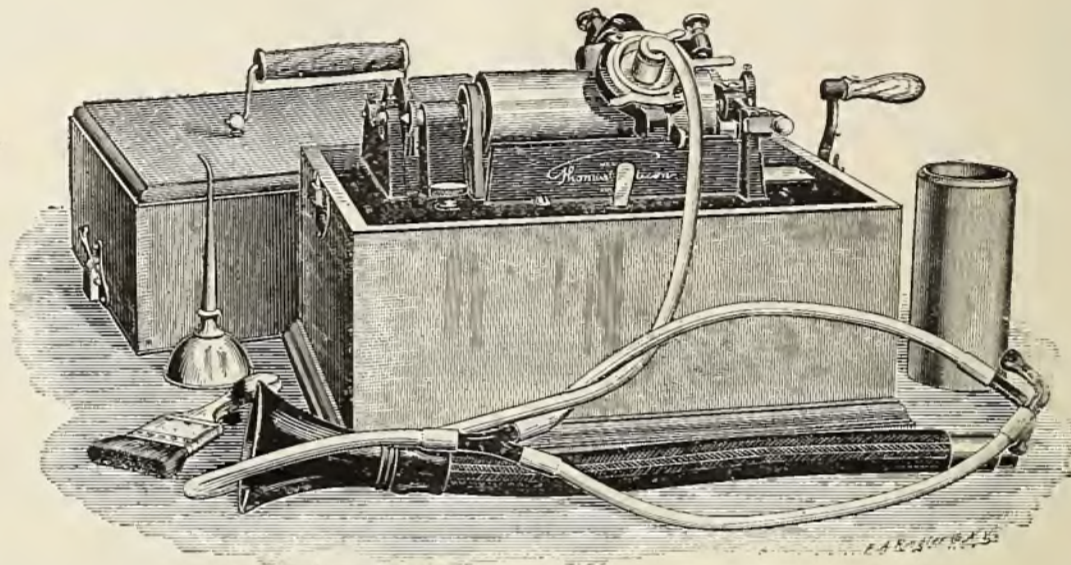
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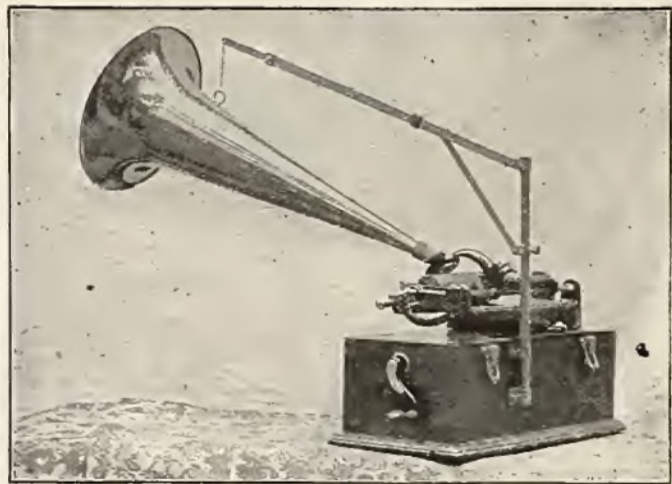
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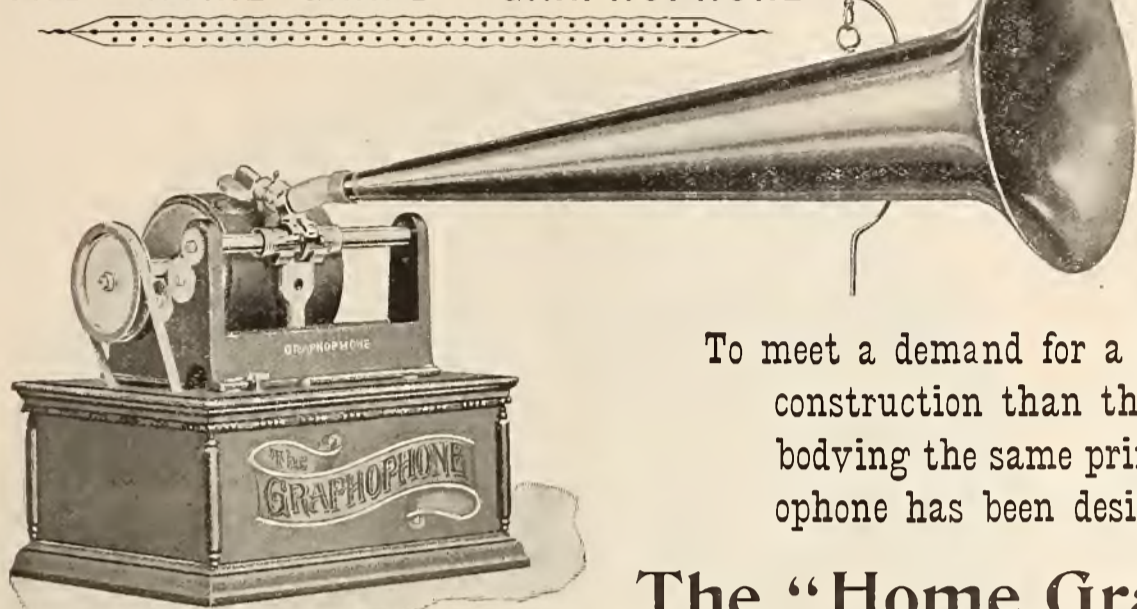
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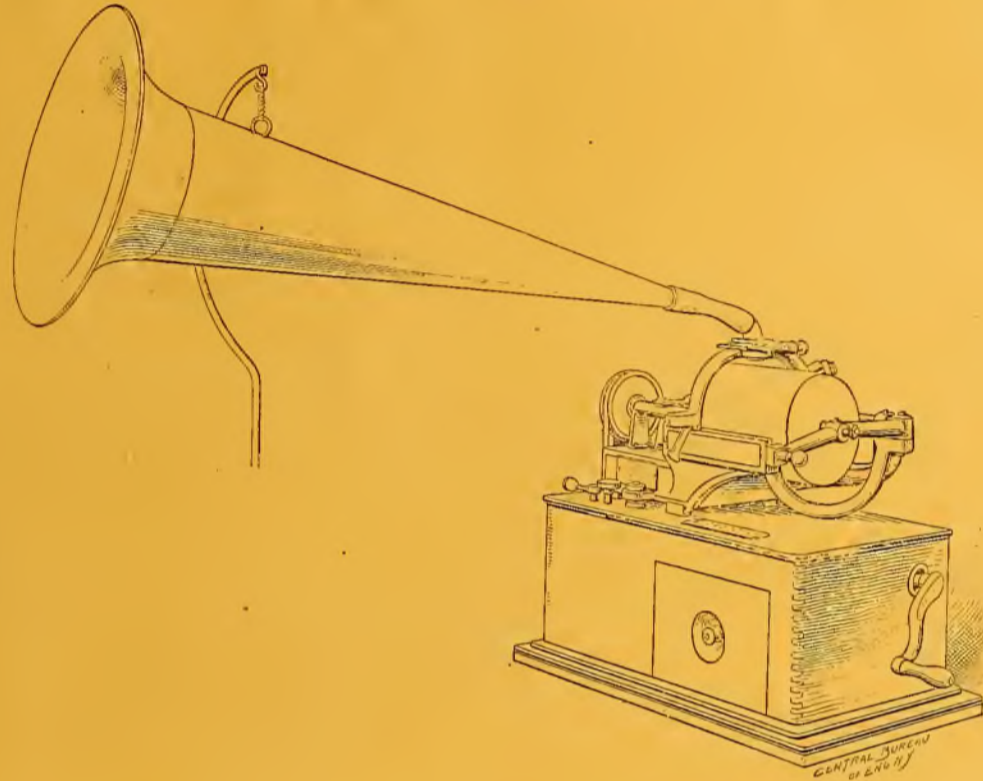
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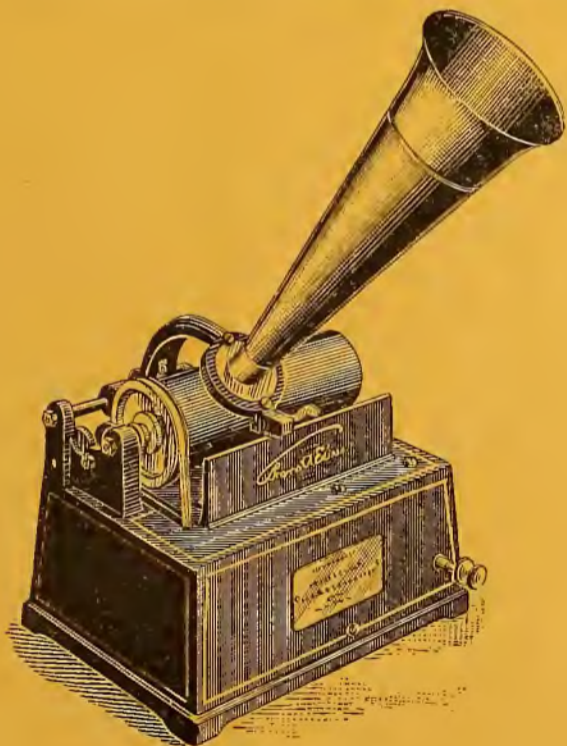
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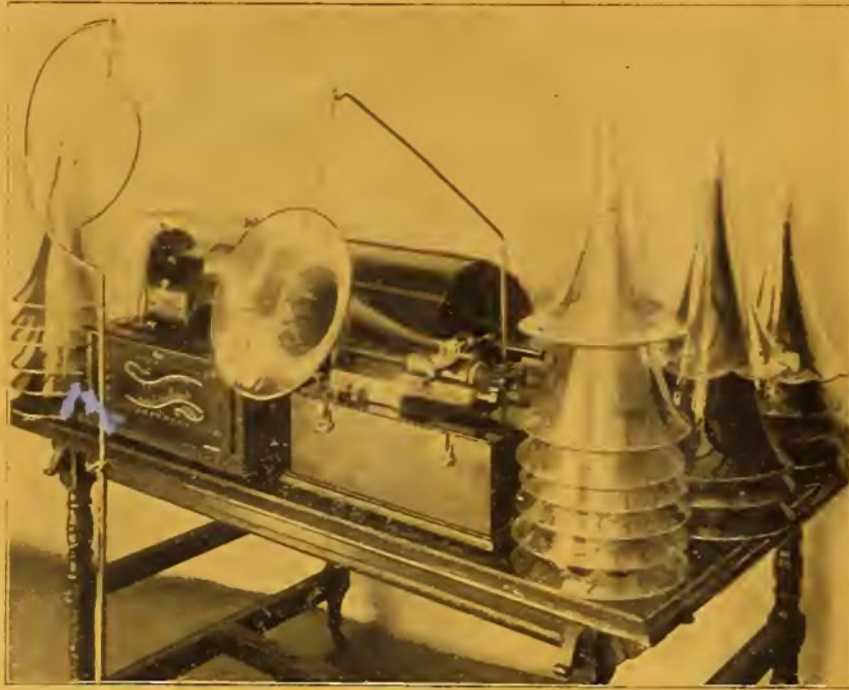
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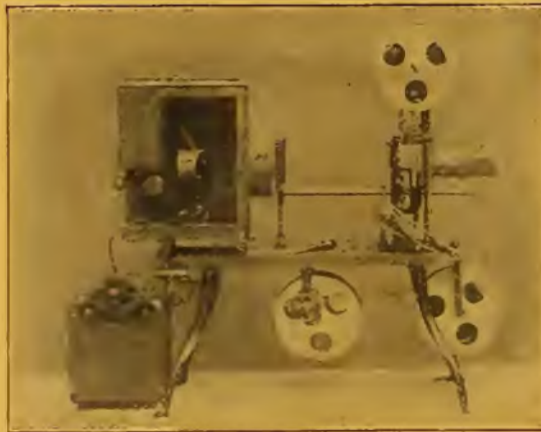
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