

THE PHONOSCOPE

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

Vol. 1.

No. 1.

New York, November 15, 1896,

Principal Features of this Number.

VOICES OF THE DEAD. The Possibilities of the Talking Machine.

EDISON. How he Works and Rests.

TALKING MACHINES. The Phonograph, Graphophone, Gramophone and Metaphone.

AUTOMATIC SLOT MACHINES. New Devices and Items of General Interest.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST. Trade Notes. News and Interviews. Foreign Correspondence. New Films for Projecting Devices. Exhibitors Directory. Letters. Talent. Screen Squibs. General News Relating to Inventions Appertaining to Sound and Sight.

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NEW YORK, U.S.A.

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The Columbia = "1897" = Graphophone.



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ALL RECORDS GUARANTEED.

DAN. W. QUINN HAS BEEN HERE AGAIN, MAKING ANOTHER 10,000 RECORDS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The records I am now making for the Chicago Talking Machine Co. are as good records as I ever made.

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I take pleasure in saying I have made several hundred original records for the Chicago Talking Machine Co. In quality and enunciation they are the equals and in volume the superior of any I have ever made.

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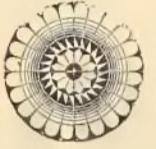
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RUSSELL



HUNTING

THE ORIGINAL "MICHAEL CASEY."

I am devoting my entire time, energy and facilities to originating and manufacturing Talking Records for Talking Machines. Benefited by over six years' experience and experiment, I can supply you with a meritable record at a reasonable price. * * * * *

I do not copy, imitate or mimic others. I originate, manufacture and sell my own records.

Price of Records ORIGINALS ONLY, 80c.

Remember

I am the originator of the Casey series—which have been the standard talking records for the past six years.

Remember

That there are "Casey" Records on the market which are not manufactured by me, but are made by others, using my subjects, in order to deceive the public.

Remember

A poor article is never imitated, GOOD ONES ALWAYS ARE. Imitation is the highest flattery.

Remember

That certain unprincipled individuals and corporations are duplicating my work, thereby deceiving the public by furnishing a record about one-third as loud as the original.

Remember

"Casey's" are the Standard Humorous Talking Records. There have been over 50,000 manufactured and shipped to all parts of the English speaking world, giving universal satisfaction.

Remember

"Casey" Records are loud, clear and distinct, and are especially recommended for horn use.

Remember

That all genuine "Casey" Records are recorded and tested by me, and are absolutely guaranteed.

NEW RECORDS. * NEW SERIES.

By RUSSELL HUNTING.

NEW CASEYS.

CASEY'S WOODEN WEDDING.

Casey thanks his friends for their wooden presents, made of wood. He called the figures to a dance. Music by full orchestra. All full.

CASEY AS AN AUCTIONEER (NO. 1).

Casey tries to sell a pug dog. Pair of gentleman's pants and a photograph picture of Napoleon Boneypart. Exciting bidding.

NEW SERIES.

HIRAM'S VISIT TO NEW YORK.

Hiram relates his experiences. Says he spent almost 60 cents in three days. Just threw money away.

HIRAM'S VIEWS ON SUPERSTITION.

Says he don't helieve in the unlucky thirteen, as he would rø have \$13 than \$12.

HIRAM'S GIRL—HANNAH.

Tells about his girl Hannah. A lovely girl; weighs 300 in hathing. Hiram is very enthusiastic about her feet and nose.

NEW SONGS.

CASEY ON PARADE.

HE DIDN'T GET EXACTLY WHAT HE THOUGHT HE WOULD.

ONCE OR TWICE.

I DID IT, BUT I'M SORRY THAT I DID.

AND THEN HE WOKE UP.

THE BLOW ALMOST KILLED PAPA.

OH! HOW SAD, MY MOTHER-IN-LAW IS DEAD!

ARRAH, GO ON.

VERY SORRY TO HEAR IT.

SHE KNEW IT ALL THE TIME.

MARY BLACK FROM HACKENSACK.

THAT NAUGHTY LITTLE TWINKLE IN HER EYE.

IRENE McNULTY.

THE MAIDEN DIDN'T KNOW A SINGLE THING.

SORRY FOR THE GIRLS.

THE CHILLY WIDOW.

MISS JONES.

OH! WHAT A DISAPPOINTMENT.



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AFTER NOVEMBER 20th OUR FAMOUS RECORDS, NOW \$1.00
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Discount to dealers.

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 A Machine for the Millions.

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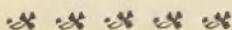
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If it is not working satisfactorily send it to us and we will repair it for you.

Do you use Recording or Reproducing Points or Shaving Knives?

We manufacture thousands, and make a specialty of this work.

Are You a Dealer?

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

Are You Making Experiments?

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

.....

Phonograph Sapphire Co.,

216 High Street, Newark, N. J.

The Phonoscope.

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

Vol. I.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1896.

No. 1.

Voices of the Dead.

Everything on earth serves two purposes: a present and a future one. The deed of the hero and the saying of the wise man besides benefiting their immediate contemporaries serve as examples and guides to the succeeding generations.

From time immemorial, therefore, the deeds and learning of the illustrious men and women of the world, have been recorded on stone, vellum, and papyrus, in manuscripts and books. These records have always been held in the highest esteem and veneration. Even amongst the lowest types of the human race we find some sort of record of their travels and their heroes. The celebrated libraries of Egypt, Greece, and Italy, attest the importance attributed by the ancient people of these countries to the preservation of the records of their thoughts and deeds; while to-day there is hardly a village, be it ever so humble, that boasts not its library and annals. The foremost amongst the public buildings of our great cities are the libraries—the storing place of the thoughts and the record of the deeds of our race.

Yet, at best, these records give but a poor reflection of the times and deeds they are intended to perpetuate. Like preserved fruit, however delicious, they lack the bloom of life: they are dry and difficult of digestion. We read in them in a third-hand fashion. The historian with all his personalities, the growth of the language, the monotony of the reading, all combine to cast about these records, a mist of uncertainty and doubt, which it requires assiduous work and study to dispel.

Recently the writer had occasion to attend a phonograph recital. Among the cylinders used that night there were some whereon Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the venerable Bismarck had recorded their voices. I have always been an ardent admirer of these great statesmen, both shoulders above all their contemporaries, but, as my means and leisure do not permit of my leaving home, my conception of them had been derived mainly from newspaper reports—the echo of the world, alas! so frequently twisted and tainted to suit the audience. Thus I have read the speeches of Gladstone and of Bismarck, and become familiar with their respective work, but I did not know their spirit until I heard their voice on the cylinder of a phonograph. The body, the strength, the soft modulation, the emphasis, so faithfully reproduced by this delicate mechanism, the life thus imparted to the words, made them sink indelibly into my soul, showing to me in the fulness of their power, the men whom till then I had known only vaguely. I felt their presence; their spirit pervaded me; I understood the secret of their greatness, as the subtle persuasiveness of their voice held me spellbound.

If thus we could but listen to the voice of the great founders of this mighty commonwealth: Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and others, how easy it would be for us to grasp their great ideas and teachings and follow in their footsteps. But in their time the talking machines had not been thought of. To-day we are in a position to reap the full benefit of the genius of our great inventors.

How salutary and consoling it is for loving children and friends to be able to retain the voices of their dear departed ones for communion in time of trouble, and of pleasure. The voice of that mother whose every thought has been for our welfare, whose last prayer was to call blessings down on us from Heaven; of that father whose stern, unbending, yet loving character first instructed us in the hard realities of life. Death cannot now deprive us of their

help, advice and encouragement, if we will but record their voices whilst they live, and treasure them not only in our hearts, but in a certain and lasting form, on the surfaces of phonograph and graphophone cylinders.

It is by the voice that men communicate with each other in all the fulness of their individuality. The voice, formerly invisible and irretrievably lost as soon as uttered, can now be caught in its passage and preserved practically for ever.

The great speakers, singers, actors of to-day have it in their power to transmit to posterity all the excellencies they are so richly endowed with. Art in its perfection need no longer be lost to succeeding generations, who now shall be able to enjoy all its benefits by setting in motion the wheels of a simple machine.

In future there need be no disputed readings, no doubtful interpretation of text or delivery. The phonographic record, being absolutely true, avoids both by preserving all utterances with every modulation and inflection of voice.

Death has lost some of its sting since we are able to forever retain the voices of the dead.

Edison.

HOW HE WORKS AND RESTS.

Thomas A. Edison went up to Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., last month to bring home his family who had been spending their vacation at that place. On his way home Edison stopped in Buffalo and was interviewed, in part as follows, by a reporter for the Buffalo "Express":

"Have you been taking a rest." was the first question asked of Mr. Edison.

"No, no," laughed the inventor. "What do I want of a rest? I never rest; what's the use of it?"

The "Express" man agreed that a rest was not needful to Mr. Edison's robust appearance, and he asked the following:

"Don't you ever rest?"

"Well that depends what you mean by rest. I sleep, of course, but I hardly ever go on a vacation. My family go on vacations and I go after them."

"What are you devoting your efforts to just now?"

"Oh twenty or thirty things. I always have that many things in prospect. I am striving to make a contrivance whereby I can use a phonograph and a vitascope in conjunction. This will make a regulation-sized theatrical production, with the scenes, acting and speaking. The kinetoscope was one step toward this, the vitascope was the next, and now I hope soon to have the climax. I have it about completed, but not quite so."

It was noticeable that the inventor pronounced vitascope veetascope, which he says is correct.

"Have you completed your autographic system of telegraphy?"

"I have it completed, but it is not now in use. I expect it will be utilized for newspaper work and not for general telegraphy."

"Have you anything in prospect which, when introduced, will be revolutionizing?"

Mr. Edison laughed, snapped the ashes off his cigar and answered:

"The public doesn't like wind; it likes realities. I never like to tell what I may do, but when I have it done I am willing to discuss it. We are getting wind enough from the free-silver men, aren't we?"

"Have you had any dealing with Li Hung Chang during his present visit here?" was asked by the reporter.

"None whatever. Li Hung Chang tele-

graphed from New York to my Orange office that I meet him at Niagara Falls. The telegram was forwarded to me, but I did not comply with it. I couldn't leave my family alone. I have no idea what he desired to see me about."

"Did any of your representatives meet him?"

"No."

"Have you scruples against discussing your personal habits?"

"Scruples, no!" declared Mr. Edison, half-laughingly and with feigned amazement. "I have had too much experience with newspaper men to be modest. I am 49 years old, was formerly a telegraph operator and have been an inventor for 32 years."

Mr. Edison laughed and asked, "Is there anything else you desire to know?"

"How much do you sleep a day?"

"I can't estimate it. Some days I don't sleep; other days I sleep nearly all the time."

"Is it a fact that you work sometimes for forty hours without sleep?"

"Yes, yes; sometimes I go seventy hours without sleep. Very often I go forty-eight and fifty and not infrequently sixty and seventy."

"You eat regularly meanwhile?"

"Yes, my meals are brought to me."

"Do you ever have trouble sleeping?"

"No, never. I can sleep anywhere, at any time, at a minute's notice. If I had trouble sleeping, I could not get along in my business. I very often take a few minutes' sleep for a bit of refreshment."

"Do you take long naps after a seventy-hour siege?"

"Sometimes I sleep eighteen hours without waking. Sometimes I sleep but six or eight."

"Do you feel any bad effects from this irregularity?"

"None. I am perfectly well, always have been, and it looks now as if I always would be. I fear if I should become too regular it would have bad effects on me. People who claim to be regular in their habits are broken up by a day or two of irregularity. I, who am irregular all the time, have no such trouble."

"Does not the constant thinking have a weakening effect on you?"

"Certainly not. It is not hard work. It requires no physical exertion. It is a pleasure. I like it, and what one likes is never tiring. I always feel well. The papers in New York recently had me broken down in health and seeking a place of rest. You can see the falsity of those statements."

"Do you think there is a limit to the possibility of electricity?"

Mr. Edison hesitated a moment, winked one eye, as is his habit when he is deliberating, and answered:

"No, I do not. Electricity will accomplish great things in the near future. The improvements of the next twenty years will, in my opinion, be as great as have been those of the last twenty. They will not be so amazing, because they will not strike us as having been so nearly impossible. Nothing now seems to be too great for the people to comprehend."

"Will electricity supplant steam on the rail-ways?"

It will, yes, but just when I cannot predict. It will do so on many of the shorter lines right along now, but on the trunk lines, not for some time—or until the electricians get what to them is the philosopher's stone; that is, generating electricity direct from coal. This is what all electricians are striving for now."

"Are you working on it?" was asked of the inventor.

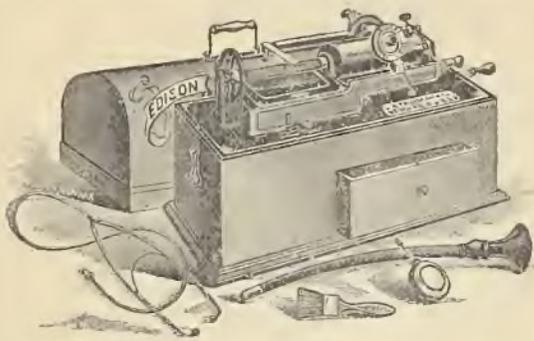
"I have been working on it for several years."

"Do you expect to make the discovery?"

"There you are again," laughed Mr. Edison.

"I really can't say; but I will say that the problem is a baffling one."

The Phonograph



The Edison Home Phonograph

After patiently waiting for a number of months, we may say years, the patrons of the Phonograph will be pleased to learn that Mr. Edison has constructed a light, serviceable, practical Phonograph, that can be purchased for a nominal figure. The people interested in this machine have been buoyed along on promises, that have at last been fulfilled. If "a good thing is worth waiting for," the Edison Home Phonograph was worth waiting for, as it is "a good thing." In the "New Home" model the Edison people have built a machine that practically gives the same results as their standard type, but which sells for less than half the money. This machine should please the most fastidious, and meet with a ready sale, as none of the superior qualities of the standard Phonograph have been dispensed with.

The machine is substantially built of iron, brass and steel, and finished in black enamel and gilt. The top casting is about the same size and design as the standard machine, with the exception that it is much lighter, all unnecessary heavy parts being dispensed with. The diaphragm arm, mandrel, swinging arm, etc., are practically the same as in the standard type. The back rod is a little smaller, being about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick. The machine is supplied with a very ingenious device for shaving cylinders, and is equipped with either the standard or automatic diaphragm, which guarantees the same results in recording and reproducing as in the higher price machine.

The straight edge that the diaphragm arm rests upon, is a part of the casting. To dispense with all extra friction, a small wheel is attached to the diaphragm arm, rolling on the straight edge when the carriage is in motion. There is one feed nut instead of two.

The power is derived from a clock work motor, which furnishes sufficient force to record or reproduce two and a half cylinders from one winding. The starting device and speed regulator are combined in one switch, which, on being moved to the left, starts the machine at a slow speed, that can be increased by moving the switch further in the same direction. The machine is encased in an oak body box, which has a cover of the same material upon which is inscribed in red and gold, "The Edison Home Phonograph." The total weight of the machine, case and all, is 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

The Metaphone

The Metaphone is the very latest talking machine. It is a very simple device for reproducing Phonograph or Graphophone cylinders.

The machine proper is built on a hard wood board, 7 inches wide, by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, upon which an upright casting 4 inches high is fastened, supporting on one end a clock work motor, and a wooden mandrel on the other. The mandrel is revolved by means of a silk thread passed over a groove at one end of it, and attached to the main pulley of the motor, which with one winding has sufficient power to reproduce one record.

A friction governor is provided in the shape of a break, acting on the main pulley, and can be regulated by means of a thumb screw.

The sound is transmitted from the cylinder by means of a glass tube about 8 inches long, resting lightly on the revolving cylinder. The end of the glass tube which rests on the cylinder, is blown in the shape of a Phonograph or Graphophone stylus, the other end is attached to a peculiarly constructed diaphragm of wood and rubber.

This simple device gives a really wonderful reproduction. It is made to retail at \$5.

Li Hung Chang entertained with The Phonograph.

During Li Hung Chang's visit to the Niagara Falls, Col. Gouraud, a friend of Mr. Edison's, tendered him a reception at the Cataract House. This was where Li had his first experience with the phonograph. Col. Gouraud entertained the Viceroy by reproducing a number of interesting cylinders, chief among which was a cylinder whereon Mrs. Grant and some of her children had spoken. This greatly interested Li, as Gen. Grant had been a great friend of his.

A speech pertaining to China and its industries had been prepared, which was reproduced in English to the Viceroy's first secretary, who spoke it in Chinese to the phonograph. When this cylinder was reproduced, Li was greatly surprised, and for a moment lost the plastic indifference that has characterized his actions during his visit to this country. He was extremely interested and expressed a desire that the machine be taken to pieces that he might be shown its "inner workings."

The greatest hit of the evening, however, was scored when Po Ping sang a Chinese song to the machine, and then his countrymen and himself heard it reproduced. Po Ping was so delighted that he capered and applauded his effort like a little boy.

Colonel Gouraud made a little speech at the end of the reception. He mentioned what had been done by Edison in the interests of science and towards aiding the progress of our great nation. Lord Li replied for his father, the First Secretary of the Embassy translated the speech. The Viceroy expressed his pleasure at the surprises he had experienced during the day and paid high compliment to the inventive genius of Americans.

The following day Col. Gouraud presented Li with a phonograph cylinder, upon which was recorded the following matter in Chinese:

"The phonograph's salaam to His Imperial Excellency, the Viceroy, Special Ambassador from China. The latest born of American genius bends its knee of steel and bows its neck of iron in respectful salutation to the eminent soldier and statesman who has honored America by visiting it. The phonograph sleeps not. Neither does it drink or eat, yet tires not. Seeing nothing, it hears all things; once hearing, forgets not, and with unerring truth preserves through all the ages its exhaustless treasures of word and song, rendering again throughout eternity from its incomparable treasure the priceless words of immortal man.

This soulless body, through the hand of its creator—Edison—whose rare genius is the pride of his country, surrenders itself into the gracious hands of the favored Envoy of His Imperial Majesty of China, and begs that it may be so much honored as to be permitted to accompany His Excellency throughout the remainder of his remarkable journey around the world, carrying as it does within itself ever responsive to the signal of its new and imperial master, the voices of some of America's most distinguished sons, and, above all, the voices of the venerable widow and much-loved children of America's greatest and most lamented soldier, Grant, to whose memory it has pleased His Excellency to pay a tribute of affection and regard so tender and so impressive as to cause the hearts of seventy millions of freemen to vibrate in silent and respectful sympathy.

(In reference to the above we think it only fair to let our readers know another version, as related to us by a disinterested party who

was present at this "much talked about" exhibition. Li Hung Chang had expressed a desire to meet Mr. Edison, but the modest "wizard" of Orange is no hero-worshipper, and therefore did not think the invitation important enough to interrupt his stay in the hills by the side of his wife and family. Nor did he send a representative. Col. Gouraud ran down to Niagara Falls on his own account with two Graphophones, but when he got there, found that he could not operate them. In his trouble he appealed to Mr. Gibson, of the Ely Phonograph Company of Niagara, offering him \$50 for the use of a Phonograph. Mr. Gibson went with Col. Gouraud to Li and showed him the workings of the Phonograph. Next day Li wanted to see the Phonograph again, and it cost Col. Gouraud another \$15 before Mr. Gibson would take his Phonograph before Li a second time. There was some trouble over the payment of the \$15, but it was finally settled by Col. Gouraud's son. Sapiienti sat. Ed.)

How to Keep Your Records in Good Condition.

Nothing is richer in startling surprises than the business connected with the phonograph and graphophone. Having occasion once to pay a visit to a phonograph company in Louisville, Ky., I came across an extraordinary case of innocence or stupidity. I could not believe my senses, when I found the young man in charge of the office coolly breathing on some phonograph cylinders, and rubbing them with his coat sleeve. He assured me unabashed that this was the only way to "clean" cylinders that had become dirty in the slot machines. No wonder the public complained about dull sounds and indistinct reproductions.

It is a source of regret to note the hundreds of cylinders that are ruined through the possessor's inability or thoughtlessness to keep them in good condition. The phonograph or graphophone cylinder is a peculiar article, inasmuch as it is susceptible of the minutest cut by the recording stylus, yet strong enough to resist almost any degree of temperature and to withstand a great amount of rough usage. But some exhibitors, whom the public are supposed to look to for the best results, considerably injure the reputation of the instrument by publicly reproducing records that they have exposed to dirt and dust, which causes them to give very poor results, which are generally attributed to the machine and never to the operator. This is not just, keep your records in good condition and educate the public up to the possibilities of the machine rather than disappoint them through want of care, attention and precaution. How is this to be done? Keep your records in good condition, and when they wear out, as they will in time, replace them with new ones. Keep your records in air-tight boxes of tin or wood, and when not in use be sure to keep them covered. If possible, do not reproduce your records in the open air. Keep your reproducing point clean by wiping it occasionally with a bit of cotton dipped in alcohol. Do not keep your records wrapped up; anything constantly resting against the surface of a cylinder injures it. Always brush your record carefully before reproducing it, but do not use a brush, as brushes, no matter how fine, leave an impression on the wax, which eventually develops into a roughness that is distinctly audible in the reproduction.

The best way to brush a cylinder is to use a piece of sheet-cotton wadding, which has been previously split to expose the soft side and then frayed at one end in the form of a brush. Always brush your cylinders at right angles (the same way as the impression runs), and do not brush cylinders length ways.

Never touch your records on the outside surface under any circumstances with anything other than the soft cotton mentioned above.

The most important point in keeping your records in good condition is to know when they are worn out and to use judgment in not attributing the poor reproduction of an old record to your diaphragm or machine.

The Graphophone



The "Columbia" Graphophone

The Columbia Phonograph Company have put a new model Graphophone in the field, which they style "The Columbia." This machine in our opinion surpasses any of their former efforts. "The Columbia" is practical, durable, simple, and in size, weight, appearance and construction seems to be an ideal talking machine, that is destined to find its way into the homes of those who desire entertaining and instructive amusement.

The "Columbia" type differs from the "Bijou" and "Baby Grand" model in various ways. The end gate, heretofore deemed necessary, has been dispensed with. The cylinder is put on the mandrel without opening or closing any gate or device. The mandrel instead of running on bearings or centres at both ends, revolves on the main shaft, which uses the interior of the mandrel for bearings; which is an ingenious and brilliant idea. This, however, is but one of the many good points possessed by this new machine. The governor is the same style as that in higher priced types, and the speed is regulated in the same manner by a thumb screw located in a convenient part of the machine.

The power is derived from a newly designed spring motor, easily wound, which will run two cylinders without rewinding. The diaphragms are practically the same as in preceding types, requiring no adjustment. The machine is enclosed in a neat oak body box, with oval cover, and, complete, weighs about 19 pounds.

When Li Hung Chang was dined at the Chinese Embassy in Washington, he was very much interested in the graphophone which was used to entertain him during lunch. Minister Yang is partial to all kinds of amusement inventions and has many quaint and curious specimens which he has gathered in this and his own country.

'Graphs, 'Phones and 'Scopes

The Artograph

The Artograph is a device for sketching, drawing in pencil or crayon, or painting in colors, anything visible in nature or still life, in exact reproduction of figure, form and color. This is a very broad statement, but is nevertheless a fact. Pictures, objects, views from nature or anything that can be seen, can be reflected on any kind of working material and focussed any size desired. The operator fills in the outlines and goes over the colors, simply fixing the reflection on the working material, thereby obtaining a faithful reproduction of the subject.

For painting, sketching, copying, enlarging and reducing anything in nature or still life its uses are innumerable, and it will prove valuable to, portrait painters, art amateurs, textile designers, wood and metal engravers,

botanists, entomologists, crayon artists, fresco painters, china decorators, flower painters, lithographic artists, stained glass workers and in all branches of industrial art.

The Zerograph

Details have reached us from England of an improved telegraphic device, "The Zerograph," which promises to make a revolution in telegraphy. It is a telegraphic instrument that, instead of printing dots and dashes on a strip of paper, typewrites a message on a sheet of paper at both ends of the wire simultaneously. There are various automatic appliances for moving the paper, adjusting the alignment, inking the letters, etc. It does not require an experienced telegraph operator, but it can be used by any one who typewrites. It is automatic in its action and delivers its messages whether there is or is not some one at the receiving end. It dispenses entirely with clock work and can be worked on the exchange system: it combines, in fact, the functions of typewriter, telegraph and telephone, and if it comes anywhere near justifying the claims made for it, it will not be long before every business office is provided with its Zerograph in addition to its telephone and typewriters.

The Radiophone

All the trend of modern physical science is toward establishing the close relationship of the different forms of molecular motion, which for the purpose of distinction, are variously called: light, heat, electricity and sound. And the farther science has gone the more it has been shown that the only difference between light and heat, and electricity and sound is merely a difference of form and rapidity. The conversion of heat or electricity into light is familiar to all, but now we are able by means of Prof. Graham Bell's Radiophone to convert light into sound, practically to hear a shadow fall.

The apparatus is practically a telephone minus the connecting electric wire, instead of which the receiving and transmitting diaphragm is provided with a strong reflector at the back which transmits to the rays of light reflected the molecular waves of the voice. Obstacles in the way do not in any way stop the transmission, as this is mainly carried on by invisible rays, X-rays.

The Megaphone



The Megaphone is a peculiarly constructed cone of light weatherproof material. When spoken into it carries the voice with wonderful power and clearness to a great distance in any direction to which the 'Phone is pointed.

On the water, shore, or in any open country where there are no obstructions, and no local sounds to interfere, it is not difficult to talk and hear to and fro over a distance of a mile with this instrument, while a loud call or hail can be heard about two miles. Voices and other sounds from a distance, which would otherwise be inaudible, can be heard with great distinctness when using the instrument as a receiver, that is to say, listening at the smaller end while the 'Phone is pointed in the direction from which the sounds proceed.

The Megaphone is four feet in length, the weight of the complete apparatus, including stand, seven pounds. On the deck of a pleasure craft, at yacht club and other shore houses, it is capable of great practical use.

It is being used to great advantage by a number of campaign orators, and out-door speakers in general, who find it of great practical value in speaking to great gatherings, as by its use they can be distinctly heard by people in the remotest corners of the crowd, no matter how great it may be.

The Cathoscope

There is nothing more interesting or instructive than the machines for producing X or Röntgen rays. The public is as quick as ever in its appreciation of their facile adaptability to almost innumerable purposes.

Hammerschlag's Cathoscope, so called because it is the result of inventions of Arthur A. Hammerschlag, of New York, enabling people to see and appreciate the cathode rays without effort, and without darkened rooms, embodies certain new principles, among them being an induction coil of peculiar construction, and especially covered by patents which gives great penetrating power to the rays as well as an almost perfectly steady light. The tubes used are sold to users at a lower price than they can be made by others and are of the focusing pattern. The entire machine is in cabinet form with fluoroscope attached, all controlled by either a hand switch or coin contrivance in which broad patents have been granted in this and other countries.

The Hammerschlag Cathoscope has proven itself one of the most perfect developments of the Röntgen or X-ray machines. It is being used in innumerable cities by exhibitors, physicians, and the scientific fraternity, and being protected by patents, offers a lucrative field for investment as its money earning capacity is far larger than that of any similar machine in the world of equal cost.

To demonstrate this they have testimonial letters from users one week after they have purchased the machine stating it had more than paid for itself in that time.

At the recent American Institute Fair in Madison Square Garden, New York, the New York "Sun" called it the feature of the fair although thousands of exhibitors were under the same roof.

To prove its earning capacity, over 8,000 people paid to see it operate at that fair alone, and many more endeavored to do so, but were prevented by the crowds.

Its record has been one long continued success wherever it has been placed, and its radiographs, or photographs, taken for physicians and others, are universally pronounced perfect.

The Sympsychograph

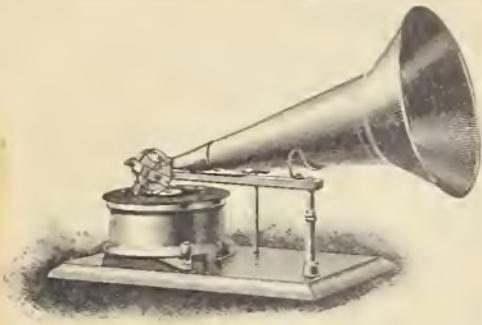
It is an instrument devised by Mr. Asa Marvin, president of the Astral Camera Club, of Alameda. Its object is to photograph the image of a thought which the experimenter holds sharply and fixedly in his mind. The Astral Camera Club's achievements show that this can be done.

The members first experimented with the X-rays, obtaining the usual results. Then they began on "the larger problem of photographing objects without visible light. President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, gives in "The Popular Science Monthly" the result of the strange experiments. The club sat silently in utter darkness for a considerable time.

President Jordan says: "Then those strange rays of light or odic force, invisible to our eyes because none of our ancestors ever had a chance to gaze upon them, disclosed the presence of objects which had else lain forever in darkness." In addition to this there was visible a green light along the vacuum tubes of the X-ray apparatus.

The next step was to try to photograph something by the strange luminous rays which the members of the club perceived in the darkness. Mr. Marvin devised an apparatus which should electrically connect each man's head with the sensitive plate of the camera. Then seven persons sat in the darkness and thought of the face of a cat. This they did for 16 minutes, concentrating their minds as much as possible. Result, a faint, queer looking, but unmistakable image of a cat upon the sensitive plate. The Sympsychographic picture is reproduced in "The Popular Science Monthly."

The Gramophone



THE LATEST MODEL.

The above cut represents one of the neatest, simplest and withal practical machines for reproducing sound, that has as yet come under our notice. It reproduces with wonderful fidelity the sounds recorded on discs which here take the place of the cylinders, not only the human voice, whether in speech or song, but also any other sounds, bands, orchestras, etc.

It cannot record sound; this is done by means of a special machine. But the record plates or discs are to be had at such a low figure, and they are so durable that this is hardly to be considered a serious drawback. It is, therefore, quite correct to say that its field is practically without limit.

The Gramophone is the invention of Mr. Emile Berliner, whose name and fame as an inventor are known wherever the Telephone is in use. It is entirely different from all the other Talking Machines so far in the market, and it embodies everything necessary to make it a universal favorite, as a child can work it, without risk to itself or the machine or record. It is worked either by the old fashioned crank-handle, or a spring motor, and there seems to be no delicate mechanism to derange. It is built to stand rough handling and to last.

The Gramophone records are made of hard rubber or other practically indestructible material. They are in the form of thin discs 7 inches in diameter, and can be transmitted by mail in safety; they can be freely handled, will wear almost indefinitely and are not at all sensitive to climatic changes.

The price is so low as to bring it within the reach of all.

The Talking Machine Litigation.

Dispute between the Graphophone and Phonograph Interests.

An extensive and important litigation on the Phonograph, pending for quite a number of years, at length came to a hearing before Judge Greene at Trenton, N. J. There were two suits: The American Graphophone Company, of Washington, D. C., being the plaintiff in both. The Edison Phonograph Works was the defendant in one case, and the U. S. Phonograph Company in the other.

The suits in both cases were brought on two patents, dated May 4, 1886, one issued to Ch. A. Bell & Sumner Tainter, and the other to Mr. Tainter for what is now known as the Graphophone, and the claims which are involved cover the method of engraving the record of the sound waves on a cylinder or other tablet of wax-like composition.

Mr. Edison brought out his first Phonograph in 1878. This machine he had been constantly improving and finally placed upon the market shortly after the Graphophone had been brought out. These conflicting interests were successfully combined in the person of J. H. Lippincott, of New York, who organized a company that was incorporated as the North American Phonograph Company to introduce both the Phonograph and the Graphophone. Mr. Lippincott subsequently failed and died,

which caused a complicated tangle of litigation to follow. The Graphophone company claiming that failure and death of Mr. Lippincott left their patents to revert to them free and clear of any obligation, brought suit against the Edison Phonograph Works, and against various of the sub-companies of which the U. S. Phonograph Company is one.

For a number of years the Washington corporation has been prosecuting alleged infringements of its patents, and the Edison interests, backed by Mr. Edison, have been as vigorously defending themselves from all assaults, and the first grand battle, succeeding numerous smaller skirmishes, came off at Trenton September last.

Unfortunately Judge Greene was taken suddenly ill and died without rendering a decision, and this will probably necessitate a rehearing of the entire case.

The whole case seems to hinge, as stated by plaintiffs, on the mode of recording sound-vibrations on a revolving cylinder: they alleging that they have an absolute claim on the incision or engraving process, which is totally different, so they say, from Edison's earlier indentures. They claim, broadly, a monopoly of all the methods of sound-recording which consist in engraving or cutting the record in a material of wax-like or amorphous nature. They maintain, moreover, that all rights to Lippincott terminated at his death, being of the nature of personal licenses, and that they could sustain their patents against the world. Mr. Dyer, who is Edison's personal counsel, having fought nearly all of that inventor's patents within the last ten years, presented the defendant's side of the case in a decidedly different light. He eloquently set out the origin and development of the practical Phonograph by Mr. Edison, and dwelt at length on the numerous important improvements which Edison had brought out since 1889, which constituted all that was really valuable in the Phonograph of to-day, as well as in the Graphophone. He claimed that the Graphophone of Messrs. Bell and Tainter was a commercial failure; that the wax-like compositions of the Graphophone were utterly worthless, and that the present Edison cylinder of mineral soap was the important and necessary thing. He submitted testimony to show that Mr. Edison and others used the cutting or engraving method of making sound records long before the Bell and Tainter invention and pointed out many details of construction which were necessary for success, and which were Mr. Edison's invention, embodied in the present instruments.

Mr. Howard W. Hayes, Edison's chief counsel, and also a counsel for the U. S. Company, argued the second point of the defence. He claimed that all transfers and contracts made between Mr. Lippincott and the Graphophone Company were good and valid at law in spite of that gentleman's untimely demise. He argued that the American Graphophone Company stood silently by while the contracts were being made between Mr. Lippincott, Mr. Edison and the various sub-companies, and by this act gave its tacit consent to them. It was by reason of these contracts that a vast amount of money was invested by Mr. Edison and all of the companies. Mr. Hayes claimed it to be a good principle in law that a man that does not speak when he should, may not speak when he would. He also submitted a decision of Judge Carpenter, of Boston, in favor of Col. A. N. Sampson, of the New England Phonograph Company, which defence was a case of estoppel.

The court room was filled with specimens and models of the different machines, including the ponderous affair of Edison's early construction, his latest improved Phonograph, and the various types and models of the Graphophone.

A. W., Chicago, Ill.—We are sorry to disappoint you, but we cannot print your letter. We are ready and willing to answer all legitimate inquiries in this department, but we cannot enter into any debate as to the comparative merits of the different talking machines. We propose in this journal to use our columns for the combined and general benefit of all talking machines, and not in the interest of any particular one.

Answers to Correspondents

All questions pertaining to Talking Machines, Picture Projecting Inventions, Automatic Coin-in-Slot devices, Amusement Inventions, etc.; will be cheerfully and fully answered in this column. Inquiries for this department should be addressed—Information Department, The Phonoscope, 822 Broadway, New York, U. S. A. ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

New Orleans.

To the Editor of "The Phonoscope."

Dear Sir.—In the prospective copy of your paper sent me, I noticed a column headed, "Answer to Correspondents." I should like to avail myself of the opportunity and ask you if you know anything about the new cylinder Mr. Edison is working on. I saw in the paper that he had a cylinder that would not wear out. Can you tell me anything about it?

Yours truly, J. J. F.

(We do not know of any such cylinder being manufactured by Mr. Edison. We are informed by competent authority that he has not entertained any ideas, or made experiments in this line.)

The present method of recording and reproducing would preclude any such cylinder as you mention being used.)

Berlin, Germany.

Editor "Phonoscope," New York.

Dear Sir.—Many thanks for information in reference to your paper. I am sure that your journal will meet with a ready sale, as we people in the business have long felt the need of an impartial sheet that we could refer to for information. * * * Can you give me any particulars privately or through the columns of your journal, in reference to the new small Phonograph that is about to be put on the market? * * *

J. N.

(See full particulars this issue in another column.)

Bangor, Maine.

Editor "Phonoscope."

Dear Sir.—In the specimen copy which you sent me, I notice a column headed, "Answer to Correspondents," will you kindly favor me? I am anxious to know if Mr. Edison has made any improvements on the Phonograph lately, and what Phonograph does the "New York World" refer to in enclosed clipping.

Yours respectfully, A. N.

A meeting has been arranged at Niagara Falls on Monday between Li Hung Chang and Edison.

The latter will then show the Viceroy the first models of his improved Phonograph and new Telephone and present them to him.

The Telephone is one that dispenses with the use of an ear trumpet, and transmits sound more clearly than at present.

The Phonograph is a vast improvement on the instrument now in vogue, and transmits sound perfectly to any distance.

Li wishes the Wizard to go to China with him; evidently with the idea of introducing the Telephone there.

(We do not know what Phonograph the above article refers to. Evidently the reporter who wrote this was a little "twisted" or his matter got so when it was set up.)

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Sir.—Paper received, accept my thanks for same. Can you let me know what the chances are for an exhibitor in Europe, say France and Germany? I think I could do well, as I speak both languages, French and German.

Yours, M. L.

(Your inquiry is very indefinite, as you do not state what you want to exhibit. If it is the Phonograph or Graphophone, we would say that a good Talking machine outfit conducted by a competent operator would be appreciated and patronized in any country. You have, however, named two excellent countries, as the people of those nations are especially susceptible to amusement such as the Phonograph or Graphophone can supply, namely, vocal and instrumental music. See our interview with Mr. Vifquin, of Paris, in another column.)

✻ ✻ Letters. ✻ ✻

This column is open to any of our patrons who have a complaint to make, a grievance to ventilate, information to give, or a subject of general interest to discuss appertaining to Sound Producing Machines, Picture Projecting Devices, ✻ Slot Machines, Amusement Inventions or Scientific Novelties in general. ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻ ✻

Boston.—Is there any redress for a person who gets buncoed in this business? I sent an order to the _____ Phonograph Company last summer for twenty-five records, for which I gave twenty-five of my hard earned dollars. In about three weeks sixteen of these records were useless, as a foggy scum, or mouldy substance began to form on the outside of the record. This made the records useless. I wrote to the company and asked for a rebate or some satisfaction, and they told me that they could not help me out, as they didn't make the blanks, but purchased them from the Edison Works. This did me a lot of good. Not. Do you think that I could make them return my money or give me good records?

C. W.

(Will some of the companies answer this gentleman? Ed.)

~ Our Tattler ~

The following communication, written on a postal card, was received by one of the Eastern Phonograph Companies:

"Dear Sir: I have got a talking machine. I here you make barrels. How much do you charge for them apiece. Please answer soon. "PROF. _____."

I should like to hear one of "Professor's" lectures. He must "do good."

—Hunting has written a song called "I Did It But I'm Sorry That I Did." So am I, and a good many others, but this is one of Russell's quiet jokes, so we'll let it pass.

—I ran up against George Gaskin last week. I noticed he wore a very careworn and anxious expression. George says _____ is trying "to do" him, but he's going to "fool 'em all." Go it, George. Good luck! but don't sing any more comic songs.

—Our cousins across the herring pond stand aghast before a picture projected by the Cinematograph representing the Prince of Wales in the act of scratching his head. I fully appreciate their feelings on this score, but then I suppose Al scratches his coco different from us ordinary people over here.

—One of the young men connected with the United States Phonograph Company recently remarked that all the employes of that concern had wheels. (He meant bicycles.)

—I met Mr. Walcutt (of the firm of Walcutt & Leeds) last week, wearing the "same old smile;" on being asked how his lawsuit was getting on, he replied, "Which one; we're in five."

—P. T. Barnum once said (or wrote), "the American people like to be humbugged." What would he say if he were living now and heard some of those lovely duplicates?

—This is good. I read it the other day up in Maine: "For Sale—A Phonograph by a gentleman with a large horn and 50 Records." He'll do well if he makes money.

—A young man from Dover, Del., wrote me last week about a slot machine. He said he has a new scheme. If he has anything new he's a wonder, as I understand that a Chicago man has a machine where you drop a dog in the slot and get a sausage. "MIKE."

~ Trade Notes ~

—The Columbia Phonograph Company had a very creditable exhibit at the American Institute Fair, held at the Madison Square Garden, New York, last month.

—The Ohio Phonograph Co. are making some very fine band records. Their recording department is under the charge of Mr. C. G. Childs, late of the Columbia Phono. Co., and formerly with the New England Phonograph Co.

—The Manhattan Phonograph Co. pay one thousand dollars a year for the privilege of placing their slot machines in the different ferry houses of the Union Ferry Company.

—The United States Phonograph Co. have sold over five thousand campaign cylinders this season.

—We understand that the Columbia Phonograph Co. has already received an order from one party for \$20,000 worth of the new "Columbia" model graphophone—their latest product.

—The Chicago Marine Band, which is a very popular organization in the West, is about to play for the Chicago Talking Machine Co. for record making.

—A bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court in New York City, Oct. 9, by the American Graphophone Company, of Washington, against LeRoy W. Baldwin, Loring L. Leeds, and others, for injunction, damages, accounting, etc., for infringements of letter patent of the Graphophone Company for talking machines.

—The New England Phonograph Co. are experimenting on new methods for taking their Baldwin Band Records. Col. Sampson promises to surpass any of his former efforts. We must candidly say that we doubt it, as we have heard "Baldwins" that were as near perfection as will ever be obtained with the present phonograph.

—There is to be a new phonograph parlor opened on Broadway, New York, in the near future.

—Mr. Geo. J. Gaskin, the ever popular tenor, is now spending about one-third of his time in front of phone horns. Mr. G.'s voice is a staple article and sells as fast as he can record it.

—The Gramophone Company are making exceedingly rapid strides in improving their machine. The latest type machine which they have put on the market shows a careful attention to little details which will benefit and interest their patrons.

—Our correspondents from the West in two different States write us that Mr. Frank Thayer has the most complete phonograph exhibition on the road.

—The Phonograph and Graphophone companies report July August and September last as the three dullest months ever experienced in the talking machine business.

—The cathoscopes which are being exhibited in the phonograph parlor on Broadway, New York, attract unusual attention. This machine is a great invention, inasmuch as it can be used for either scientific, amusing, instructive or educational purposes.

—The Chicago Talking Machine Co. are taking some new records of Bonnell's Orchestra. Some we have heard are very fine, and are destined to become very popular.

—The records taken with the Bettini Micro-Phonograph Diaphragms are wonderful for their solidity of tone and resonant carrying powers. Records of the female voice taken with this attachment are truly marvelous.

—J. W. Myers, the popular baritone, has added a number of new songs to his already large repertoire. Mr. Myers is making and selling his own records, which have always been of the highest standard.

—We have recently seen a new mailing device for phonograph and graphophone cylinders. It is the invention of Mr. Solow, of Washington, D. C. It is indorsed by the Columbia Phonograph Co., who have given it a practical test, by mailing cylinders containing personal correspondence between their various offices. It will fill a long felt want.

—Mr. Henry C. Spencer has opened an attractive office in the new Hartford Building, Union Square, New York. He has completed arrangements with a number of the leading Phonograph and Graphophone companies to supply him with their latest products, for which he is receiving large orders as a purchasing agent.

—The films manufactured by the International Film Company are as fine as we have ever seen. Mr. Webster who has charge of taking the originals, is without a doubt the highest authority in this art in the country. He recently made a tour of the European cities, where he obtained some wonderful views.

—Walcutt & Leeds have reduced the price of their records from \$1 to 50 cents.

—There is to be a new Talking Machine put on the market in a few months. The inventors claim that it will surpass any machine heretofore offered to the public.

—It is rumored that one of the New York Phonograph companies is about to go out of the business.

—Russell Hunting is now selling his original records at 80 cents each. As Mr. Hunting makes his records one at a time and gives his personal attention to each and every record, this price is exceedingly low, considering the class of his work.

Doings Among the Phonograph and Graphophone Exhibitors.

A Phonograph Exhibition Where "Casey's" Brother Got "Twisted"

The exhibition of the Edison Phonograph last evening, by Prof. Clifford Hunting, of Boston, eclipsed anything in the way of lodge entertainment ever given by Anchor, No. 40, N. E. O. P. Every seat in Red Men's hall was filled with those who came to celebrate the eighth anniversary of Anchor, the oldest lodge in the city of this order. It was evident that they expected something out of the ordinary, and their expectations were more than fulfilled, for the instrument shown is perhaps the finest Phonograph ever made, being distinctly heard all over the hall. The collection of musical and talking records was one of great variety, comprising 81 numbers on the programme with several extras, and Prof. Hunting proved a most affable and accommodating exhibitor. The audience was permitted to nominate selections from the programme, copies of which were distributed to those present, and the range of selections given varied from topical song to touching ballad, from the ridiculous "Village Orchestra" to Sousa's classic selections, and from humorous records such as "Casey Taking the Census" to the awful ravings of poor John McCullough that were taken from in front of his cell in the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. One selection, "I Loved You Better Than You Knew," was given an added touch of pathos in the minds of the audience by the fact, announced by Prof. Hunting, that the man whose clear tenor voice was then heard, George J. Gaskin, had died quite suddenly only a fortnight ago. The lodge entertainment committee had other attractions for the evening in the way of music, singing and recitations, but the audience would have nothing but the Phonograph and these were all crowded out, to be given at another time. Ice cream was served during the evening and Prof. Hunting was again called upon afterward, most of the audience remaining clear up to midnight to listen to the wonderful instrument, many of the selections being as heartily applauded as though the living actors were delivering them in person. It was a great night for Anchor lodge, and they have no words too strong in praise of their entertainer, Prof. Hunting.—Waterbury "News."

(Gaskin called at our office last month and positively assured us that he was not dead. Ed.)

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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.

There is one great desire which animates all mankind, from the cradle to the grave, encompassing all:—the desire for amusement and entertainment. From this one desire even the most serious pursuits receive their great impulse, and we do not fear going astray if we endeavor in this journal to unite for the benefit of our readers all those discoveries in the field of science and mechanics, which are intended mainly to add to our store of enjoyment. If, whilst following this course, we shall also have occasion to discuss purely scientific matters, we shall strive to do so in an interesting fashion, easily understood by the general public.

Our title, "The Phonoscope," signifies "Sound and Sight," the two senses which add most to our happiness by procuring for us the greatest amount of pleasure and amusement. Their capacity is practically unlimited, and their influence on our moral being of the greatest importance.

The eyes give pleasure by disclosing to the mind the ever changing, ever beautiful Kaleidoscope of the universe; the ears provide a never ending concert as various and as grand as the music of the spheres.

The talking machines, and the different devices for projecting and animating scenes (by means of a succession of views of the same taken at minute intervals of time from each other), all are contrivances for the purpose, as it were, of concentrating sight or sound, and thus to present the quintessence of beauty and pleasure in an agreeable and facile manner.

These machines enable us to enjoy all the world can offer in the shape of refined and pure amusement, without our leaving the peace and quiet of our home, as they bring within our own narrow precincts all the life of the world with its social, commercial, military and dramatic phases. By this means we can keep in closest constant contact with the throbbing life of humanity and derive from such contemplation ever varying, ever instructive entertainment.

There is hardly a city of any size in the United States which has not its Phonograph or Graphophone parlor, where popular music dramatic and instructive selections are automatically given to the public, and thousands of families living in the remotest corners of the world are now able to keep in touch with the great centres of progress, by having in their homes these wonderful machines that seem to partake of the power of spirits as they transmit in an actual living manner what has

been breathed into them, conquering distance both of time and place.

The Talking Machines have long since passed the point of novelty, occupying to-day a foremost place among the standard inventions of this progressive age.

It must appear strange, on that account, that up to the present, the ever awake promoters of trade journals have let this interest pass by without a thought. The individuals and companies engaged in this particular business have each contented themselves with sounding their own praises in order to secure their own particular advantage, totally unmindful of whatever else is of interest to the general public.

Conscious of this fact we purpose to devote ourselves entirely to this part of the great field of journalism, trusting that by scrupulously searching and reporting whatever will be of interest in this branch we shall succeed in aiding the progress of instructive and entertaining science, business and amusement.

We have planted our standard:

"THE PHONOSCOPE,"

and we shall stand by it firmly in the interests of science in general, and the inventions devoted to sound and sight in particular, as well as to every kindred scientific and amusement novelty.

Possessing, as we do, exceptional facilities and connections all over the world, we propose to gather news and information pertaining to the above subjects from every corner, and to present it to our patrons through these columns in an interesting, clear and instructive form, but without any partiality or bias.

In order to add to our already excellent connections, we respectfully request correspondence from all our patrons with information, suggestions or inquiries relating to any of the subjects treated in our journal.

We mean to keep well abreast with the advance in these branches of science, industry and amusement to which the greater part of our life has been devoted.

Thus we start in the journalistic race for enlightenment: we shall ever strive to be first at the goal for the benefit and profit of our respected patrons.

* * * *

The curiosity of hearing a machine talk has given way to a more serious consideration, and to-day the general public are convinced of its great possibilities, and are prepared to welcome its entrance into practical utility in almost any sphere.

The Phonograph has made its way into many institutions, where it is used for educational and scientific purposes; the Graphophone has entered into the sanctuary of various Government departments in the character of an accurate and ever ready amanuensis, in which capacity it is now being used by a number of officials who prefer to dictate to the Graphophone, instead of to a stenographer, whatever matter they may have for transcription.

An eminent New York throat specialist uses the Phonograph for recording the voices of his patients suffering from affections of the vocal organs. By recording their voices from time to time he is enabled to gauge the exact intensity or nature of the ailment, which greatly aids him in locating and curing it.

There can be no doubt that the practical employment of these wonderful contrivances will become more general as they become more generally known, and their handling still more simple and easy.

Screen Machine Politics

For the first time in the history of elections the aid of science has been invoked by the candidates for Presidential honors. One of the attractions at Hammerstein's Olympia in New York during the past month has been a lifelike representation of the silent Colonel from Ohio. Wm. McKinley, jr., by means of the Biograph. It showed the American Napoleon as he is in all his movements, methodical, exact, careful. The way he adjusts his spectacles to read a telegram is a study, and characteristic of the man.

From the country we hear that the ubiquitous and loquacious silverite has sent watchwords and messages to his dutiful followers by means of Phonograph and Graphophone cylinders.

Who knows but that all future electioneering campaigns will be carried on entirely mechanically, and that we shall be able to buy catching speeches, with the accompanying paraphernalia, by the yard. Qui vivra verra.

* * * *

Sudden Zeal

In the war which is just now being waged against harmless slot machines all over the United States, designated as gambling devices, we notice a great deal of contradictory inconsistency. Thus, for instance, whilst in Omaha, Neb., the order applies only to such machines by which money is obtained by the winners, expressly exempting those which offer cigars and similar things as prizes, in other States the war is being carried on with unrelenting vigor against all of them. In Michigan, in particular, the mayors have ordered a general cleaning out of every nickel-in-the-slot machine, coming under the designation of gambling devices. Seeing that they were allowed to do a great and lucrative business during the summer months, one cannot help smiling at this sudden growth of righteous indignation in the bosoms of the honorable guardians of law and order all over the country.

* * * *

New (?) Chimes

A New York daily newspaper lately devoted almost a whole column to an article headed, "Now for Chimes by Phonograph." "Experiments to Get a Clear Reproduction of the Merry Bells at Last Successful." "Tried in Trinity Tower." "Twelve Selections Have Been at Length Secured After Very Many Failures." "To Make Diaphragms of Copper," etc. etc. This was no doubt very instructive and entertaining, but, considering the fact that an Eastern Phonograph company has been taking and selling successful Chime records for the past five years (which were recorded in the belfry of a church nearby), the news was not strictly "up to date."

* * * *

Chic Paree

In Paris it is rumored that the Cinematographe is going to be the main attraction of the season, and it is added in a whisper, that the gay city on the Seine is going to be startled with the most fin-de-siècle show that ever bald head dreamed of. The tombstone of the whole scheme is that the real people will not be there, but only, of course, their moving photographs. The influence of this truth on the "risqué" is easy of appreciation. Whatever is shown on the screen—well, it happened long ago and nobody is any the worse for it now. So with ball-fights, beheadings in China, atrocities in Armenia, and lynching in Texas, some people are going to make barrels of money.

Abberation of Taste

We are at a loss to understand why sober people should find a delight in watching every day actions at a theater, which in their own privacy they prefer to perform in private. There seems to be nothing more the go to-day than dressing, undressing, bathing, and similar scenes, and where any artistic or elevating merit comes in we fail to see. Yet they continue to rage, and the disappointment depicted on the faces of the audience of Miner's Bowery Theater, when Venus was forbidden to take her bath, and the couchee couchee dance stopped, fully proved the degeneration of the taste of the present age. How long will it last?

* * * *

A Settled Dispute

We are glad to note that the difficulty between Messrs. Walcutt & Leeds and Mr. Geo. Gaskin has at last been amicably settled. It appears that this record maker was under contract with the former only to sing for them. In spite of this he saug for others also, notably for the Chicago Talking Machine Company, and as a result the law was set in motion, bringing Mr. Gaskin into a very unpleasant predicament. We congratulate Messrs. Walcutt & Leeds on the generous and conciliating spirit shown and trust that all trouble is well over now.

* * * *

Boys

—Boys will be boys always and all the world over. Their latest exploit is the helping themselves to chewing gums out of automatic machines by inserting not nickels, but brass buttons, campaign-buttons, and iron washers the size of a nickel. We have lately seen a collection of these, so incongruous and eurious that nothing better could have been found even in a junk shop. It is breaking the machine by unfair means, or, politically speaking, a use of McKinley tin with too much Democratic freedom.

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Phonograph Funerals

A New York paper recently published an account of a Phonograph Funeral, which was greatly garbled by the writer's ignorance of the working of a Phonograph. There is nothing intrinsically impossible in the idea of having the funeral oration and service delivered through the horn of a Phonograph, but so far it has not been attempted, and it will surely take some considerable time yet before even our matter of fact fellow-citizens will stand a mechanical flow of eloquence and piety at the grave side of any of their friends.

* * * *

Mechanical Detectives

That the Cinematographe has great possibilities we never doubted, but we never expected it to do detective work, as we find it did at Keith's in Boston some day during the past month. One of the scenes displayed was the bridge at Hamburg at its busiest time. Among the passengers seen flitting over the bridge was recognized a man who has been missing from his home and family for some years, and whose whereabouts are anxiously sought. Inquiries have been set on foot, and there is an interesting story connected with the matter, which will come out if the party is located.

L. of C.

**Our Foreign = =
= = Correspondence**

Buenos Ayres, August 28, 1896.

My dear R.—You will be surprised to get a letter from me out of this corner of the world, and, knowing as you do my dislike to letter-writing, you will be doubly surprised at getting such a voluminous one. But then, my friend, I have been surprised myself, and I am so full of all I have seen that I must find an outlet somewhere, and aware of your good nature and patience, I hasten to make you my lightning rod.

The object of my visit here is to introduce some new kind of agricultural machinery, the nature of which is so sublime and complicated as to be far beyond the reach of your massive mind entirely enthralled by the charms possessed by Phonographs, Kinetoscopes and all the other 'Graphs and 'Scopes in creation. Suffice it that I am here on business, not un-mixed with pleasure, bien entendu.

Somehow in the States we all seem to have an idea that anything below the equator is nothing short of wild and deserted, peopled only by slouchily dressed Creoles, Spanioles and other oles, living in mud holes, thatched with palm leaves, more or less tight.

Well, there is some truth in it, but it is very little, as I found out to my surprise and joy.

To begin with Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Brazilian Republic. Its harbor is simply superb; its surroundings are unsurpassed; in beauty its centre the city itself, is the filthiest, most unhealthy hole on earth. The main business street is the Rua Ouvidor, about 18 feet wide, and a mile long, with an atmosphere as high as that of a bakeoven in full blast, and an aroma, which seems to be a concentrated quintessence of all that tends to offend our olfactory and pulmonary organs. Well, I got through, not once, but several times, for the shops and warehouses located here can vy in many respects with the best Broadway can show. There is a good theatre here, but after I had reached my hotel on the hill of Tijuca, about 4 miles out of towu, I found the attractions of a charming home, in the midst of flowers and palms, and the coolest and most agreeable atmosphere so very enticing that I had not the heart to go back to towu to see even the best of theatrical offerings, especially as my host, Mr. Moreau, an excellent old Frenchman, did his best to entertain me by detailing to me in a drastic fashion the surrounding points of interest. Corcovado with its railroad, looking from a distance like a huge rope-walk; Petropolis, across the bay, and the magnificent panorama in the hollow: the brilliantly illuminated City of Rio.

From Rio I came to Montevideo, the capital of the Oriental Republic, at the mouth of the River Plate, on the opposite side of which, right facing, is situated the most important city of all South America, Buenos Ayres. I stopped at Montevideo only long enough to catch a glimpse of its beautiful, clean streets, squares, fine buildings and—its lovely women. They are justly famous all through the South for their beauty, bewitching manners and unrestrained freedom, preserving withal absolute purity and modesty.

The Platense steamers that ply between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres are a thing of beauty and a joy to be remembered forever. You board them just in time for dinner, which is simply superb, enjoy a good concert and a quiet sail, go to bed in a luxuriously fitted, comfortable cabin, awake for breakfast and find yourself in another country, the richest in the South, Argentina, the silver republic.

As you leave the breakfast table and come on deck, you see before you on a gently rising slope the expanse of the city of good airs and breezes. You at once feel that you have arrived in the midst of fields of activity, business and progress, and you shake off, with a sigh, the indolent luxury which a fortnight's life of ease may have accustomed you to. Buenos Ayres is the centre of all the activity that pervades this immense Republic. From here start all the railroads: to the Andes, to the centre and to the east. It is the seat of the national Government, and the homestead of all the learning of the Southern Continent.

It is clean and healthy, having a climate as balmy and temperate as that of Italy. Its population is composed mainly of Italians and Spaniards, and their descendants and a sprinkling of Germans, Americans and Englishmen.

Well, my dear R., one evening I happened to stroll down Florida street, and coming to the corner of Cuyo, I noticed a crowd of people going into a large hall, the doors of which stood invitingly open. On closer inspection I found it to be a Phonograph parlor. I naturally felt an interest on your account and walked in, and I do not regret having done so. There was quite a crowd present, and it was a study to watch the various expressions produced on their faces by the mysterious sounds and words that came from a Phonograph of the oldest pattern. Some thought it the trick of a clever ventriloquist, others opined that it was the work of the d—l and devoutly crossed themselves. Others again thought it was a deception of the senses. But none attributed it to the genius of a great mechanic; nobody assigned its origin to science.

I staid until the people had thinned somewhat, and then managed to get into conversation with the demonstrator, who styled himself Professor Kyj. He was a wiry little Venezuelan, and his one aim seemed to be to make as much money as possible, with the least possible trouble and expense. He was by no means an apostle of science, his whole stoek in trade consisted of an old second-hand Phonograph, about a dozen records, a black gladstone bag, and an unlimited supply of cheek. He told me of the success he had met with up the river, at Rosario, Santa Fé, at the foot of the Andes, at San Juan del Estero, and all the other inland places of importance. I listened with interest, thinking all the while of you. Well, my friend, I showed my gratitude for the information he had given me by inviting the Professor to a small bottle, which we quaffed to the progress of the mystic Phonograph.

This shows that there is a good field open here for phonographic and kindred business, and as I never allow my or any enthusiasm to cool down, I immediately started to turn my unexpected knowledge to good account on your behalf.

With a number of friends of mine, all people of influence, I repaired next day to the Phonoparlor, where they listened with pleasure to my explanations of the Phonograph, but when I recounted to them the advances made in this machine since, and told them about the manufacture of records, they all saw that there was business right here. The addresses which I herewith enclose are the result of that day's work, and if you deem it worth your while to write to them full details, price lists, etc., I am sure you will do a large business in the South. The card which I have marked with blue pencil is that of a first-class business house in Buenos Ayres, having branch establishments both in Rosario and Santa Fé, the chef of which is a particular friend of mine, and in every way the proper man for this work. So be wise in time, oh Phyllis mine, and see what you can do.

Hoping that you are getting on swimmingly, I remain with kind regards,

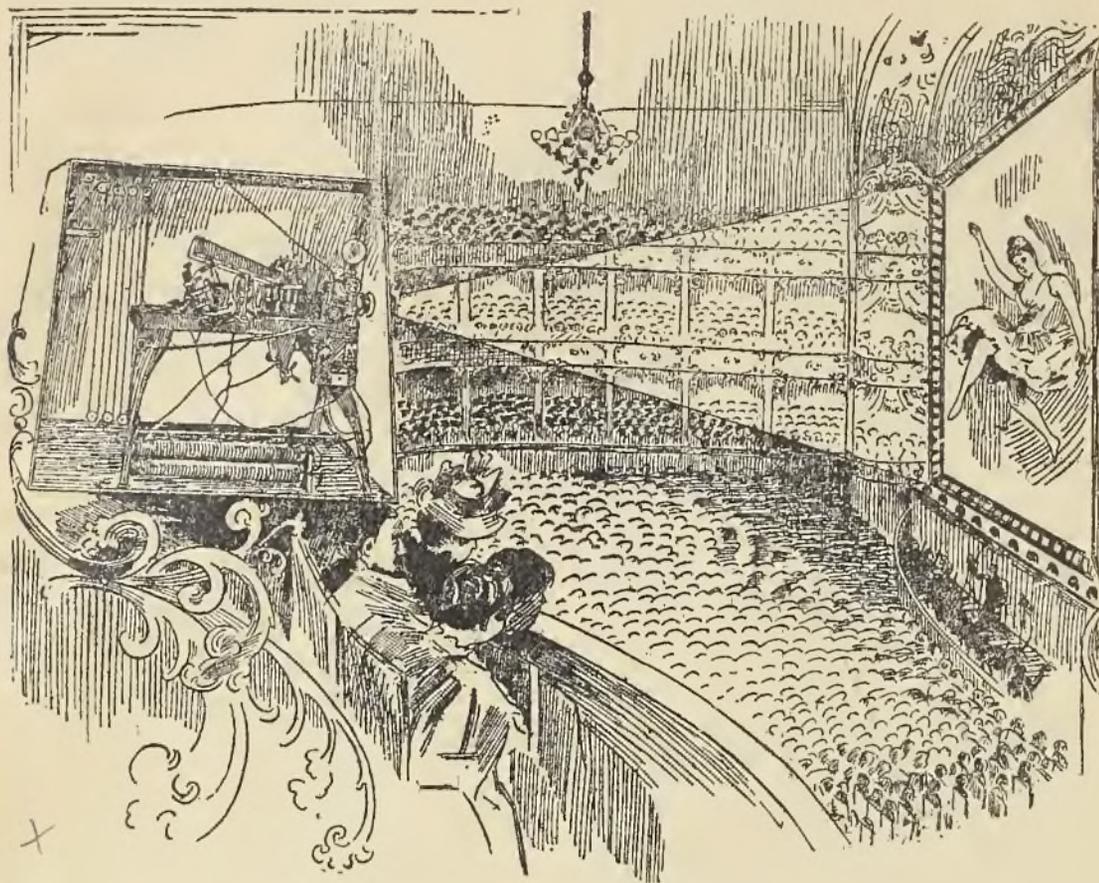
Sincerely yours,

AREVALO.

Edison

—Edison has accomplished so much in the line of invention that it is popularly believed he has made no failures in that direction; but the truth is that he has been at work for years upon several hard problems which seem to be no nearer a solution to-day than they were when he began. For the last seven years he has been trying to derive electricity directly from coal without going through the usual process of heat, steam power and dynamo. "There's enough lateut electrical energy in a pound of coal to carry it across the Atlantic," he said the other day, "yet we have never been able to utilize more than a very small fraction of it. I know how to get electrieity from coal direct, but I don't know yet how to get enough of it."

"Picture Projecting" Devices.



The Vitascope

The Vitascope is a device, logically following upon the Kinetoscope, for exhibiting upon a large screen a series of practically continuous pictures, the result to the eye being that of a person or scene in motion. The Vitascope has been called an improved Kinetoscope. It is more than that. It is a Kinetoscope enormously enlarged, showing its subject in the desired colors. As a matter of fact, the latter instrument was never considered seriously by its inventor (Edison), but only as a paving the way for a more perfect instrument he had in mind, and which he later perfected and appropriately named the Vitascope—meaning, literally, "the exhibition of life."

The machine, as it now stands, differs materially from the original model of the inventor, which cost months of labor and an expenditure of about \$20,000. In the discarded model he had used a shutter, on the principle of the one employed in the Kinetoscope, but it gave blurring effects, which, of course, were unsatisfactory. In the later model he dispensed with a shutter, and secured the effects he desired by the use of lenses and an arc-light. The Vitascope, as finally completed and put into public operation, notably upon the vaudeville stage, consists, as to its mechanism, of a small lens, such as is used in a small camera. This lens is nearest the exhibition screen. Just behind it is a metal frame, about an inch and a half square, over which the picture to be reproduced passes. Behind this is a large lens, and just back of this lens is an arc light of 2,000 candle-power. The pictures reproduced have been previously photographed on Kinetoscope films, and are in size about as large as one's fingernail. The films, as prepared for scenic reproduction, are each fifty feet in length, and contain several hundred pictures that go to make up a panorama. In use, the film passes over a series of wheels at a very rapid rate, propelled by electric power, and, as the picture passes the frame, behind the small lens above mentioned, the light from the arc lamp, passing through the large lens and being focused upon it, throws the picture through the smaller lens upon the screen, magnified 600 times. In this manner the miniature picture taken by the Kinetoscope is reproduced life-size,

or larger, with every minute detail of life and action on the screen.

In the operation of the machine, the problem of how to prevent the film from being melted by the focused light from the arc lamp, which is intense, has been solved by suspending a magnet before the frame over which the film passes. Close to this magnet is a small dynamo. When the current is turned into the Vitascope, and its wheels carrying the film are set in motion, the magnet is drawn toward the dynamo, so that the light may strike the moving lens and send its picture through the smaller lens. The film being at this time in motion, of course is not in danger of being melted. When the current is turned off, the magnet falls from the dynamo again to its former place in front of the film, resuming its protective function.

What to many is the most surprising feature of the Vitascope is that it throws, in the pictures exhibited, any and all colors upon the screen. But the explanation of this is quite simple. The colors are not obtained by any photographic process—the film produced by the Kinetograph is in monochrome. They are painted on the films later by hand, in such a way that the color will not rub off as the film passes over the wheels of the Vitascope. In subsequent machines it is designed to increase the size of the films to something like 500 feet, for the purpose of displaying such scenes as Niagara Falls, an ocean steamer leaving port, and other pictorial subjects.

The Cinematograph

The Cinematographic consists of a box 8 in. x 10 in. x 4, containing a series of reels upon which the band, about 18 yards long, of photographic films is rapidly wound behind a set of five magnifying lenses. Each photograph is not larger than a postage stamp, and a powerful light reflects them on a white screen in such rapid succession as to reproduce all the infinite and varied movements of nature. The film is made of celluloid and gelatine and so thin that it easily rolls up into a box about 3 inches in diameter. The lenses magnify the tiny pictures so as to cover a space on the stage 14 ft. x 18 ft. The pictures themselves are taken at the rate of about 45 in a second, so that no movement however rapid can escape them.

The Biograph

The most recent of the inventions for projecting moving pictures is the Biograph, which is now on exhibition at Hammerstein's Music Hall. It is the invention of Herman Casler, of Canastota, N. Y.

The Biograph made its debut at Olympia, under splendid auspices, a special interest being given to its performance by the semi-political character of the views and scenes represented. The house was crowded and cheered to the echo each appearance "on the screen" of the Ohio "Petit Caporal."

The Eidoloscope

MOBILE, ALA.—Thirty years ago the man who dreamed of talking over 500 miles of wire would have been laughed at. Still, to-day, the Telephone is in universal use throughout the civilized world. The same wonderful inventive gift that prompted Edison to give to the world the Telephone, has made itself manifest in "The Eidoloscope." This instrument is to the eye what the Telephone is to the ear.

It annihilates space, it places before the eye incidents that transpired at a distance of thousands of miles. It perpetuates action, it overcomes death; its resources are so unspeakably wonderful that mere words fail to give any comprehensive idea of its really magic power.

The principle involved in the operation of the Eidoloscope is simple, but the actual operation and construction are complicated and intricate, the details of which are kept a profound secret. A sensitive film is fed from a spool to pass before the exposed lens by means of an electric motor, at a uniform but amazing speed. Thus the entire incident of the scene to be photographed is transmitted to the film and indelibly fixed on it by the usual process of development.

The spool is now placed in front of the Eidoloscope, and unwound in the same rapid fashion in front of a strong light which throws it, enlarged to life size, upon a large screen, reproducing the incident exactly as it occurred.

As the camera can easily take 2,000 impressions per minute, the photographs, displayed before the vision with such rapidity, form an ever moving living picture. In the bull fight, shown in Rosabel Morrison's production of "Carmen," the possibilities of the Eidoloscope are well exploited. Clouds of dust kicked up by the bull hiding him from sight, and then rolling slowly away, make it hard to believe that the actual arena is not a tangible reality.

The Phantoscope

CHICAGO, ILL.—At the Imperial Theatre, the Phantoscope has proved itself a drawing card. The pictures are all French views and include military scenes, and pictures of French street and country life. There is a very large selection, and the films are said to be amongst the most perfect made.

Among some recently invented instruments brought to the notice of Chicagoans, a couple of marvelous ones are those which register the changes in a person's emotions. They are: "The Kymographion" and "the Plethysmograph" of Mosso. The former measures the effect of mental and emotional states upon the chest, and the latter upon the circulation of the arterial blood.

The Theatrograph

ST. PAUL.—In St. Paul an ingenious device, the Theatrograph, has recently been exhibited at the Grand by an Englishman. The Theatrograph is to all intents and purposes a powerful stereopticon provided with a series of wheels, over which is passed a spool of films or pictures, taken of the same scene at infinitely short intervals. By this means a continuous action is projected on the screen, whereon the scene appears as real and animated as life. The Theatrograph, in short, is an English adaptation, more or less perfect, of an American invention, the Vitascope.

Slot Machines

A Nickel-in-the-Slot

Bicycle Locking Device

One of the latest coin-in-the-slot inventions which appears to be practical is a nickel-in-the-slot bicycle locking device conceived by a Providence man. The apparatus is a black enamelled box, about three by four inches. Attached to one side is a small strong chain. The box can be fastened to a post, fence or wall. A rider wheels up, runs the chain through the wheel, fastens the loose end to a bolt, shoves the bolt back and it snaps sharply; then a key is turned and the only way the bicycle can be stolen is to take an axe and smash the entire outfit. When the owner wants to release his wheel, he has but to drop a nickle in the slot, take the key of the lock from his pocket and unturn the bolt. The lock cannot be picked, it is claimed.

(We have not been able to ascertain the real inventor of this device, as different papers from different sections of the country attribute it to different people. Ed.)

The Automatic Banjo

The automatic Banjo is one of the latest and most ingenious mechanical musical instruments, as it does all that human fingers can do to produce tuneful melody. It is provided with four metallic strings and forty stops placed closely together over the strings, and it is incased in glass, standing upright in full view. At the bridge are four prongs or picks which project from either side.

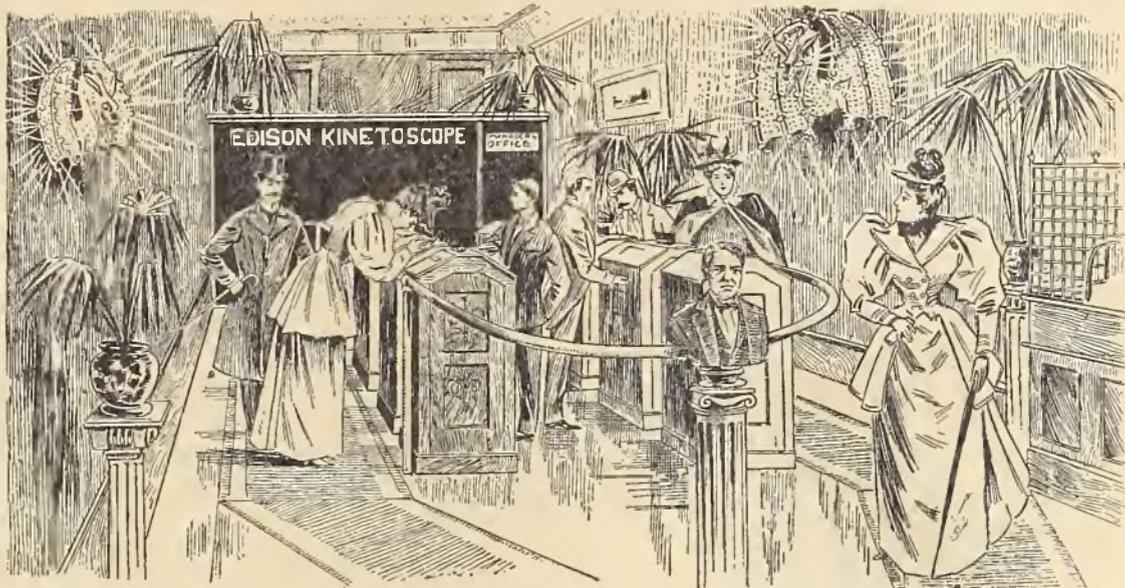
The instrument is operated by dropping a nickel in the slot, whereby an electric motor in the base of the machine is started, which propels a series of bellows, forcing the air through a cylinder, over which passes a roll of perforated sheet music. There are a number of pneumatic tubes which lead to each pick or fret; the perforated notes coming in contact with these tubes allow the air to escape, whereupon each pick or fret acts accordingly. Thus the most difficult music can be played automatically with the same effect, both in time and harmony, as if performed by a professional banjoist, and what is more any stringed instrument that is played with the fingers can be adjusted to this automaton.

The Automatic Gas Meter

The penny-in-the-slot gas meters have not yet reached New York, but they have found their way into every large city in England. The reports of meetings of gas companies and of corporations owning gas works that are published there from day to day show that the demand for them continues almost unabated. During the past year alone one London gas company has sent out more than 30,000 of these meters. A few months ago the demand was so very great, and the meter makers so little able to meet it, that the company had to discontinue supplies for a while. Now the demand is as great as ever. Another London company—the South Metropolitan—has sent out during the past four years not less than 50,000 of this class of meter.

In Manchester the penny-in-the-slot meters are being sent out at the rate of from 800 to 1,000 a month, and in Liverpool, Birmingham and other northern cities the demand is equally great.

These machines, which are really a boon to small householders, and a corresponding trial to small dealers in wood and coal and burning oil, are now being made proof against human guile. The gas companies through long experience have become wary, indeed. In the new meters French pennies will no longer work the oracle. The penny which used to be attached to a string and withdrawn when value had been received is now irrecoverable, for the string is cut by a concealed blade. The sticky penny, which used to keep the gas "on," cannot effect a fraudulent lodgment either, and among the English slot patrons now there is nothing for it but dull, prosaic rectitude until their ingenuity can devise some fresh device for "beating the machine."

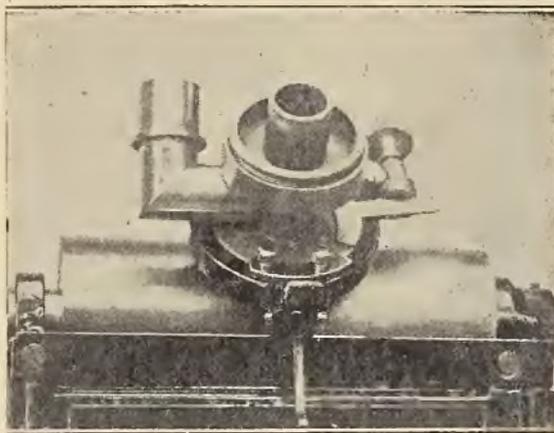


The Kinetoscope

In all exhibitions, the neater and the more attractive the show, the greater is also the financial success. This is especially the case in exhibitions of 'Scopes and 'Phones, where it is desired to attract all classes of society, even the most fastidious. The above cut rep-

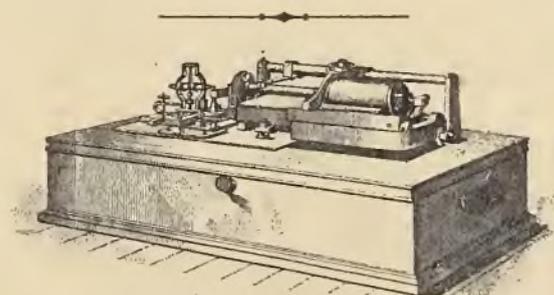
resents an exhibition parlor which it would be well to study in order to use it as a model, wherever practicable. Tasty yet simple decorations act as frames to the various apparatuses, a bust of the great wizard occupies a central position, and everything is arranged so systematically and withal so artistically that all is seen at the greatest advantage. Nobody would ever hesitate to enter such a parlor: it invites and attracts all.

Recent Inventions



The Duplex Speaker

The Edison Phonograph Works are now making a new Speaker, which, when used in the regular way, prevents outside listeners from hearing the reproduction, as the diaphragm or glass set in its upper part is encased so as to retain the sound—vibrations from the lower face of the glass within the enclosure. It has two outlets for sound, one from above and one from below the diaphragm. Enclosing the glass gives to the speaker another advantage by enabling it to utilize the vibrations from the lower side of the diaphragm which now are lost. Thus the tone is considerably strengthened, and the carrying power of the Speaker is increased when both outlets are used either with two horns or in connection with the multiple rails. By using but one outlet no increase of tone or power takes place, which, however, is very pronounced when both are used, making a reproduction most effective even at a distance.



The Multiplex Phonograph

The Multiplex Phonograph—illustrated above—is the standard Edison machine with the Multiplex attachment. This attachment consists of a frame containing five mandrels,

which can be attached to the standard Edison machine. A record can be put on each mandrel, and any one reproduced at will by simply bringing it into place, which is done by means of a compound reacting ratchet lever, the knob of which is exposed in the front part of the machine. It is especially adapted to slot machines, as anyone patronizing such a Phone with this attachment can have their choice of five selections. It is also very valuable for commercial purposes, as five cylinders may be dictated to at one sitting, without changing cylinders.

"Screen" Squibs

The Little Rock, Ark., "Democrat" gives a very interesting account of the success of Edison's Vitascope at the Capital Theatre. The exhibition was accompanied by phonograph recitations of songs and instrumental pieces. There was one consensus of opinion: Marvelous!

Alexander Promio, of Paris, has taken different views of Chicago with the cinematograph. Amongst other very interesting scenes of life in the Windy City, he took several views showing firemen and policemen in action. They are to be exhibited in the old world, where they will certainly prove very interesting.

The Bostonians are always in the lead. H. A. Hill, of the Grand Opera House, brought the latest screen picture projector from Europe: the Animatographe, and delights large audiences with life like views and scenes from London, Brighton and Calais. The Animatographe is sure to prove a great card.

The pictures of the Kineopticon move and act true to life, they actually seem to breathe. These Kineopticon actors skurry along the streets, dodging bicycles and carriages, smiling and laughing, scowling and frowning, until the spectator would almost believe that he was looking out of a window on a dull gray day, watching the procession of real life go by.

The instantaneous success of Edison's Vitascope at Proctor's Pleasure Palace shows how keenly the public is interested in the fascinating pictures of real life, endowed with movement. No subject is allowed to grow stale and every view is new, except that which shows Edison's portrait developing under the rapid crayon of Blackton, the cartoonist, who turns and bows to the audience at the finish.

These wonderful photographs in action are an ever growing sensation. Mr. Edison himself is manifesting unusual interest in the Vitascope.



Mr. Leonard Spencer

The subject of the above illustration, Mr. Leonard Spencer, better known among his friends as "Len," was born in Washington, D. C., January 12, 1867. His father was the famous Henry C. Spencer, of the Spencerian Business College of Washington, and joint author of the Spencerian system of penmanship. From his eighteenth to his twenty-first year Mr. Spencer taught in his father's college. He then accepted an offer of the Columbia Phonograph Company, of Washington, D. C., to sing to their Phonographs. This is a fine art, and few make a success of it, but Mr. Spencer's remarkable powers gave a big impetus to the business of the company. First one company, then another outdid each other for his services. Finally he was secured, at a fat salary, by the U. S. Phonograph Company, with whom he has now been for more than 6 years.

Mr. Spencer has an original way of singing the best negro songs that makes his records of splendid merit in that line. His sympathetic, well-cultivated voice also enables him to render familiar ballads with great sentiment and feeling. The gifts of comedian and vocalist he combines in an unusual degree. He is the originator of the darky shout in Phonograph work. His efforts are always original and his resources seemingly without limit. He has a repertoire of fully 600 songs, of which more than 300 are being catalogued at the present time, and the total records he has made exceeds 62,000.

Some of his great hits are: "Nigger and the Bee," "Little Liza Loves You," "Little Alabama Coon," etc. "The New Bully" he has sung ten times a week for 6 months with great success, May Irwin having complimented him especially on his rendering of this song. Mr. Spencer is one of the few successful imitators of Chevalier's coster-songs, where he seems not only to have caught the spirit of the original singer, but also to have entirely donned the character of the East end Cockney.

In the descriptive selections played by Issler's Orchestra, Mr. Spencer manipulates the Castagnettes, Clogs, Tamborines, etc., making also the necessary announcements and the remarks that cause so much laughter by those who have listened to these popular selections. Gifted with a powerful voice he utilizes it to great advantage in announcing for baud and other records where a number of machines are used, necessitating great vocal power to fill the horns of the several machines which are running at the same time.

He has lately formed a co-partnership with the popular artist, Mr. John P. Hogan, for the production of a sketch called: "Our Sunny Southern Home," a true character delineation of the Southern Negro, with all his wit, humor and pathos. This sketch has been produced at a number of the leading theatres in and around New York, meeting with the approval of critical audiences.

Mr. Spencer is a universal favorite as is shown by the many songs that have been dedicated to him by such popular composers as Monroe H. Rosenfeld, Addison Kent, Will Carlton and others.

Our Correspondents

FRESNO, CAL.—California is noted for having more Phonographs than any other Western State. At the present time, many Phonographs are lying idle, the owners of them not being able to make their support exhibiting, and not even taking enough interest in them to keep them in running condition for their own enjoyment and that of their friends and families. The Phonograph business in San Francisco is very good, but in the smaller towns where a Phonograph is exhibited, and where a person is asked to hear it, he invariably says: Oh, I heard that in "Frisco" (they seem to think they are better in the larger cities); this is due to so many "green hands" trying to travel with a Phonograph, and not knowing how to take care of their machines, and because they have poor records. Duplicate records have hurt the Phonograph business in this section of the country a great deal. There are a large number of official court reporters in California who use the Phonograph in their business with marked success. It has been my experience that "Comic Songs," such as "Casey's," take the best. I have had a great amount of trouble in getting good records, the later ones not being nearly so good as those made three and four years ago. It would be a great help to me to find some company which I could depend upon to buy first-class "Original Records" from. It is my belief, that if the companies still continue to make "Duplicate Records," the Phonograph will not advance very much in California. It is not the quantity and cheapness we want, but the quality; give me one good original record in preference to two dozen duplicates.

The material used in making the blanks (white ones) does not give good satisfaction, they are too soft and will wear out much faster than those used two or three years ago. All the companies here of late have sent me duplicate records, when I invariably state to them in my order that I do not want them, still they send them and think I will not know the difference (I mean by this, all whom I have been dealing with, of course I cannot say all the companies use duplicates, as I do not deal with all). Attractions, such as Dime Shows and Operas, are so numerous in California, that it injures the Phonograph business.

Machines are not used in California in private residences, and there is seldom, if ever, a private concert given with a Phonograph. (Fresno is located exactly in the centre of California, in the great San Joaquin Valley.)

LEONARD.

LA FAYETTE, INDIANA.—Less than five years ago the various sound machines were practically unknown in this part of "Hoosierdom." Not so to-day. The people of La Fayette—the second richest city, per capita, in the United States—take a lively interest in Phonographs, picture projecting machines, and up-to-date musical inventions. In exhibiting—as in every other enterprise—the man or woman wishing to succeed, must not be a cheap peddler of cheap "Phones," etc., but a person proud of the business; one who is willing to give the best to the best.

I am thoroughly interested in sound producing machines, and have awakened a deep interest in every contrivance calculated, when rightly handled to please. The establishment of "Musical Parlors" in cities is to be an enterprise of the period. I will look for the "Phonoscope," as such a paper will be of great interest, and will undoubtedly fill a place in journalism now unoccupied.

CLARK.

BANGOR, ME.—The Phonograph Exhibition business in this location has been very fair this fall, especially with those who are carrying a good quality record; cheap records are criticized keenly. Most of the exhibitors find it to their advantage to buy the best only. Spring Motor talking machines are being put into residences to quite an extent, and that trade demands only the best of records. I find the class of records made by Mr. Myers are very much sought after by people who have machines in their homes, although the Gaskin and Quinn

records meet with popular favor here. I find that there are more Issler orchestra records sold than any other instrumental records in that line. The "Casey" records are now, and always have been, in good demand here; their execution and original idea of fun and humor insures their permanent popularity by all users of the 'Phone.

Kinetoscopes do not seem to do a very thriving business in Maine. The Vitascope and several other scopes are making tours of this State; crowds are attending these wonderful exhibitions.

Illustrated songs by stereopticon are making quite a hit East; some of the illustrations are very clever, and produce great amusement in a decidedly interesting manner. The X-Ray outfits have been exhibited here and are being practically used by several physicians and dentists with good results. Illusion X-Ray exhibitors stood around the fair grounds in all parts of Maine this fall and sighed for the dollar that never came.

GREENACRE.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1896.

The Editor of "The Phonoscope," N. Y. City.

Dear Sir.—I am real glad you are to put forth such a journal, as we need one that is not merely an advertising medium for some particular firm. I shall be glad to give you a few thoughts from time to time on matters that may happen to come under my notice in the course of business.

There is one thing we should look to immediately, and that is the tax or license nuisance here in this city. We are classed with gambling and skin game machines, and the tax almost amounts to prohibition. I think Congress or the U. S. Supreme Court should interfere in behalf of right and justice.

BROOKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The Slot Machine business is splendid here on the Coast. Phonographs, Kinetoscopes, Card Machines and all kinds of vending machines are licensed at \$1 per month, payable quarterly in advance.

There is a large number of traveling exhibitors on this coast, and they all seem to do well, and to them, I feel sure, the Phonoscope will prove a great boon.

The Chicago Recording Scale is a great taker here.

BACIGALUPI.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Mr. J. B. Shaw, business manager of the American Travesty Company, during his visit here last month entertained a number of his friends with a Gramophone, which he carries with him on the road. This little machine is a gem, and is a great novelty. The records that are used with it are discs about the size of breakfast plates and are made of rubber. The selections are produced through a horn, and are audible to all in the room. Mr. Shaw is very much interested in the machine and has a number of interesting records by popular artists.

ROCKLAND, ME.—Edison's wonderful Vitascope, as seen here at the Farwell Opera House, has eclipsed all expectations. What the Phonograph is to the ear, the Vitascope is to the eye. The camera records the view, the Phonograph bottles up the sound, and the Vitascope preserves the action for future use. Surely, science is progressing wonderfully—what next?

PORTLAND, ORE.—The Camera Club recently gave an entertainment here in aid of the woman's auxiliary. The chief attraction was a Stereopticon exposition of a picked collection of views of California scenery, which were projected on a 24-foot screen, by a powerful calcium light, every detail of the pictures showed clearly and distinctly. Several moonlight effects were especially good, and their appearance upon the screen was almost too brief to suit the spectators. The announcement of each subject was made by Mr. T. E. Shields, who kept the audience in laughter and good humor by his flow of remarks and sallies, especially those touching on the political parties.

News and Interviews

We have had an interesting visit from Mr. Vifquin, of the "Compagnie Américaine du Phonographe Edison," of Paris. He gave us some very useful information respecting the Phonograph business in France, which we take pleasure in communicating to our readers in Mr. Vifquin's own words.

After the customary exchange of courtesies Mr. Vifquin continued: "Yes, the best season for our business is summer time, when all the resorts are crowded with a crowd of people of leisure, who are only too glad to patronize such an attractive novelty as the Phonograph. Exhibitors all through the country are well aware of that, and they keep us busy supplying them with cylinders. The stock of an exhibitor generally comprises a 14-way tube Phonograph and about 75 cylinders, of which about 5 are instrumental pieces and the rest vocal records. There seems to be a feeling among exhibitors that there is a falling off in the quality of the records, but whether this is due to the bad taste of the public or to careless manufacture, I do not like to say.

"It is certain that people prefer horns to tubes, and it is my devout wish that something may soon be done to put into the hands of exhibitors a horn that will answer every requirement. Tubes, at best, are unpleasant, and in some countries, Austria, for instance, they are positively forbidden by the authorities.

"The fairs and festivals so prevalent on the continent of the old world during summer are another source of lucrative business to exhibitors, who, in spite of three comparatively heavy taxes, yet manage to reap a golden harvest of coin. In France exhibitors are subject to three distinct taxes: (1) A tax of \$50 a year, which is called 'Droit d' Auteurs,' then (2) \$1 a year, the 'Droit des Pauvres,' and, lastly, the regular local license, which varies according to place and plant.

"As to private business, I may say it is improving, but would do so still more if we could supply a cheaper and still simpler machine. People dread the original heavy outlay. Once this is overcome, we shall have a flourishing trade in supplying records, and all the other requirements connected with Phonographs. I am sure that if Talking Machines were manufactured on the same scale as Sewing Machines and sold in the same manner, records would soon become a staple article of commerce as much as reels of cotton are to-day."

(* We take much pleasure in informing Mr. Vifquin that both the Phonograph and Graphophone companies have, at last, put a simple practical machine on the market, that can be purchased for a reasonable figure, from \$25 to \$40. See articles on Phonograph and Graphophone, this issue.—Ed.)

New Corporations

The Cinographoscope Company, of New York City, capital \$10,000, was incorporated October 21st. Directors:—Charles H. Webster, Charles G. S. Baker and William G. McGrath, of New York City.

The Electro-Chemical Storage Battery Company, Belleville, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. Those interested are Sigmund H. Rosenblatt, R. N. Chamberlain and A. S. Hubbard.

The United States Animatroscope Company has been incorporated by William L. Wright, Benjamin A. Badger, Gustav Walter, Charles L. Ackerman and J. E. Brien. Its capital stock is \$25,000, of which \$125 has been subscribed. Its purpose is to deal in machines for reproducing photographic films in an enlarged form on canvass.

The National Graphophone Company, of Youkers, New York, has been incorporated. Capital, \$50,000. Directors, Frank Seaman, of Youkers, Henry Boutz and William B. Owen, of New York.

There is an optical illusion in our title "Phonoscope" on the cover. Can any of our readers point it out?

Practical Uses
of the X-Rays

The "Herald," of Los Angeles, Cal., has established a free clinic in order that the poor and indigent may profit by the wonderful new light, known as the X-rays. It is not our intention to dilate on the nature of this light in detail, we will rather restrict ourselves to the practical uses to which it is being put, and to do so more easily we shall ask our readers to observe with us one day's work at the "Herald" clinic.

A patient enters but gives no information as to his ailment. Dr. Yoakum exposes him to the X-rays and a bullet is found embedded in his thigh. In addition a number of cases of bone fracture, necrosis of bones, stiff joints at knee, wrist and hand are properly diagnosed and explained by the aid of this invisible light. One man had a bullet in his knee, another a broken ankle, a woman "something the matter with her thumb," which turned out to be a needle plainly visible; another's ribs, breast-bone, heart, etc., could be plainly discerned.

C. Galvin submitted an arm and hand woefully injured years ago in collision with a shotgun. The X-rays located several of the small shot left in the arm.

Miss Bedient, of Pico Heights, ran a needle in her left foot, which the X-ray located, and Dr. Stewart operated upon the member and re-submitted the patient to the X-rays. A small point of needle was found still lodged in the bone, but its removal determined against, because of possible danger to the ligaments of the metatarsal junction.

The X-rays are also going to be used in the detection of the adulteration of food-stuffs, which is rendered possible by the varying degrees of transparency possessed by the different substances composing them.

The following are some of the cases examined under the X-Rays at Los Angeles, Cal., and subsequently cured:

Case No. 43—An adult male; physician—Complaint, pain in joints of hands. Showed enlargements in joints of hand caused by rheumatism.

No. 47—Boy—Complained of pain in upper fore arm; contusion of humerus visible.

No. 57—Adult woman—Complained of pain in lower arm and eccentricity of motion in it; could turn outstretched arm with palm downwards, but could not turn the palm upwards; examination showed un-united fracture of the radius (larger bone of lower arm); when trial was made to turn the palm upwards the overlapping ends of the broken bone for a space of about an inch were plainly visible to all present.

No. 63—An adult male—Complaint, pain in knee; thought there was a nail in it. Examination detected no nail but showed considerable enlargement of tibia (shin bone) due to chronic inflammatory condition of bones. An old fracture of the tibia was also visible in this case.

No. 71—Adult woman, complained of enlarged knee point and stiffening. Inflammatory deposits shown on examination.

No. 66—A girl with stiff ankle joint, shown by examination to be due to inflammatory condition of all bones at the ankle.

No. 78—An adult male; six birdshot in forehead, lodged there twenty years ago. Location clearly shown.

No. 72—An adult woman; showed abnormal development of metacarpals, caused by rheumatism.

No. 83—An adult male; complained of pain in the ankle. Examination showed unnatural enlargement of lower ends of lower leg bones at ankle.

The apparatus is now working so steadily and efficiently that its engagements for the future are daily becoming more reliable.

All through the United States the X-rays are now used for the location of foreign bodies, such as bullets, splinters, etc., in the flesh or bones.

Dangers of the
X-Rays

It seems to have been satisfactorily proved by eminent physicians and scientists that frequent exposure to the action of the X-rays leads to a decomposition of the tissues which generally manifests itself as dermatitis or alopecia, skin diseases, baldness, and affection of the eyes. Tesla asserts with great positiveness that the X-rays do produce physiological effects in the human features—in the skin and eyes. He states that they have affected him and that they produce a feeling of weariness and lassitude.

Other cases tell of loss of fingernails in hands that have been radiographed, and of hair turning white or coming out entirely after the head has been exposed to the influence of the rays.

Mr. Geo. L. Newcomb, an electrical expert of Salem, Mass., has had a very sad experience with Crooke's tubes. After a short operation with them he felt a pain in his hands which soon became unbearable, the skin peeling off in strips. His symptoms are identical with those of a Mrs. Gill, of New York, from similar causes. Yet Mr. Newcomb maintains that the short exposure required for locating a bullet, etc., can in no way affect the patient.

Interesting Items

Prior to his departure for Europe Cardinal Satolli, former Papal Delegate to the U. S. A., paid a visit to the Wizard at Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Edison showed the Roman dignitary all about the place and gave him an opportunity to see the X-rays, the Phonograph, and the Vitascope at work. The Cardinal remained with the inventor for nearly two hours.

The Wizard, while conducting the exhibition, watched with amusement the changing expressions of wonder and amazement on the face of his visitor. By means of the X-rays he showed him the bones in his hand, a coin through the covers of a pocketbook, penetrated 2,000 pages of a book, and performed a number of other experiments. He did about everything but photograph the thoughts of the party, and he promised to do that some other time.

In the Phonograph laboratory the Cardinal was entertained by several high class selections, and the visit ended with a Vitascope display.

That the Telephone should make a good teacher for Deaf and Dumb people is certainly startling, yet such is the case. At the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Margate, England, the Telephone is already being used in teaching children who possess even the tiniest fragment of hearing. Several receivers are coupled up to one transmitter, so that the teacher can instruct a group of children at the same time, without in any way hiding his facial expression and lip movements, as is the case when he has to direct his attention and his voice into the mouth of speaking tube or trumpet.

A new lamp which has just been invented by an Italian will, if all that is said of it be true, bring joy to the heart of the housewife. The lamp, which is declared to be no heavier than one of the ordinary kind, generates its own gas. The cost, however, is only one-fifth that of ordinary gas, while the illumination is as bright as that of an electric lamp and much whiter. A single lamp floods a large room with light, and as, in addition, it is clean and odorless, one cannot wonder that both the electric light and the gas companies dread its rivalry. But unfortunately the promises of inventors are not always carried out to the letter.

There are more than 45,000 Talking Machines in the United States alone. Supposing every one of these machines to be supplied with 10 records, this would mean a total of about half a million cylinders, which put together would form a tube nearly 4 miles long.

New Films

... for ...

"Screen" Machines

PIER AND WAVES, taken at Coney Island during the great storm of Oct. 6th, 1896. A tremendous hit.

WAVES AT FAR ROCKAWAY, same as above.

MONDAY MORNING WASH DAY SCENE. Showing washing and hanging of clothes. True to life and very popular.

OLD-FASHIONED SPINNING WHEEL SCENE. This is an unusual clear and bright film. Shows fine smoke effects, turning of wheel, and Newfoundland house dog.

LOVE SCENE. Showing lovers, entrance of mother, exit of lover on bicycle. A decided hit.

FARM SCENE. Feeding of hens and ducks. Unusually fine effects.

BACKYARD PARTY. Showing party of colored pickinnies eating watermelon for a prize. This is a most popular film.

THE STEAMER ROSEDALE. Showing the ill-fated steamer, which, while loaded with passengers, was recently sunk in New York Harbor in collision with the ferry boat Oregon.

PAT AND THE POPULIST. Showing the Populist endeavoring to convert Pat to his own political views.

IRISH POLITICAL DISCUSSION. Showing two Irishmen discussing politics over a glass of whiskey.

FIRING OF CANNON AT PEEKSKILL BY THE BATTERY OF ARTILLERY. This film shows very fine smoke effects upon the discharge of the gun.

LI HUNG CHANG. Shows Li Hung Chang entering his carriage at the door of the Waldorf Hotel, with a file of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, with drawn sabres, standing nearby.

SIDEWALKS OF NEW YORK. This view is taken in Mott street, New York City, and shows a busy throng of people.

THE N. Y. "WORLD" SICK BABY FUND. Showing the children of the poor people enjoying themselves in swings and on hobby-horses.

THE HAYMAKERS. Showing the cutting of grass with a scythe and sickle in a manner true to life.

BLACKTON SKETCHES. The New York "World's" caricature artist, drawing sketches on a screen.

No. 1 represents him as drawing a large picture of Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

No. 2 showing the artist drawing pictures of McKinley and President Cleveland.

No. 3 is a humorous selection, showing the artist drawing a life-size picture of a female figure, in which the expressions of the countenance are rapidly changed.

THE FISHERMAN'S RETURN. This shows the surf breaking upon the shore, and in the distance, two fishermen in a boat, returning from a day's fishing.

THE CARPENTER SHOP. Showing three carpenters busily engaged at the work bench.

THE OLD GERMAN MILL. In which one of the millers thrusts a woman into the hopper of the mill and she soon emerges from beneath it, having apparently been run through the machinery.

CAMEL PARADE. Showing young ladies and children riding on camels.

GERMAN CHILDREN. Showing a procession of children and adults, with a German band.

THE SAILING OF THE AMERICAN TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP, ST. LOUIS, FOR SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND. Showing one of the fastest transatlantic steamers afloat, sailing down the river, as she starts on her long voyage.

THE FOREGOING FILMS ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THE INTERNATIONAL FILM COMPANY, 150 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK.

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.

Descriptive Songs and Ballads.

Title.	Publisher.	Author.
An Revolt, Sweetheart. 6.	Trevalyn	Trevalyn
A Picture of My Best Girl. 3.	Moreland	Moreland
A Dream of My Boyhood Days. 3.	Dresser	Dresser
Bright Happy Days. 6.	Walker	Walker
Dreams of My Own Land. 6.	Dean	Dean
Don't Tell Her That You Love Her. 3.	Dresser	Dresser
Don't Forget. My Boy, you're leaving home. 6.	Wheeler	Wheeler
Don't give Up the Old Love for the New. 6.	Thornton	Thornton
Down in Tomale Town. 4.	Amants	Amants
First Love, Dearest Love. 6.	Penn.	Penn.
Going for a Pardon. 6.	Thornton	Thornton
His Last Thoughts Were of You. 6.	Marks & Stern	Marks & Stern
In the Baggage Coach Ahead. 3.	Davis	Davis
I'll Be Home To-morrow Night. 6.	Howard	Howard
In the Language of the Flowers. 1.	Coburn	Coburn
I Love You, Dear. 6.	Stromberg	Stromberg
Just Another Girl Who Left a Happy Home. 4.	Petrie	Petrie
Johnnie. 4.	G. Evans	G. Evans
Kiss Me Good-night, Mother. 1.	Moran	Moran
Kathleen. 6.	Mora	Mora
Love Makes the World go Round. 5.	Smith & Englander	Smith & Englander
Love, I Adore You. 5.	Cooper & Osborne	Cooper & Osborne
Love's Souvenir. 6.	Feist	Feist
Let me Call You my Sweetheart Again. 6.	Thornton	Thornton
My Dad's Old Violin. 1.	Golden	Golden
My Gert. 1.	Golden & Ontcanit	Golden & Ontcanit
Mother Was a Lady. 6.	Marks & Stern	Marks & Stern
No one Ever Loved You More Than I. 6.	Marks & Stern	Marks & Stern
On Sunday. 3.	Flynn	Flynn
Polly. 1.	Blandford & Chase	Blandford & Chase
Pebbles on the Beach. 1.	Mann & Starr	Mann & Starr
Serenade. 5.	Smith	Smith
Summer Girl of Brighton Beach. 1.	Rogers	Rogers
She's a Stranger to Him Now. 1.	Campbell	Campbell
Streets of a City Grand. 1.	Gillespie	Gillespie
Sunday Night in Lover's Lane. 1.	Ford & Bratton	Ford & Bratton
She's been a Mother to me. 1.	Ford & Bratton	Ford & Bratton
She Might Flirt With Others, Still She Loves but me. 4.	Marion	Marion
Those Lost Happy Days. 6.	Feist	Feist
Two Heads are Better Than one. 5.	Goodwin & Morse	Goodwin & Morse
They All Love Maggie Grady. 3.	Slafar	Slafar
The Teacher and the Boy. 6.	Marks & Stern	Marks & Stern
Tell Her That we Love Her Just the Same. 4.	Petrie	Petrie
The Belle of Hogan's Alley. 6.	Bernard & Blake	Bernard & Blake
The Sweetheart I Left at Home. 6.	Bralsted	Bralsted
The Desert Way. 1.	Braisted	Braisted
Whisper Your Mother's Name. 6.	Braisted & Carter	Braisted & Carter
When it is Love at First Sight. 1.	Mock	Mock
When the Girl you Love is Many Miles Away. 6.	Cohan & Koepen	Cohan & Koepen
Wont' Somebody Give me a Kiss? 4.	Smith	Smith
You're so Good, Daddy. 1.	Starr	Starr
You'll be Sorry When I'm Gone. 3.	Rosenfeld	Rosenfeld
You, Only You. 4.	Keene	Keene

Waltz Songs.

Grace O'More. 6.	Wlitt	Wlitt
I Will be Your Sweetheart. 2.	Cohan	Cohan
I Love my Girl. 6.	Rosey & Reed	Rosey & Reed
My Young Man. 6.	Stromberg	Stromberg
On the Benches in the Park. 6.	Thornton	Thornton
She's the Sweetest Little Girl in Town. 6.	Trevelyan	Trevelyan
She's the Comfort of Their Home. 6.	Rogers	Rogers
Sweet Rosie O'Grady. 6.	Nugent	Nugent

NOTE.—The publishers are designated as follows: 1. Whitmark & Sons; 2. Spaulding & Gray; 3. Howley, Haviland & Co.; 4. Petric Music Company; 5. T. B. Harms & Company; 6. Jos. W. Stern & Company; 7. Carleton & Cavanaugh. We have received lists of numerous other new songs, too late for classification in this issue.

Comic Songs.

As They Did in Days of Yore. 1.	House & SeEVERS	House & SeEVERS
And Then he Woke up. 2.	Johnson	Johnson
Appearances Were Against Her. 6.	Stromberg	Stromberg
Bold Pierre. 5.	Smith & Englander	Smith & Englander
Cod Fish Ball. 1.	J. & H. Dillon	J. & H. Dillon
Come Play With me. 5.	Hawtrey & Plumpton	Hawtrey & Plumpton
Down to Coney Isle. 1.	Gilmore & Leonard	Gilmore & Leonard
Finigan's Fancy Ball. 3.	Gilmore & Leonard	Gilmore & Leonard
Games we Used to Play. 6.	Marks & Stern	Marks & Stern
Handicap Vocal. 6.	D. Reed, jr.	D. Reed, jr.
Honeymoon Vocal. 6.	D. Reed, jr.	D. Reed, jr.
Hugh McCue. 2.	Cohan	Cohan
I am so Different From the Rest. 4.	H. W. Petrie	H. W. Petrie
I'll Tell my Big Brother on You. 1.	Edgar Selden	Edgar Selden
If I Were Really a King. 5.	Smith & Englander	Smith & Englander
Johnnie Took the one I Wanted. 1.	J. & H. Dillon	J. & H. Dillon
Isabelle (a Girl who is one of the Boys). 1.	Ford & Bratton	Ford & Bratton
Mary Black From Hackensack. 2.	Lew Booksender	Lew Booksender
Moonlight on the River. 1.	Golden & Dolen	Golden & Dolen
Oriental Echoes Vocal. 6.	Reed	Reed
Oh! Aunt Jane. 4.	Petrie	Petrie
Oothcey Koochey. 5.	Goodwin & Morse	Goodwin & Morse
Parlor Sofa Politics. 6.	McLaughlin	McLaughlin
Pebbles on the Beach. 6.	Starr & Mann	Starr & Mann
Rootie Tootie. 2.	Golden	Golden
Singing in a Trolley Car. 1.	Fuchsins	Fuchsins
The Real Thing, March Song. 4.	Petrie	Petrie
The Day the Farmer Came to See the Town. 4.	Keen	Keen
That's What—By Gosh. 4.	Parker	Parker
There are Things That Cannot be Explained. 1.	Horwitz & Bowers	Horwitz & Bowers
When it's a Boy. 4.	Goodwin & Morse	Goodwin & Morse
You're all Right, But You Won't Do. 3.	Goodwin & Morse	Goodwin & Morse

Coon Songs.

Aln't I Your Honeyboy no More? 3.	Davis	Davis
Black Four Hundred Ball. 3.	Johnson & Cole	Johnson & Cole
Dere's a Bnly Gone to Rest. 3.	Dryden & Mitchell	Dryden & Mitchell
De Bnly's Weddin' Night. 7.	Carleton & Cavanaugh	Carleton & Cavanaugh
Dead Swell Colored Lady. 3.	Burke	Burke
Dancing With the Girl You Love. 2.	Schackford	Schackford
Eighth Battalion on Parade. 1.	Williams & Hogan	Williams & Hogan
I'm Lonely Since my Baby's Gone. 4.	Emmersou	Emmersou
I'se Your Nigger if You Wants me, Liza Jane. 3.	Dresser	Dresser
Looking for a Bnly. 6.	Howard	Howard
Loniser. 1.	Francis	Francis
My Gal is a High Born Lady. 1.	Fagan	Fagan
Raccoon and the Bee. 1.	Abeles	Abeles
That'll be all Right, Baby. 2.	Cook	Cook
When Miss Maria Johnson Marries me. 2.	Williams & Walker	Williams & Walker
Yer Baby's a Comin' to Town. 1.	Kelly	Kelly

Miscellaneous.

All Over Town. 2.	Deane	Deane
Booze, Glorious Booze. 2.	Dillon & Levi	Dillon & Levi
Boys, She's a Dream. 6.	D. Reed, jr.	D. Reed, jr.
By a Brook Sat a Lady. 6.	Marks	Marks
Caprice, a great character song. 6.	Marks	Marks
I'm Saving up to Buy a Home for Mother. 2.	Cohan	Cohan
Like a Good Little Girl Should do. 6.	Ford & Bratton	Ford & Bratton
Modern Century Girl. 6.	Packford	Packford
Old Jim's Christmas Hymn. 2.	Gray	Gray
Send me a Picture of the Old Home. 1.	Arnold	Arnold
Would You Ask. 5.	Smith	Smith
When the Light is Turned Away Down Low. 2.	Spandling	Spandling

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McConnelsville, Ohio.

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Louisville, Ky. (5th Ave. Hotel)

Bobbitt, C.,
Leon, Iowa.

Clark, Forrest H.,
La Fayette, Ind.

Coller, J. B.,
Macon, Mich.

Ehlers, Ferdinand C.,
Dunkirk, N. Y.

Freemyer, G. W.,
Portland, Ind.

Gladden, M. C.,
Lowell, Mass.

Greenacre, George,
Bangor, Maine,

Honeywell, N. A.,
Big Rapids, Mich.

Kaiser, John,
97 Reade St., New York.
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Leonard, Thos. H.,
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Sears, L. W.,
Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

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College Point, L. I., N. Y.

Thayer, Frank,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Toney, A. T.,
Spokane, Wash.

Wardell, Thos.,
Lowell, 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.—A new Pierce Spring Motor, nickel plated, cost \$60, to sell for \$15. Address, M., care of Phonoscope, 822 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Phonograph outfit: One Phonograph, 50 cylinders, cabinet, horn, batteries, etc., all complete, as good as new—\$115. Address Charles Lawrence, care of Phonoscope, 822 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Collection of 100 records, bands, orchestras, vocal solos, by Gaskin, Myers, Hunting, Quinn, Spencer, Leachman, etc. Cornet solos, Piccolo solos, Quartettes, Xylophones, Chimes, Whistling, etc., all in first-class condition. Price, \$45. Address, M. L. H., care of Phonoscope, 822 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Three slot cabinets complete (2 New England and 1 Kansas device), price, \$20 for the three. Address, Box 112, Sta. A., Boston, Mass.

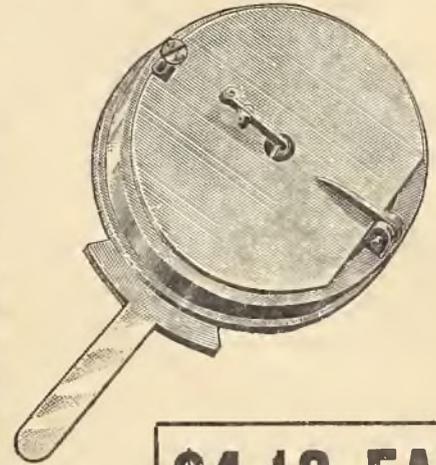
FOR SALE.—One Automatic Speaker, \$3; one Standard Speaker (new), \$5, regular price, \$9. Address, Cash, care of Phonoscope, 822 Broadway, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE.—Six new Edison Home Phonographs. Price, \$33.50 each. Address, James M. Davis, 1874 Third avenue, New York.

FOR SALE.—Six Edison Kinetophones, practically as good as new, for \$100 each. They cost \$300 each. Also 2 Kinetoscopes at \$67.50 each. In splendid condition. Will divide the lot if desired. Address, K., care of "The Phonoscope," 822 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL

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AUTOMATIC
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\$4.10 EACH

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824 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

NOTICE.

I wish to inform my patrons and friends that I have no business connections whatever, in any capacity, directly or indirectly with **FRANK N. HUNTING**, or any other **Hunting**, who advertises Records with similar titles to those I have made in the past.

I have no interest in any "cash must be sent with order" schemes.

RUSSELL HUNTING.

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.

Vocal, (Singing.)

Title.	Talent.	Sold by.
A Hot Time in the Old Town.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
All Over Town.	Quinn.	Ch.
Arrah Go On.	Hunting.	H.
All for the Love of a Girl.	Myers.	M.
And Then He Woke Up.	Hunting.	H.
A Dream of My Boyhood Days.	Myers.	M.
As They Did in Days of Yore.	Quinn.	Ch.
All Coons Look Alike to Me.	Myers.	M.
Au Revoir, Sweetheart.	Myers.	M.
Amorous Goldfish.	Quinn.	U.S.
All'erta Sontinella (in Italian).	Stoppa.	U.S.
A Riterata d'e Maremare (in Italian).	Stoppa.	U.S.
Ain't I Yer Honey Boy No More.	Myers.	M.
Baby Lou.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Be Particular.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Billy Daly's Girl.	Quinn.	Ch.
By a Brook Sat a Lady.	Myers.	M.
Bella Figla del Po (in Italian).	Stoppa.	U.S.
Bill Johnson, the Monkey and the Dago.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Come Play With Me.	Myers.	M.
Chin Chin Chinaman.	Quinn.	U.S.
Castagna (in Italian).	Stoppa.	U.S.
Casey on Parade.	Hunting.	H.
Colored Aristocracy.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Chevalier's Old Kent Road.	B.	
Cuddle Down, Honey.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Chimmie Fadden.	Quinn.	Col.
Dat New Bully.	Spencer.	Col.
Denny Murphy's Daughter Nell.	Gaskin.	Ch.
Dear Little Jappy-Jappy.	Quinn.	U.S.
Den, Yer Don't Get Stuck, See!	Quinn.	Ch.
Dooin and His Bike.	Quinn.	Ch.
Don't Give Up the Old Love for the New.	Quinn.	Ch.
Dear Louise.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Dorrie Dean.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Don't Tell Her that You Love Her.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Dear Old Pals.		Re.
Dreaming of Love.		Be.
Drink Up, Boys.		Be.
Danze delle Memorie (in Italian).	Stoppa.	U.S.
Every Boy Has Quarrelled with His First Sweetheart.	Myers.	M.
Every Night I See that Nigger Standing 'Round.	Spencer.	U.S.
Funiculi Funicula (in Italian).	Stoppa.	U.S.
Gounod's Ave Maria.		Re.
Gounod's Message d'Amour.		Be.
Going for a Pardon.	Quinn.	Ch.
He Didn't Get Exactly What He Thought He Would.	Hunting.	H.
Hole in the Wall.	Quinn.	U.S.
Hugh McCue.	Quinn.	Ch.
He's No Common Kind of Coon.	Quinn.	Ch.
Hurrah For Bill McKintley.	Favor.	Col.
Hogan's Home Azalu.	Myers.	M.
Hot Time in the Old Town To-night.	Gaskin.	Ch.
Hot Tomale Alley.	Gaskin.	Ch.
I Don't Love Nobody.	Quinn.	Col.
In the Baggage Coach Ahead.	Quinn.	U.S.
In the Baggage Coach Ahead.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Isabelle.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
I Thought I Was a Winner.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
I'll Take Care of You, Grandma.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
I'll Take My Dolls and Go Home.	Gaskin.	Ch.
I Thought I Was a Winner.	Gaskin.	Ch.
I Never Knew I Loved You So.	Myers.	M.
I Want Dem Presents Back.	Myers.	M.
If I Were Really a King.	Myers.	M.
Interfering Parrott.	Quinn.	U.S.
I Can't Give Up My Rough and Roud'ish Ways.	Quinn.	U.S.
Irene McNulty.	Hunting.	H.
I Did It—But I'm Sorry That I Did.	Hunting.	H.
Jack's the Boy.	Quinn.	U.S.
Jack's the Boy.	Quinn.	Ch.
Just In the Same Old Way.	Myers.	M.
Louisiana Lou.	Favor.	Col.
Listen to My Phonograph.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Loan Me a Nickle.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Like a Good Little Girl Should Do.	Quinn.	Ch.
Loved Ones Are Waiting.	Myers.	M.
Love, I Adore You.	Myers.	M.
My Beautiful Irish Maid.	Gaskin.	Col.
Mary Black From Hackensack.	Hunting.	H.
Miss Jones.	Hunting.	H.
My Gert.	Myers.	M.
My Young Man.	Myers.	M.
May'm, May'm, Come Tell Me That You Love Me.	Myers.	M.
My Sweetheart At Home When a Boy.	Myers.	M.
Molly, on the Trolley.	Gaskin.	Ch.
May Me Mury Didn't See New York.	Gaskin.	Ch.
My Polly's a Peach.		Be.
Manola. (In Italian.)	Stoppa.	U.S.
Molly on the Trolley.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
My Gal's a High-born Lady.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Move Up, Johnson.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Move Up, Johnson.	Quinn.	Ch.
Miss Olyette.	Quinn.	Ch.
My Young Man.	Quinn.	Ch.
My Gal's a High-born Lady.	Quinn.	Ch.
My Little Country Girl.	Quinn.	Ch.

Title.	Talent.	Sold by.
Nigger With a White Spot.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Nellie, Darling.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Nellie Casey's Roof.	Myers.	M.
Oh! What a Disappointment.	Hunting.	H.
Once or Twice.	Hunting.	H.
Oh! It Is Sad.	Hunting.	U.S., W. & L., H.
On Sunday.	Myers.	M.
O' Gust, Original Polka.		Be.
Only a Tangle of Curly.		Be.
Oh! Mister Johnson, Turn Me Loose.	Quinn.	Ch.
Oh! Aunt Jane.	Quinn.	Ch.
Perle de Brazil. (With Flute.)		Be.
Put Me Off At Buffalo.	Spencer.	Col.
Phoebe Johnson.	Quinn.	Ch.
Pride of the London Stage.	Quinn.	U.S.
Parlor Sofa Politics.	Quinn.	Ch.
Rory Darling.	Myers.	M.
Rosemary, That's For Remembrance.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Rastus on Parade.	Quinn.	Ch.
Round His Bed I'm Going to Creep.	Quinn.	Ch.
Send Back the Picture and Ring.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Serenata di Mefistofele.		Be.
Sorry for the Girls.	Hunting.	H.
She's the Only Real Thing in New York.	Myers.	M.
Se Fossi: Romanza di Quaranta.		Be.
She Knew It All the Time.	Hunting.	H.
Sweet Mollie Morin.	Quinn.	Ch.
Sweet Mary Mullane.	Quinn.	Ch.
Sweet Rosie O'Grady.	Quinn.	Ch.
Se Fossi: Romanza di Quaranta.		Be.
Sweet Rosie O'Grady.	Myers.	M.
Savannah Sue. (With Clogs.)	Quinn.	U.S.
She's My Girl Now.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Sweet Mary O'Grady.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
She's My Girl Now.	Myers.	M.
Santa Lucia. (In Italian.)	Stoppa.	U.S.
The Blow Almost Killed Papa.	Hunting.	H.
Those Wedding Bells Shall Not Ring Out.	Holcombe.	Col.
That Naughty Little Twinkle in Her Eye.	Hunting.	H.
The Maiden Didn't Know a Single Thing.	Hunting.	H.
Things I'd Like to See.		Be.
The Old, Old Home.	Myers.	M.
Two Heads Are Better Than One.	Myers.	M.
The Bully's Wedding Night.	Spencer.	U.S.
The Chilly Widow.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
The Chilly Widow.	Quinn.	Ch.
The Summer Girl of Brighton Beach.	Myers.	M.
They All Love Maggie Grady.	Myers.	M.
The Forgotten Word; or, What D'ye Call It?	Quinn.	Ch.
That's What I want "Santie" to Bring.	Quinn.	Ch.
The Handicap March.	Quinn.	Ch.
The Hole in the Wall.	Quinn.	Ch.
The Amorous Gold Fish.	Quinn.	Ch.
The Interfering Parrot.	Quinn.	Ch.
The Pride of Shanty Town.	Quinn.	Ch.
The Dear Little Jappy, Jap—Jappy.	Quinn.	Ch.
'Twas a Sad Trin Coming Back.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
The Men Who Came Over From Ireland.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
There'll Come a Time.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
Un Primo Bacio: Romanza.		Be.
Very Sorry to Hear It.	Hunting.	H.
Vedo U'nombre. (In Spanish.)	Stoppa.	U.S.
Whistling Coon. (In French.)	Stoppa.	U.S.
When he Girl You Love is Many Miles Away.	Gaskin.	W. & L.
When We Go to Church as Lovers and Come Back as Man and Wife.	Myers.	M.
When It's a Boy.	Myers.	M.
Whisper Your Mother's Name.	Myers.	M.
Whisper Your Mother's Name.	Quinn.	Ch.
Where Am I At?	Quinn.	Ch.
You Don't Have to Marry the Girl.	Hunting.	Col.
You've Been a Good Old Wagon.	Quinn.	Ch.
You've Been a Good Old Wagon.	Myers.	M.
You're Not the Only Pebble on the Beach.	Quinn.	Ch.
You're So Good, Daddy.	Myers.	M.
Yer Baby's Comin' to Town.	Myers.	M.
You'll Be Sorry When I'm Gone.	Myers.	M.
Zanzibar. (From El Capitan.)	Spencer.	Col.

Talking.

Title.	Talent.	Sold by.
Casey, as an Auctioneer.	Hunting.	H.
Cisey's Wood n Wedding.	Hunting.	H.
Hiram's Visit to New York.	Hunting.	H.
Hiram's Girl, Hannah.	Hunting.	H.
Hiram on Superstition.	Hunting.	H.
Old Jed Prouty Crossing the Track.	Bangs.	Ch.
P. T. Barnum's Side Show Shouter.	Bangs.	Ch.
Rock Me to Sleep.	Cunningham.	Ch.
Society Settling a Hen.	Bangs.	Ch.
The Funny Story.	Bangs.	Ch.
The Champion Snorer.	Bangs.	Ch.
The Snack in School.	Bangs.	Ch.
The Face on the Bar Room Floor.	Cunningham.	Ch.
The Face on the Bar Room Floor.	Hunting.	H.
The Cook Flight.	Beckenbaugh.	Col.
The Irish and the Germans.	J. W. Kelly.	W. & L.
The A. P. A. Story.	J. W. Kelly.	W. & L.
The Tinsy Irishman.	J. W. Kelly.	W. & L.
The Rolling Mill Story.	J. W. Kelly.	W. & L.

Orchestra.

Title.	Played by.	Sold by.
Black America March.	Issler's.	Col.
Cake Walk Patrol.	Bonnell's.	Ch.
Chicago Athletic Club March.	Bonnell's.	Ch.
Darkie Tickle.	Issler's.	Col.
Geisha Selections.	Issler's.	U.S. & Col.
I'll Follow Thee. (Piccolo Solo.)	Issler's.	U.S. & Col.
Major McKinley March.	Issler's.	U.S. & Col.
Napoleon March.	Bonnell's.	Ch.
Oh! Uncle John March.	Bonnell's.	Ch.
Passicalle Intermezzo.	Bonnell's.	Ch.
Symposia Waltz.	Bonnell's.	Ch.
Zenda Waltzes.	Bonnell's.	Ch.
Zephyr Dance.	Bonnell's.	Ch.
The Nightingale and the Frog.	Issler's.	Col.

Band.

Title.	Played by.	Sold by.
Blending of the Blue and Grey.	U. S. Marine.	Col.
Circus Galop.	Sousa's.	Col.
Darkville Dance.	Voss's.	U.S.
Medley of Southern Airs.	Voss's.	U.S.
Off to Camp.	Voss's.	U.S.
El Capitan.	Sousa's.	Col.
Pilgrim's Chorus.	Gilmore's.	Col.
Rastus on Parade.	U. S. Marine.	Col.
The Broadway Two-Step.	Washington M. Conc.	Col.
The Handicap March.	U. S. Marine.	Col.
Yale Two-Step.	Washington M. Conc.	Col.

Instrumental, (Solo.)

Title.	Played by	Sold by
CORNET.		
Arhucklenian Polka.		Be.
Alice, Where Art Thou.	Levy.	Col.
Du, Du. (German Song.)	Levy.	Col.
Levy Concert Polka.		Be.
Lizzie Polka.		Be.
Don't Be Cross.	U. S. Marine Band.	Col.
The Palms.	U. S. Marine Band.	Col.
Lizzie Polka.		Be.
FLUTE.		
Gounod's Serenade.		Be.
ZITHER.		
Dream Waltz.		Be.
Selection From Faust.		Be.
Stephanle Gavotte.		Be.
XYLOPHONE.		
Bohemian Girl.		Be.
Du, Du, Medley.	Chas. P. Lowe.	Col.
Carnival of Venice.		Be.
Plantation Medley.		Be.
Pretty Dark Blue Eyes.		Be.
BANJO.		
Medley.		Be.
Chinese Planic.		Be.
CLARINET.		
Lullaby From Ernline.	Andrea Coda.	Col.

Note—The following abbreviations designate the firms and individuals who sell the records listed above: Ch., Chicago Talking Machine Co.; Col., Columbia Phonograph Co.; W. & L., Walcutt & Leeds; U. S., United States Phonograph Co.; M., J. W. Myers; Be., G. Bettini; H., Russell Hunting.

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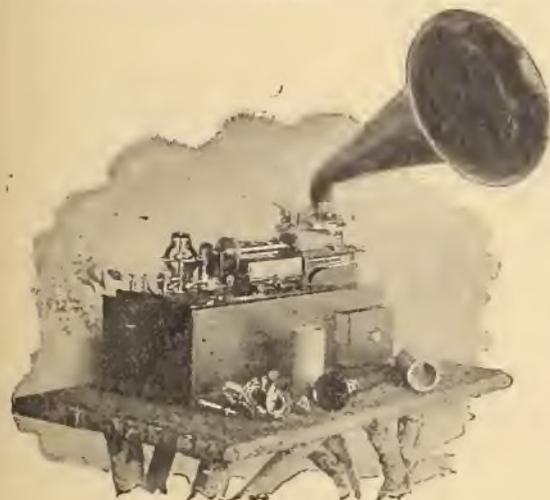
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George J. Gaskin,

838 East 170th St., New York.

I shall keep my patrons advised through the columns of this journal of my latest successes, and where communications will reach me, as well as where I am making original records.

HENRY C. SPENCER,

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