

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

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

Vol. II

No. 3

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Principal Features of this Number

THE PASSION PLAY

THE EDISON-BELL CONSOLIDATED PHONOGRAPH CO.,
LIMITED

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EDISON'S NEW MACHINE

LETTERS

OUR TATTLER

GENERAL NEWS

QUARTET PRODUCED BY ONE VOICE

SLOT MACHINES

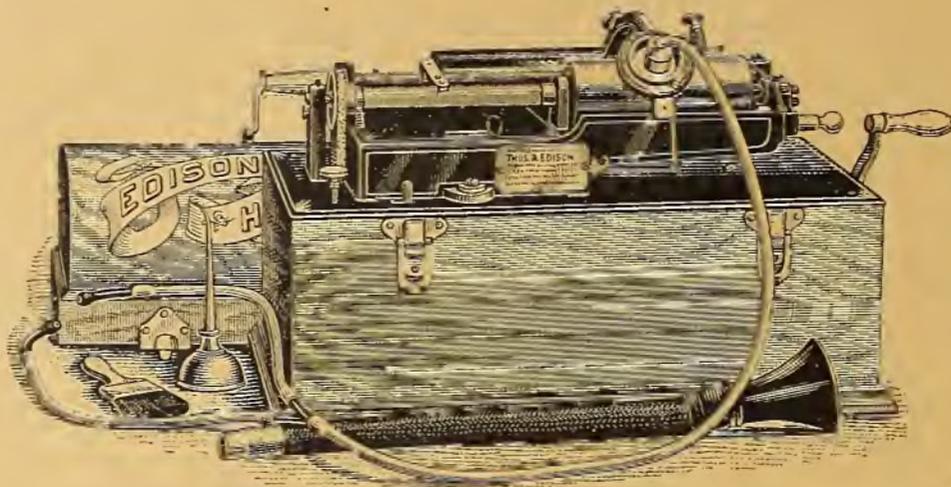
WHERE THEY WERE EXHIBITED LAST MONTH

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

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

NEW FILMS FOR PROJECTING DEVICES

Look for our Trade Mark
BEFORE PURCHASING A
PHONOGRAPH



Every Genuine Edison Phonograph now being placed on the market bears a trade mark of which the following is a fac-simile:

TRADE
Thomas A Edison
 MARK

ACCEPT NO OTHER

Records

50c. EACH

Records

\$5.00 PER DOZEN

Records

PHONOGRAPHS, BLANKS AND SUPPLIES

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE 21

The National Phonograph Co., of Orange, N. J., is sole owner of my Phonograph patents for the United States and Canada.

Thomas A Edison

NATIONAL PHONOGRAPH CO.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

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BROADWAY & 26th STREET, N. Y.

EDISON LABORATORY

Orange, N. J.

THE EUPHONIC TALKING MACHINE

You Must See It
to Admire It!



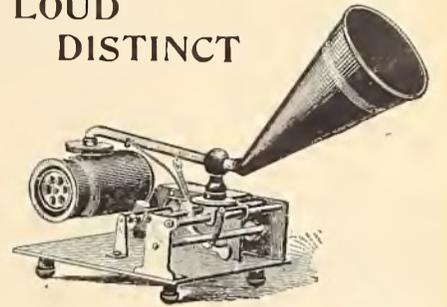
You Must Hear It!



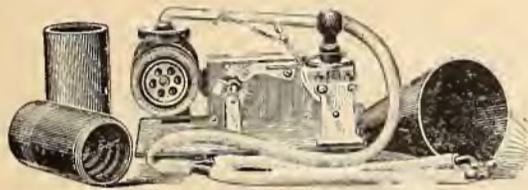
It Will Speak
for Itself!

Equal in tone to any
Sound-Producing
Machine on the
Market

LOUD
DISTINCT



NO CATCHING, SLIPPING
OR SCRATCHING



PERFECT
DURABLE

PRICE including Horn, Hearing
Tubes and Case \$7.00

WE SOLICIT DEALERS'
AND EXPORT TRADE .

Send for Catalogue, Discount Sheet and Special
List of High-Class Phonograph Records

Records

ANY SELECTIONS FOR
EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
GRAPHOPHONES
AND THE EUPHONIC
at Lowest Prices

A. LOFORTE

17 Warren Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

RUSSELL HUNTING

General Sales Agent



General Purchasing Agent

Phonographs, Graphophones, Records, Etc.



I Make a Specialty of Purchasing Records and Machines (in
New York) for Individuals and Dealers in Foreign Countries

.... Correspondence Solicited



RUSSELL HUNTING

21 East 20th Street, New York

CABLE ADDRESS: "PHONOCASEY NEW YORK."

"ADAMS" ANGLO-AMERICAN OR HUNTING'S CODE.



THE farthest advance made in the art of recording and reproducing sound is represented in the Graphophone. It has been made remarkably simple in its mechanism and easy in its operation, and at the same time its efficiency as a recording and reproducing machine has been increased. It is the simplicity and perfection attained in the Graphophone that has so greatly stimulated the public interest in talking machines. These are facts that dealers should note. The Graphophone is simple, easily operated, durable in construction, comparatively low in price and perfect in its production of speech, song or music. These are the points that sell it and that have made it necessary to vastly increase factory facilities in order to meet the demand.



Graphophones with Clockwork Motor:

- The Eagle Graphophone, \$10
- The Columbia Graphophone, \$25
- The Bijou Graphophone, \$40
- The Universal Graphophone, \$50

There are three Models of Graphophones made with special view to their use in the home: the "Eagle," the "Columbia" and the "Bijou." The "Universal" Graphophone, while especially adapted to the needs of the office, is of so versatile a character that it can be used also for entertainment purposes. In fact, the new Universal Graphophone, equipped with a clockwork motor that will run about an hour at one winding, is an ideal machine for home entertainment or for giving exhibitions.



All Graphophones reproduce musical and other records loudly and brilliantly. There is no difference in this respect between the Eagle (\$10) and the highest-priced machine.

Graphophones of any model, except the Eagle, are supplied with electric motors when such motors are desired.

A great device for money-making as well as a great attraction for a store is a Coin-Slot Graphophone. A Coin-Slot Graphophone that runs with a clockwork motor can be set up in any place and be ready to receive nickels and produce music is sold for \$50. The price of a Coin-Slot Graphophone in small cabinet with electric motor is \$65, and the price of the same machine in a large cabinet is \$100. The small cabinet is of convenient size to be placed upon a table or counter. The large cabinet is intended to stand on the floor.



The Graphophone has been found to be a most satisfactory machine for exhibitors to handle. Outfits are arranged especially to suit the needs of the exhibitor. When a large amplifying horn is used the reproductions of music are loud enough to fill large exhibition halls.

This Company's establishment is manufacturing headquarters of the world for all Graphophone and talking machine supplies. COLUMBIA RECORDS have become famous because they are made under the direction of the most expert record makers. Our facilities enable us to supply records unrivalled in quality at less than the cost at which others can make inferior ones.



Amplifying Horns, Musical and other Records and Supplies of all kinds can be obtained at any of our offices

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE B-N

COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY DEPARTMENT B-N

1155, 1157 and 1159 BROADWAY, New York City

PARIS, 34 Boulevard des Italiens
 CHICAGO, 211 State Street
 ST. LOUIS, 720-722 Olive Street

PHILADELPHIA, 1032 Chestnut Street
 WASHINGTON, 919 Pennsylvania Avenue
 BALTIMORE, 110 E. Baltimore Street

BUFFALO, 313 Main Street

ATTENTION!

THE EXCELSIOR PHONOGRAPH CO.

Have removed from 18 East 22d Street to 42 West 28th Street, having enlarged their plant to double its former capacity, and are now prepared to furnish

GUARANTEED ORIGINAL RECORDS

of the Highest Standard of Excellence

Superior Master Records by Harding, Diamond and Curry, banjo, Cornet Solos, Piccolo Solos, Vocal Quartettes, Trios, Duetts, Talking Records, Full Brass Band, Orchestra, Brass Quartettes, etc., etc.

WE HANDLE NO DUPLICATES

ANY SPECIAL RECORDS MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE



LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON LARGE ORDERS

Excelsior Phonograph Company

NO. 42 W. 28th STREET, NEW YORK CITY



STORAGE BATTERIES

Rented ☼ Recharged ☼ Repaired

STORAGE-BATTERY WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Our cased batteries will not leak. No corroded connections. Highest capacity, greatest durability.

The Storage Battery Supply Co.

239 East 27th Street, New York

BIOSCOPE (GRAPHOSCOPE, \$75.00.)

Gramophones and Records

Everything in Magic Lanterns



OIL-LIME Electric, Acetylene, & Slides.



MAGIC Lanterns Wanted and for Sale or Exchange.

HARBACH & CO., 809 Filbert St., Phila., Pa.

"Vive Marvel" COMBINATION PICTURE MACHINE

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES, FILMS, RECORDS AND NOVELTIES WANTED.

"A LITTLE SPICE NOW AND THEN IS RELISHED BY THE WISEST MEN"

RECORDS RECORDS

ALL RECORDS "ORIGINAL," "no duplicates," made one at a time, every word guaranteed to be clear and distinct, and we are the only parties now making them. Send for list and prices. Address,

JOHN MONROE, 254 1/2 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.



A TRUE MIRROR OF SOUND

BETTINI'S

Micro-Phonograph

The only machine that successfully records and reproduces the Female Voice, Flute, Violin, 'Cello, etc. The most natural reproductions are rendered distinctly audible in the largest halls and theaters.

BETTINI'S MICRO-DIAPHRAGMS SOLD SEPARATELY

Can be attached to the Edison Electric or Triple Spring-Motor Phonographs

NO ALTERATIONS NECESSARY . . .

Bettini's Micro-Reproducer for the Columbia Graphophone

Specialties { High Grade Records, High Class and Popular Music only, by leading Performers and world-famed Artists. The most complete Operatic Repertoire.

ALL INQUIRIES PROMPTLY ANSWERED

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

PHONOGRAPH LABORATORY 110 FIFTH AVENUE New York City

— FILMS —

PROJECTING MACHINES

EDISON, LUMIERE

Have you seen the new Edison subjects? If not, send to us for catalogues and secure these interesting films immediately

Under arrangements just made the Lumiere films will be sold in this country under special license of Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

INDESTRUCTIBLE FILMS

If the life of a film is **doubled** its cost is reduced 50 per cent.

The **Southwick Patent Binding** for films has now been perfected; has been thoroughly tested and by its use films can be made practically **indestructible**.

IT	Films from Breaking	IT DOES	The Steadiness of the Picture
PREVENTS	Sprocket Holes from Tearing out	NOT	The Making of Smooth Joints
	Emulsion from Peeling	PREVENT	The Compactness in Rolling

MOIST, GUMMY FILMS DO NOT STICK TOGETHER WHEN ROLLED

Do not accept the criticisms of exhibitors who have tried other and far inferior film bindings, but test the **Southwick** yourself. It is the only thing of the kind on the market which can do what is claimed for it.

If you are in need of **new films**, we would respectfully suggest that we carry the largest stock of the best makes on the market, and furnish them at satisfactory prices. When you order, remember the Southwick Patent Binding. We are the exclusive agents for its sale.

If you have **old films** you wish to save, send them to us and we will give them a new lease of life.

MAGUIRE & BAUCUS, LTD.

Largest Dealers in Films and Projecting Machines in the World

4 & 5 Warwick Court

44 Pine Street

HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

The Phonoscope

(Copyrighted, 1896)

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

Vol. II

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1898

No. 3

The Passion Play

Undoubtedly the most ambitious and successful utilization of the animated picture apparatus has been in the representation of the Passion Play. It may be remembered that about fifteen years ago Salmi Morse endeavored to give a representation of the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau in this country. Over \$100,000 was spent in the production, and the authorities prevented it. Salmi Morse died bankrupt as the result of his experiment and was brokenhearted.

By a strange trick of fate his partner, who retained the original drawings, costumes, etc., of



THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

the production intact, conceived the idea of presenting the Passion Play in animated pictures. Its success has been phenomenal. It is making splendid runs in some of the leading theatres in the country, and bids fair to be a great attraction for a long time to come. The objection that was made to actors and actresses taking the sacred parts upon the stage does not appear in the silent pictures as they are shown upon the screen. Some of the most prominent ministers in the country have given their most earnest approval, and say that they consider it the most vivid lesson that has ever been brought forward in religious teaching.

The Play is shown in twenty-three scenes, the films being in all about 2200 feet in length. A lecture accompanies the showing of the pictures, and by the addition of lantern slides, in keeping with the subject, an entertainment of two hours or over can be given.

The films are manufactured by Mr. Edison, and are beautiful specimens of art. The cuts used in connection with this article are enlarged from films.

For dramatic and genuine pathetic treatment, the world has never seen anything more impressive and soul-stirring than this cinematographic reproduction of one of the climacteric points in the sublimest tragedy ever recorded. In the moving multitude, shown on its way to Calvary, are over six hundred men, women and children; and both ministers and laymen, who have seen this moving

tableau, pronounce it the most reverent and pathetic spectacle ever submitted to the eyes of this generation. It carries with it the impress of a hundred sermons, and is positively indescribable in its beauty and religious favor. The greatest of Dore's pictures, according to one enthusiastic critic, falls into insignificance beside this masterpiece of mimic representation.

It is conceded by all who have seen it to be the most marvelous achievement of modern skill and inventive genius.

Since this article was written the fight between Klaw and Erlanger, the well known theatrical agents who control the Horitz version of the Passion Play and Mr. Edison has been called off. Mr. Edison started suit which ended by Klaw and Erlanger acknowledging the rights of Mr. Edison under the film patents.

The *New York Herald* says:

"The legal proceedings of Thomas A. Edison against Klaw and Erlanger for infringement of Edison patents in the Passion Play moving pictures shown at Daly's Theatre have been discontinued. Klaw and Erlanger, upon investigation, concluded that Mr. Edison's claim was just, and entered into arrangements by which he licensed the pictures they exhibit."

The Horitz Passion Play which is owned by Klaw and Erlanger, and sold through F. Z. Maguire & Co., has been shown with great success in some of the most prominent theatres of the country. Cardinal Gibbons who saw it in Baltimore, gave it his endorsement. The Play ran for several weeks at Daly's Theatre, New York, and drew most distinguished audiences. The animated picture apparatus in giving to us this beautiful and impressive play has performed a great work in the betterment of the world.

In this picture our Lord is seen on the day of His exaltation entering the Holy City, the crowds of men, women and children preceding and following him, the waving of palms, the singing of Hosannas, and the general atmosphere of triumph all reproduced in moving, life-like groups with a startling realism and fidelity that strikes one dumb with amazement and wonder.



CHRIST BEFORE PILATE.

The Edison-Bell Consolidated Phonograph Company, Limited

The following is quoted from the *London (Eng.) Daily Mail*:

The Edison-Bell Consolidated Phonograph Co., Limited, (Incorporated under the companies Acts, 1862 to 1893.)

Capital

10,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each..... 100,000
10,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each..... 10,000
£110,000

The Preference Shares rank both as to capital and fixed dividend in priority to the Ordinary Shares and after the Ordinary Shareholders have received a dividend of 6 per cent. are entitled to receive one-third of the surplus profits, the remaining two-thirds being divisible amongst the Ordinary Shareholders. With the exception of the £100,000 Mortgage Debenture Stock mentioned in this Prospectus, no Debentures or other charge in priority to the Preference Shares can be created without the consent, in writing, of three-fourths of the Preference Shareholders.

Issue of £35,000 five per cent. first mortgage debenture stock at par (portion of a total issue of £100,000,) and 3,500 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £10 each. In addition to the fixed dividend, these shares will participate in the surplus profits.

Payable	Debenture Stock.	Preference Shares.
On Application	£10 per cent.	£1 per Share.
On Allotment	30 per cent.	3 per Share.
On 4th April	30 per cent.	3 per Share.
On 4th May	30 per cent.	3 per Share.
	£100	£10

Interest on the First Mortgage Debenture Stock will be payable half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July. The principal and interest will be secured by a specific mortgage to the under-mentioned Trustees of the patents and a leasehold premises of the Company and also by a floating charge upon the whole of the other property, assets, and undertaking of the Company. The Stock will be issued in multiples of £10 and will be redeemable at £110 per cent. on the 1st January, 1908, or at any previous date at the option of the Company on six month's notice, on payment of a premium of £15 per cent.

Trustees for the Debenture-Stock Holders.

Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
St. James's Palace, S. W.
F. Faithfull Pegg, M. P., Bartholomew
House, E. C.

Directors.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Denbigh,
Newnham Paddox, near Lutterworth (Chairman.)

John Annan, 54 Coleman Street, E. C., Director of the Anglo-American Debenture Corporation, Limited (Deputy-Chairman.)

Sir William H. Quayla Jones, 14 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S. W.

Robert C. Wyatt, 41 Moorgate Street, E.C., Chairman of the Malaga Electricity Company, limited.

*William Alexander Smith, 6 Hanover Street, Glasgow, Chairman of the Edison-Bell Phonograph Corporation, Limited, of London.

*Stephen F. Moriarty, Edison House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., Vice-President of the Edison United Phonograph Company of the United States, and Director of the Edison-Bell Phonograph Corporation, Limited, of London

*will join the Board after allotment.

Consulting Scientific Experts.

The Right Honorable Lord Kelvin, of Largs.
Thomas Alva Edison.

Bankers.

The London and Westminster Bank, Limited, Lothbury, and Branches.

The Bank of Scotland, 19 Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C., and St. Vincent-place, Glasgow. Head Office, Edinburgh.

Solicitors.

Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., Throgmorton Avenue, for the Company.

Fladgate and Co., 2 Craig's-court, Charing-cross, for the Trustees for the Debenture Holders.

Riddell, Valzey and Smith, 9 John Street, Bedford-row, W.C., for the Vendors.

Brokers.

Coates, Son and Co., 99 Gresham Street, E.C.

Auditors.

Price, Waterhouse and Co., 44 Gresham Street, E.C.

Secretary (pro tem.)

W. M. Crowe.

Registered Offices.

Edison House, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Prospectus.

This Company has been formed to acquire the Letters Patent for the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man, Australia, South Africa, South America and India and the Trade Marks for China and Japan granted to Mr. Thomas Alva Edison, Professor Alexander Graham Bell, Dr. Chichester Bell, Professor Charles Sumner Tainter, and others, in relation to Phonographs, Graphophones and similar applications, and for machinery for duplicating Phonographic records, together with all present and future improvements by any of these inventors relative to the same inventions. The patents are owned partially by the Edison-Bell Phonographic Corporations, Limited, a pioneer company formed primarily to demonstrate the practical value of the Phonograph for Commercial purposes, to which class of business its operations have been almost confined, and partially by the Edison United Phonograph Co., of Orange, New Jersey, U. S. A. In addition to the Patents this Company will also acquire the remainder of the assets of the Edison-Bell Phonograph Corporation, Limited, including Phonographs and appliances now under lease or ready for sale; and the leasehold premises wherein the business of the Corporation has been carried on, together with the furniture, fixtures and fittings.

The first patent is dated 1886, and the subsequent patents bear dates extending from that year up to 1897. Applications have recently been made for patents in respect of additional improvements, which have been provisionally protected, pending the issue of the patents. The validity of the patents

for the United Kingdom has been sustained by all the judicial decisions of which it has been the subject.

In the past there have been several obstacles in the way of the general adoption of the phonograph, notably the high prices of the machines and the necessity for the supply of motive power by means of electric storage batteries, requiring recharging from time to time and constant attention; also the great expense of duplicating cylinders containing phonographic records. With a view to meeting the popular demand, and of bringing the phonograph within the reach of the public, several new types of machines have recently been produced, which should bring the invention into general use. The machines have been simplified and improved and a clock-work motor has superseded the electric-motor. The duplicating machine has also been improved so that cylinders containing phonographic records can now be duplicated in large quantities and sold at a cheap rate. By virtue of arrangements made with the Edison United Phonograph Company, of Orange, New Jersey, U. S. A, this Company will be in a position, after reserving a substantial profit, to sell phonographs of the latest types at prices varying from five guineas.

The value of the commercial phonograph has now been established, but the progress of the invention has hitherto been retarded not only by the causes above referred to, but by the policy adopted by the Edison-Bell Phonograph Corporation, until a recent date, of leasing machines for terms of years instead of making absolute sales. Reference is made to the accompanying testimonials and list of users.

The advantages of the the phonograph for the purpose of home amusement cannot be over-estimated. By the use of duplicated records recitations, songs, speeches and instrumental music may be reproduced without trouble and at small expense. Special machines have been devised whereby public entertainments can be provided at short notice and small cost. The advantages of the phonograph as a medium of advertisement and for teaching languages are obvious, and the utility of the invention in connection with the instruction of the blind has already been demonstrated.

The new machines comprise a new type of automatic machine to be worked with a penny-in-the-slot attachment. In these machines the electric motor and ear pieces which have hitherto been regarded as almost insuperable objections to the practical working of the invention, have been dispensed with. The clock motor is substituted for the former, and by means of an improved attachment persons desiring to use the instrument can do so without using ear pieces. The new automatic machines are so constructed to contain five cylinders, so that a varied programme is offered, comprising songs, speeches and instrumental music. The popularity of the Phonograph in this connection has been practically demonstrated by the exhibition of two automatic machines of the old type at Charing-cross and Cannon Street Railway Stations. These machines were furnished with ear pieces, and contained but one record, the motive power being electricity. The machines were exhibited for a period of about four weeks, the aggregate takings of the two machines averaging about £10 per week. The automatic machines can with advantage be exhibited at railway stations, hotels, public-houses, restaurants and other places of public resort, as well as upon ocean and river-going steamers.

The purchase price has been fixed by the Vendors at £160,000, payable as to £120,000 in cash, as to £15,000 in Debenture stock, as to £15,000 in Preference shares, and as to £10,000 in Ordinary shares. It will thus be seen that a

working capital of £50,000 will be available by means of the present issue, and no allotment of shares will be made unless this capital is provided.

Mr. Stephen F. Moriarty, Vice-President of the Edison United Phonograph Company of the United States, and a Director of the Edison-Bell Phonograph Corporation of London, has made the following estimate of the probable profits:—

In England, Scotland and Ireland:—

Estimated profit to be derived from sale of commercial, drawing room, educational, and entertainment machines of large and small type, on an estimated annual sale of 7,000 machines of all classes.....	£20,000 0 0
Estimated gross profit to be derived from 500 automatic machines earning £1 each per week.....	£26,000
Deduct estimated expenses of management of same, including rentals, cost of records, repairs, depreciation, etc.....	8,500
Estimated profit.....	£17,500 17,500 0 0
Estimated profit on cylinders, records and phonographic accessories, and from other sources.	5,000 0 0
Total estimated profit per annum (Subject to general management expenses.)	£42,000 0 0

The amount required to pay the interest on the Debenture Stock and the fixed preference dividend is £11,000 per annum. It will be observed that no estimate has been made of the profits which will be derivable from the patents to be acquired in respect of the territories other than the United Kingdom, but it is reasonable to expect a considerable revenue from these sources.

The Vendors pay all the expenses of the formation of the Company and of this issue, up to and including allotment.

The following contracts have been entered into:—(1) Two contracts dated respectively 26th January and 23d February, 1898, made between the Edison-Bell Phonograph Corporation of the first part, Stephen F. Moriarty of the second part and the Edison United Phonograph Company (of the United States) of the third part; (2) a contract dated 3d March, 1898, made between the said parties and this Company.

The business of the Edison-Bell Phonograph Corporation, Limited, will be taken over subject to all existing contracts and licenses entered into by them. There are also contracts relating to underwriting part of the capital now offered for subscription, and for payment of the preliminary expenses attending the incorporation and formation of the Company up to allotment. Subscribers will be held to have had notice of all such contracts, and to waive the right to have particulars thereof whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise

Applications for Debenture Stock and Shares should be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded to the Bankers with a remittance for the amount of the deposit. If no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full. When the amount allotted is less than that applied for, the balance will be applied towards the payment due on allotment, and any excess will be returned to the applicant.

Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained from the Bankers or Secretary. Prints of the memorandum and articles of Association and the contracts above specified can be inspected at the office of the solicitors.

Application will be made in due course for a settlement and quotation on the London Stock Exchange.

Intending subscribers are requested to inspect the machines which are on view at Edison House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

Form of Application for Debenture Stock.

To the Directors of the Edison-Bell Consolidated Phonograph Company, Limited.

Gentlemen:—I beg to apply for £.....Five per cent. Debenture Stock of the above issue in the terms of the Prospectus issued by you, on which I have paid the required deposit of £10 per cent., and I undertake to accept the said Stock or any less amount that may be allotted to me and to make the remaining payments in respect thereof at the dates specified in the said Prospectus.

Name (in full).
Address.....
Occupation.....
Date.....189

Form of Application for Preference Shares.

To the Directors of the Edison-Bell Consolidated Phonograph Company, Limited.

Gentlemen:—Having paid to the Company's Bankers the sum of £..... being a deposit of £1 per Share on Preference Shares in the above-named Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Prospectus and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number, that may be allotted to me, and to pay the instalments thereon as provided by the Prospectus, and I authorize you to register me as a holder of the said Shares, and I agree with the Company, as Trustee for the Directors and other persons liable, to waive any further compliance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, than that contained in such Prospectus.

Name (in full).
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....1898
Signature.....

(In later issues we will keep our readers advised as to the outcome of this company. Interesting questions will probably develop, as we understand the Edison Limited of London claim the exclusive Talking Machine rights for the United Kingdom, Ed.)

Legal Notices

Edison Begins War Against Imitators of Kinetoscope and Picture Films

Thomas A. Edison, the noted inventor, is busily at work forging thunderbolts—not electrical, but legal. They are designed for the discomfiture of a host of individuals who, Mr. Edison insists, are gorging themselves upon the stolen fruits of his genius.

When the kinetoscope and the projectograph were born in the workshops of Menlo Park, the inventor decided to retain all patent rights. Their introduction to the public was an immense success, and Mr. Edison, with a firm grip on both the scientific and financial ends of all the exhibitions, experienced pardonable satisfaction.

But as everybody knows, without knowing why and how, a dozen different "graphs" and "scopes" suddenly appeared in the field. The wonderful moving pictures are now on tap for a nickel a look in a score of places about town, while larger displays of the same nature are blossoming out in the theatres everywhere.

Now Mr. Edison announces that this must stop. "There is only one 'scope,' and that is the kinetoscope," says the great inventor in substance.

"Only one 'graph,' and that is the projectograph. All others are practical imitations. I shall drive them out of the field, taking no prisoners and showing no quarter."

Through his council, Richard N. Dyer, Mr. Edison recently set the legal ball a-rolling vigorously, damage suits for patent infringement have been instituted, and active preparations are under way for broadening the campaign.

Corbett Wins A \$6,000 Suit

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, obtained judgment by default for \$6,472.56 before Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court recently, in his suit against the Kinetoscope Exhibition Company.

The suit was the outcome of the exhibition sparring match between Corbett and Peter Courtney before the kinetoscope in December, 1893. By the terms of the original agreement Corbett was to receive \$150 a week for each of three machines that were to be placed on exhibition with the pictures of the match.

Subsequently the royalty was reduced to \$50 a week for four machines. From August, 1894, to August, 1896, Corbett received \$13,307 in royalties. Payments then stopped, and in time the arrears amounted to \$7,800.

Samuel J. Tilden, president of the company indorsed a note for \$2,000, which was given to Corbett in lieu of payments. This note is now in litigation. The judgment obtained recently by the fighter was the remainder of the amount due, \$5,800 and interest.

The litigation over the right to make and sell music records and other sound records for talking machines, has been brought to an interesting point by an order made by Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, adjudging Messrs. Cleveland Walcutt & Edward F. Leeds guilty of contempt. The

Edison's New Machine

The Edison Works are about to put two new machines on the market: a small spring motor machine named "The Standard," and a coin-in-the-slot spring wind machine which has not as yet been named.

In the "Standard" machine the Edison people have built a machine that practically gives the same results as their standard type, but which sells for less than one-third the money. It is substantially built of iron, steel and brass, is finished

proceeding against them was commenced last fall by the American Graphophone Company, which company claimed that their patent rights were violated by Walcutt & Leeds in making, using and selling duplicate sound records. The defendants were enjoined from making, using or selling such records made on machines not procured from the plaintiff or under the plaintiff's patents. Subsequently the firm of Walcutt & Leeds went out of existence, but it appears the two members of the firm resumed and continued business in connection with others, having formed a corporation called "The Walcutt & Leeds Company, Limited." The Judge holds that this new arrangement does not make the acts of Messrs. Walcutt & Leeds any the less a violation of the injunction, and therefore adjudges them guilty of contempt. To give the defendants full benefit of all possible doubt of intent arising from a misunderstanding of the former decree, they will not be punished, beyond making good the injury to the plaintiff by paying over, upon ascertainment, the profits and damages of violation, with costs of proceeding, in default thereof to stand committed. Under the order of Judge Wheeler the defendants are not permitted to combine the machines sold them by the American Graphophone Company with any other device so as to produce duplicate records.

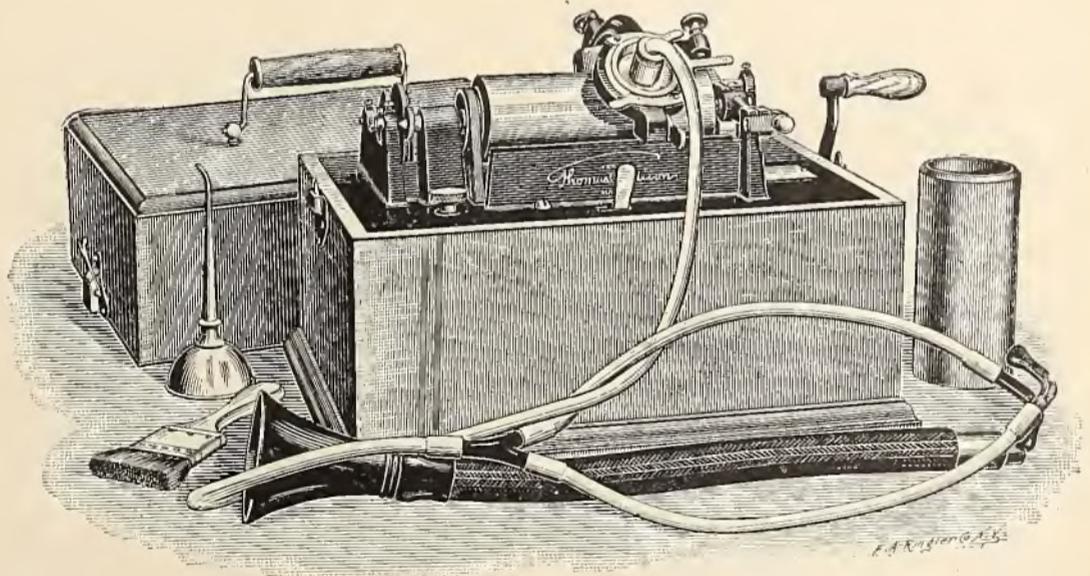
Correction

We wish to correct a statement made recently in reference to E. H. Amet going out of business. We have been misinformed and understand that they are doing business on as large a scale as ever.

It has been rumored that the American Graphophone Company would have to close up on account of a strike of the employees in their factory, but it amounted to practically nothing as the differences were settled in a few hours.

in black enamel and gilt and has nicked gear and mandrel. The machine is encased in a handsome oak carrying case, and will run two or three records with a single winding. It is so simple that it can be operated by a child. The winding handle does not revolve when the machine is running, and it can be wound while in motion without interfering with the reproduction. Records, reproduces and shaves blanks. Weighs only seventeen pounds.

We predict a great sale for the "Standard" machine, as it is made to sell at a very reasonable price (\$20) at the same time retaining the good points which the more expensive machines possess.



EDISON'S NEW STANDARD PHONOGRAPH.

THE PHONOSCOPE

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

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

The Edison Manufacturing Company and The National Phonograph Company

As predicted in our last issue, The Edison Manufacturing Company and the National Phonograph Company, of which Mr. W. E. Gilmore is General Manager, have opened offices and sales rooms in the St. James building, on the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, New York.

Mr. C. E. Stevens is Manager of the National Phonograph Company, and J. W. Gladstone is the New York Manager of the Edison Manufacturing Company.

The Company have expended a great deal of money and have spared no expense in making their headquarters attractive and artistic. There are four large show windows on the Twenty-sixth Street side of the building and two on Broadway, which are very tastefully fitted up, displaying the different types of phonographs, appliances, etc., manufactured by the Company. In addition to the Phonograph display, the Company exhibit a variety of electrical instruments, machines, etc., which are also manufactured by the Edison works.

The interior of the show rooms are decorated in a most lavish manner, which render them very attractive, especially at night when the building is illuminated with a large number of incandescent lights.

We understand that the Company are very much pleased with the success of their venture, which is very apparent, as thousands of people a day visit the rooms, drawn thither by the novelty and beauty of the display and the magnetism of Mr. Edison's name.

In the Standard Dictionary the word "Cinch" is defined as follows: "a tight grip; a sure thing" and imputed to be of "Western United States" origin. The word "Cinch" in the talking-machine dictionary is also "a tight grip," but is very strongly attributed to the Columbia Phonograph Co. of "the East" when used in connection with "Talent."

During the last month this company has made exclusive contracts with the recognized "star" record makers, for their exclusive services for one year. This contract is a very expensive one for the Columbia Co., but nevertheless a very valuable one

as they practically command the standard record market of the world.

The artists who have contracted with the company include Len Spencer, Geo. J. Gaskin, Dan W. Quinn, Geo. Schweinfest, Geo. W. Johnson, Vess L. Ossman, Steve Porter, Chas. Lowe, Russell Hunting and Miss Emmet.

We know what it costs to command the services of this array of talent, and think our readers will be interested to know that the amount which will be paid for their services during the next year, will aggregate exactly Forty-eight Thousand Dollars. Four of the artists will be paid over \$100 per week.

The Columbia Co. certainly have a "corner" in the "Talent" market; it remains to be seen what effect it will have on the general trade.

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.

THE PHONOSCOPE PUBLISHING CO:

There has been of late various published accounts of infringement suits entered against certain manufacturers of duplicate talking machine records by a company basing their right to bring these suits on a claim of being the first inventors, which is not true by a number of years.

They also endeavor to claim the first to make original records by the engraving method and have put forth this assertion in print, law cases and otherwise very broadly and thus far no one has ever come forward to dispute them beyond their date of conception but the undersigned, who would respectfully state that they are certainly not the first inventors, proof of which some day in the future will be published.

For the present will briefly say that the writer was not only the first inventor of duplicating from an original record, but was also the original inventor of all talking machines that use the engraving method to obtain a record from sound. This claim may impress some as rather broad and the name unfamiliar and if it does it is on account of the fact that during his connection with the talking-machine and the recording and reproducing of sound during the past twenty-nine years he has never been a chronic newspaper self horn-blower.

T. W. SEARING.

THE PHONOSCOPE PUBLISHING CO:

I wonder if a few words to the readers of THE PHONOSCOPE on "how to make the main spring of a talking machine run smoothly" will be of any value? Some may always run smooth. If so, don't disturb them. However, in a good many of the cheaper machines, the spring has a tendency to keep snapping or jumping, even when thoroughly oiled. The remedy lies in a little plumbago, judiciously applied. There is no better lubricant than this. It can be procured of almost any druggist. Drop it on both sides of and into the spring as much as possible, after which add a little oil, and trouble with the spring will be over. I have known a machine to run one more record at a winding after this treatment.

A way to decrease the noise of the motor in cheap machines may interest some:

Take a tiny piece of the cotton that records are wrapped in, apply a drop of oil to the small gear

on the governor shaft—a little of the plumbago also added is good—then revolve the shaft slowly and allow the cotton to wind completely around the small gear, taking care that it does not get into the bearing. If too much is used, it will bind between the gear teeth and stop the machine. By trying a few times one can soon get the right amount and will be surprised to see how quietly the machine will run.

The care of records. This is one of the most important accompaniments to a good and well working outfit. No one enjoys a song with a continuous click to it where a scratch has made a lasting record of its work. I have seen not only the amateur, but the local dealer, shove records six at a time, across a table to make room for more. It is surely slow work to unwrap and wrap each record as you use it. In damp places the cotton has a very injurious effect upon wax when wrapped tightly by causing it to mould. The boxes with posts for records are better, still the surface is exposed and often receives scratches. Try the following and see if you do not like it best of all: Procure a case or box which will contain the same number of round record boxes as you wish to keep records. Take each box separately and about one-half the amount of cotton that comes around a record. Roll the record very loosely in the cotton, pushing the latter on the lower end up into the record center, then push the whole into record box. It should go easily and thus allow the record to be withdrawn, leaving cotton in the box. The upper end of the cotton is turned over onto the outside of the box, preferably before taking out the record. The latter should be loose enough to drop to the bottom of the box which will give an air space between the cotton and record. After putting cotton in each box, pack them all in the case, filling any space with the cotton, so that the boxes will remain firmly in the case.

The title of each record can be typewritten on a very narrow strip of paper and that glued to the upper edge of the record, so one can be selected at will, and they cannot then get mixed as when the title is separated from the record. W.

If any house of music publishers has gained rapid yet substantial success it is the popular firm of M. Witmark & Sons whose close application to business and good judgment has made them acknowledged leaders in their line.

The history of this house is well known and the many friends who have watched it grow will be pleased to learn that its increased business necessitates Messrs. Witmark taking the spacious five story building at No. 8 West 29th Street, (one of the finest and most convenient sites in the theatre district) which they will occupy in its entirety on or about May 1st.

The various departments now being operated will be enlarged and many new and liberal features developed. As heretofore, special attention will be shown professionals, to whom will be devoted separate apartments for their headquarters. Ladies will be entertained in elaborately fitted reception rooms and gentlemen will be accommodated with the traditional "rendevous" reading and writing rooms. A special corps of pianists will endeavor to interest singers with newest productions and suites of offices will be provided for authors and composers.

A competent musician will have charge of the band and orchestra department (their new branch); considerable time will be given to "The Witmark Monthly," a paper devoted exclusively to their publications and those connected with the same, and the firm will always be on hand to greet old friends and make new ones.

General News

We fear that unless Mr. Norcross "lets up a little" and rests more some doctor will have a "cinch."

Roger Harding has been quite sick for the past few weeks, but is around and at it again as usual, wearing the same old smile.

We understand that Mr. Reed, of the firm of Reed & Dawson, of Newark, N. J., is making some very fine violin and piano solos.

The International Film Company's factory was visited by a serious fire last month and suffered a loss of about \$500.00. (Fully insured.)

We are promised something very novel in the near future in the way of a new nickel-in-the-slot machine from the International Film Co.

Col. Sampson, of Boston, Mass., was in the City recently purchasing records, etc. He was the guest of Col. Evans, of Broadway, New York.

The Standard Phonograph Company will be opened for business in a few days under the supervision of J. W. Myers, who will endeavor to retain his reputation as heretofore.

Anthony L. LoForte has introduced a new cheap talking-machine on the market. It is built on the same plan as the Echophone, but is far superior both in construction and results.

The plucky lady phonograph singer, Miss Estella Mann, who lately opened a record-making plant, has certainly met with great success in her new venture, and we understand that she can scarcely keep up with the demand.

Mr. Guth, the general manager of the Edison Phonograph Company, of Kansas City, Mo., has kindly offered the entire receipts of the various machines in his phonograph parlor, Friday, March 18, to the Cuban starvation relief fund.

The National Electrical Manufacturing Company, of Ansonia, Conn., is filling an order of ten thousand penny-in-the-slot perfume machines from a novelty concern. They have also received an order for a number of electric banjos from a Boston firm.

It has been rumored that A. G. Lalime's Edisonian Pavillion would be missed from Lincoln Park, Worcester, Mass., but this is now denied, and it is said that the collection of phonographs, kinoscopes and other similar devices will be larger than ever before. Lincoln Park would not seem like the same place with Lalime missing.

A march of improvement if we have war will be in the use of the phonograph. Several phonograph companies are preparing to bottle up the din of battle, the shouts of cavalry charging and the roar of artillery, all of which they will place on draught subsequently in their nickel-in-the-slot machines.

The cylinder-making plant at the Edison Works, Orange, N. J., has been entirely rebuilt. This had

made it very unpleasant for the different record-making firms as they were unable to procure any cylinders from the works during the alteration. Now that it is completed they are better able to supply all demands for blank cylinders.

Still another in the field. It is called the Musical Phonograph Record Company. The congenial and old-time phonograph operator, Mr. Van Horn, is general manager. Mr. Giles, the proprietor, has spared neither time nor money in trying to make his latest venture a success, which present appearances indicate.

A very interesting entertainment was given at the Park Baptist Church, Brooklyn, by Professor William G. Porter, with his choice collection of pieces, as reproduced by the phonograph. Among those received with the greatest favor were the "Stars and Stripes Forever," "The Star Spangled Banner" and the "Anvil Chorus" from "Il Trovatore."

M. Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, recently used a cinematograph camera and obtained a series of several thousand negatives, representing sunset, the appearance of the stars, the milky way, moonrise, the motion of the moon among the other constellations, the procession of stars, shooting-stars, and finally the sunrise. The reproduction of these photographs is said to be remarkably interesting.

The International Film Co., have made arrangements with Thomas A. Edison whereby they agree to close their film plant, and abide by the courts decision in the present film suit, in preference to contesting same in the courts, which would involve an enormous expense. Having been in the field from the start they are content to rest on their oars, (with two years' handsome profit) and let the larger fish foot the bills for litigation.

The subject for the regular meeting of the City College Club, of New York City was "An Evening with the Phonograph," by an alumnus of the college, Mr. Joseph Bernhardt. The programme included songs, xylophone solos, oral reproductions in various languages of the voice of the lecturer, whistling solos, etc. Reference was also made to the applicability of the phonograph to the study of foreign languages without the aid of an instructor.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the genial manager of the American Graphophone Company, extended an invitation to the record-making force at New York to accompany him on a trip to visit the factory at Bridgeport, Conn. The party consisted of Mr. Smith, General Manager, V. H. Emerson, Superintendent of the Musical Department, Len. G. Spencer, Geo. J. Gaskin, Russell Hunting, Steve Porter, Geo. Graham, Dan. W. Quinn, C. D. Emerson, G. E. Emerson, and Vess L. Ossman. At the factory the party was entertained by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Phillips.

The regular monthly meeting of the directors of the National Gramophone Company, turned out to be a love feast. It was the first meeting since the increase of the capital stock to \$200,000. The president reported all stock as sold and issued, and the business in a most satisfactory condition. A regular monthly dividend of one per cent. was declared; highly eulogistic resolutions were passed, creditable to the management of the company,

and the older stockholders were specially exuberant, as the action of the board amounted to a net income to them of 48 per cent. upon their original investment.

Mr. Frank H. Pierce, one of Washington's brightest young business men, has resigned his position with *The Post* to enter the service of the Columbia Phonograph Company, of New York City. Mr. Pierce, for the past twelve years, has been a valued attache of the business department of *The Post*, and for the past five years had control of the advertising department. He left last evening for Philadelphia, where he will be temporarily stationed, and will enter upon the duties of his new position at once. He carries with him the confidence, esteem and best wishes of a large circle of friends.

Mr. Bettini has placed on the market an Indicator for regulating the speed of electric or spring-motor phonographs, which will prove very beneficial. The average speed used for making records is between 120 to 125 revolutions per minute. In order to obtain the best and most natural reproduction of sound, it is absolutely necessary to have the recorded cylinder revolve during its reproduction at the same rate of speed at which it was recorded. The Indicator shows a speed of 120 revolutions per minute. Those who make records should use this Indicator and keep the average speed at 120 revolutions, which is considered the standard. It is called the "Bettini Speed Indicator."

While our representative was in F. Z. Maguire's office the other day, he noticed a film much larger than any other which has been manufactured. The film was considerably larger than the Biograph size, and, as understood, will throw a picture which will cover the entire stage curtain of the Metropolitan Opera House. He asked Mr. Maguire where the film came from, and the reply was that Mr. Edison was the manufacturer. He was then asked if Mr. Edison was going to put upon the market a machine for throwing a mammoth picture, and he was singularly non-committal.

The film in question is about two inches long by three and three-quarter inches in width. The smallest details are brought out in a most perfect manner, and under a glass this picture is remarkably beautiful.

The question is what is on the carpet, and what further improvements in the animated picture business is coming?

A complete stage, as fine as the stage in almost any theatre in New York, has been built on the roof of the Roosevelt building for the American Mutoscope Company. It cost about \$5,000 and is 30x40 feet. Its furnishings are elegant and it is provided with as fine a set of scenery as scenic artists can paint. It is mounted upon a semi-circular track with a radius of about thirty feet so that it can be moved to secure any angle of light. The camera is mounted on a platform directly over the pivotal point and moves simultaneously with the stage. Here all the interior views, such as the pillow fight and the Bowery barroom, are taken.

The camera is a four-foot cube. It is fitted with the usual photographic lens, but instead of the negative plate a strip of very sensitive negative film, made of celluloid, is used. It is two and one-half inches wide and between 200 to 250 feet in length. While the exposure is made the strip of film is run before the lens by a small electric motor inside the camera which gets its power from a storage battery.

Our Tattler

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate!"

The morning formalities were over and the Upper House at Washington was about to proceed in its customary dignified fashion with the business of the day.

First on the calendar was a set speech, the 9,201st instalment of an oratorical effort by the senior Senator from Nevada, on the general subject of "The Crime of '73; or, Who Slugged the Dollar of Our Daddies?"

As the words of salutation fell on his ears the gentleman whose lot it was to preside over the Chamber for the time being turned and nodded his head gravely in the direction of the voice.

There was a momentary pause, with only a sound as of a grinding of small metallic wheels. Then the voice went on with the successive periods of the speech.

A present day observer would have been somewhat startled to notice that, although the spoken words came clearly from a desk on the right, the Senator in the chair was positively the only member in the Chamber.

This narration, however, relates to a time in the future, when it had long been understood that the business of the Senate was conducted entirely by phonograph.

There were fixed schedules for everything. The honorable members prepared their speeches for days ahead at their leisure. Then the talking machines were placed on the proper desks, and, by the mere pressing of a button, each was set working at the agreed moment.

The duty of presiding over the sessions fell in rotation to Senator after Senator, an hour to each, that none might be overworked.

Members off duty spent their time in the elegant lounging-rooms, card-rooms or dining halls provided for them out of the funds formerly devoted to pensions. Only on the rare occasion when a decisive vote was to be taken were all members called to the Chamber.

On the morning to which this narrative refers the first speech was to last two hours and twenty-seven minutes, and was to be interrupted but twice by points of order, which would adjust themselves.

So the member presiding at the opening leaned back in his reclining chair and prepared to doze comfortably through his sixty minutes. But he was rudely aroused before his napping was fairly under way.

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate!"

The strident voice of the junior Senator from Maine had broken rudely in upon the discourse of the Nevadan.

The Chair was at a complete loss. The case was utterly without a precedent in the Senate. A phonograph couldn't be rapped to order nor censured for Senatorial discourtesy, while to ring a hurry summons for a page was against all traditions of Senatorial dignity.

As the presiding member pondered and perspired the voice from Maine got under full headway. Then—

"Mr. President and Gentle"—

"Mr. Presi"—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of"—

The metallic voices came in one after another until every loaded phonograph in the Chamber was in noisy operation.

Then the Chairman cast dignity to the winds and rang half a dozen hurry calls in quick succession. But they weren't needed. The phonographic din had spread its own alarm through the Capitol, and the Chamber filled rapidly with Senators, Representatives, pages and attaches.

Nobody knew how to hush the tumult without danger of breaking the expensive machines, which wouldn't do in the prevailing era of economy.

It was finally decided to lock up the Chamber and let the phonographs have it out. This was done, and for over four hours the most remarkable executive session on the Senate record continued.

When all was over somebody tried to explain that a mischievous page had pressed all the buttons in the registry room.

This explanation was never accepted, however, by the senior Senator from Nevada. He insisted that the occurrence was the result of a gold-bug conspiracy to spoil his speech, and his account of the affair, in picturesque language and pamphlet form, was a literary feature of the next free silver campaign.

E. W. O.

Quartet Produced By One Voice

A remarkable improvement in the phonograph has been invented by Leon F. Douglass, a young Chicago inventor and expert, in the construction of talking machines. Several of the new machines have been completed and will soon be on exhibition in Chicago and New York. From a popular standpoint the phonograph and the graphophone are practically the same thing, the difference being only a matter of detail. Mr. Douglass selected the graphophone as the instrument on which to base his improvement or, rather, improvements, for two entirely new contrivances are embraced in the inventor's new machine.

With the Douglass graphophone the sound in reproduction is increased in volume four times, or 400 per cent, and is so clarified and perfected that it almost conveys the exact impression of the original sound. The means by which the inventor accomplished this would interest the unscientific but little. In brief, it is done by an increase in the number of diaphragms used in the recorder and the reproducer. The recorder is the little instrument containing the needle which makes the record of sound on the wax cylinder and the reproducer is the corresponding instrument which reproduces the sound. Up till the present time all of these recorders and reproducers have contained but one diaphragm each. The diaphragm is the sensitive part of the instrument which conveys the sound. One diaphragm is capable of transmitting only about one-tenth part of the original sound.

The inventor found that it was possible to increase the number of diaphragms and increase the sound proportionately. He claims that with ten diaphragms used in both the reproducer and the recorder the entire volume of the original sound can be reproduced. But the improvement does not stop at even that limit according to the claims of the inventor. He says that he has found that as many as twenty-five diaphragms can be used. With the use of such a number the sound would in reproduction be more than twice the original volume or twenty-five times greater than that which we hear in the instruments now in use.

The second improvement is also of great interest and importance. In it a way has been devised for recording and reproducing separately a number of different sounds at one and the same time. Heretofore when a quartet, for instance, has sung into a graphophone the record was made by one needle and all of the voices were given one record only. With the new device each voice will make a separate and distinct record of its own. In the first place the wax cylinders used are five inches in diameter, which is more than twice

the diameter of those now in common use. On a cylinder of this size as much music or talk can be recorded on one-fourth of its length as upon the entire length of the common cylinder.

If a quartet is going to place a song on the cylinder four horns on as many recorders are placed in position. One horn will be placed at the left extremity of the cylinder, a second one one-fourth of the length of the cylinder, farther to the right, a third one in the middle and the fourth one three-quarters of the length of the cylinder from the left end. Each horn will then have before it a fourth of the length of the cylinder to travel over toward the right before it will interfere with a record made by another horn. The machine is started and each member of the quartet sings into a horn of his own and a perfect and distinct record of his voice is made. Of course, when the reproduction is made four horns on four reproducers are used. It has been found by experiment that the result is incomparably superior to that effected when only one record is made by all four voices. By using the separate records a clearness and distinctness of each voice is obtained, much like that heard when the voices themselves fall on the ear. This was impossible with the single record.

With this same contrivance another interesting novelty has been produced. One voice is employed for making all four of the records in a quartet. In the first place it is necessary to have a voice which is capable of singing any and all of the four parts—first bass, second bass, first tenor and second tenor. There are, of course, few voices of that kind in the entire country. But the graphophone people have succeeded in getting hold of several in New York and Chicago.

Silas Leachman, the twenty-fourth ward politician, is the fortunate possessor of such a voice, and he has made a number of quartet records in Chicago. The singer puts on the cylinder first whichever part it is easiest for him to sing. In putting it on only the one horn and recorder are in place. After he has put the one part on, the reproducing instrument is put on the part. The singer listens and as he hears his voice begin on the part recorded he chimes in, singing a second part in the quartet. Then he listens to both of these parts and joins in with a third part in the quartet. Lastly he listens to the three parts and sings the fourth. The quartet is then complete and four reproducers can be put upon the cylinder and the listener will hear a quartet, which has been made by only one voice.

Slot Machines

It is the American who invents the thing, and then somebody improves on his invention. At all events, if he doesn't improve on it he alters it, and that is about the same as improving it in law, even if not in fact. So it was an American who devised the nickel-in-the-slot machine, and some one else who improved on it.

Up to date, the latest improvement on that valuable invention has been made by an Austrian (or perhaps he's a Hungarian; he is called an Austrian here not to cause trouble, but just to give him a local habitation, for he lives in Vienna.) At all events, he has improved on the ordinary nickel-in-the-slot machine, and has sent over to this country an interesting circular describing his invention. It is called in German "Inseraten-Automat zur Insertion und fuer Vertheilung gedruckter Annoncen, etc." Then it has an English name, intimating that it will collect and distribute advertisements, and also French and Italian names to the same effect.

When it is used for collecting advertisements you throw in a coin and get a card with a number, which is a receipt for the money that is to be paid, as well as for the advertisement. Then you write your "ad" on a card, place it with the fee less the amount of the coin used in setting the machine going, in a case which is put back in the box. The case occupies the same relative position in the box the coin does in its slide, so that only good coins will be of value in paying for advertisements. A card outside of the box shows what the price of each advertisement is. There is also an automatic arrangement that will close the machine when the last card case has been used, a pandering to honesty that should commend the invention to every American, wearied by other dishonest machines. Then when the time comes the machine is emptied and the "ads" sent to their destination.

But the machine has another side to it. It distributes advertisements, as well as collects them. That is, all the advertisements collected in a certain time are printed in a little book, and that book is obtainable by dropping a coin of the proper value into the box in a separate place provided for it.

The inventor of this machine is Herr Hugo Soukup, who is modest about it. He says: "The opinion that by means of such an easy construction the use of small advertisements will become more general seems not unfounded. It is perhaps also not unimportant that the use of this apparatus is not dependent upon the hour of the day and offers thus to the public a further convenience. In any case by using the automatic advertisement a reduction in price can be effected." The last statement seems to be a non sequitur, but probably Mr. Soukup means it all right.

A slot machine of an exceedingly novel and ingenious nature is about to be introduced to London, as well as to several of the important provisional English cities. Hitherto the heat given out from the ordinary street gas-lamp has been a waste product, but Dr. Mansfield Robinson has invented an apparatus to utilize this heat for the purpose of boiling water, which will be supplied at the rate of a halfpenny per gallon by means of an automatic machine.

At the Crystal Palace, where the apparatus has been exhibited in working order for months, it has attracted no small attention. Dr. Robinson's invention is simplicity itself. In a spiral coil and heating chamber, placed about a foot above the flame, cold water supplied from the water mains is converted by heat into steam, which is expelled through a safety valve down a pipe into an iron coil placed in a tank at the foot of the column. The steam then boils the water in the tank without coming into contact with it, and the fluid is ready for automatic delivery to any one who places a halfpenny in the slot. The presence of the safety valve, and the absence of any space in which steam can accumulate, insure safety in working, a matter of no small importance in apparatus to be erected in the public street. The hot water syndicate, which has taken up the invention, is convinced of its commercial value, and proposes to pay the half of the gas bills of the municipal bodies which permit the system to be adapted to the street lamps in their districts. This, of course, is a strong inducement, seeing that it will tend appreciably to reduce local taxation, and at the present moment it is estimated that the taxpayers of London, who are inveterate grumblers are required to foot a gas bill of \$1,250,000 per annum.

It is anticipated that the advantages of being able to obtain for an expenditure of a penny a day a gallon of hot water in the morning and

another in the evening will commend itself to the district; the promoters of the enterprise look for a rich harvest. At public demonstrations of the value of the invention a slot machine adjoining the apparatus supplied penny worths of tea, coffee, cocoa and fluid beef, and cups of these beverages were made with the aid of a vessel attached by a chain to the tap of the hot water tank, while a supply of soap could be obtained for the purpose of ablution. The experiment of placing the apparatus in the streets of London will be watched with interest, but whether the invention be successful in this respect or not, there are other directions in which it may prove of undoubted utility, seeing that it can be adapted to the ordinary gas burners of public buildings and private houses, and used for either boiling water, for heating or other purposes, or for supplying the motive power for machines. The local administrative body of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, London, as well as the local authorities in Liverpool and Nottingham, have granted licenses for the erection of Dr. Robinson's apparatus in the streets, so that before long experience will have been obtained as to the practical value of what is certainly a remarkable invention.

The introduction of the penny-in-the-slot machine into English households has been attended with results that verge on the marvelous. In London the system of obtaining pennyworths of gas is familiar to the working population. The officials of the great corporation, the South Metropolitan Gas Company, which supplies practically the whole south of London with gas, will tell you that since they first decided to fit up coin meters in the homes of the working classes residents in their district, they have found it necessary to double their office accommodation, and that one of their periodical collections has yielded a harvest of coppers ten tons in weight.

In the houses of the working people of London no gas fittings are provided by the landlords, and the tenant, as a rule, cannot afford the necessary outlay. When the directors decided on the new departure they resolved to provide fittings, in addition to a gas stove and a coin-meter, wherever it seemed advisable; then the tenant could either avail himself of the supply or leave it alone, just as he thought fit. The outlay involved in furnishing these facilities amounts to thirty dollars per house, and to cover this, the company charge an extra twenty cents per 1,000 feet, that is to say, while the ordinary customers pay fifty-five cents, those who have coin-meters are charged seventy-five cents per 1,000. The effect of the "almighty penny" on the company's revenue may be gathered from the fact that while there are about 84,000 ordinary consumers, the new coin-meter customers already number 61,000 and that the average takings from each of the latter is fifteen dollars per annum. But the limit has not yet been reached, since from 200 to 300 coin-meters are being supplied every week, and in a few months the company's total receipts from this source will be equivalent to \$1,000,000 a year.

The "almighty penny" has also worked a revolution in the condition of the gas supply. "Prior to the introduction of the coin-meter," says the company's engineer, "Sunday was an extremely slick day for gas." Now the demand between twelve and two o'clock, when thousands of dinners are being cooked on the gas stoves, is enormous, so great, in fact, that at times it has been a problem to get sufficient gas through the mains to meet the wants of the exigent housewives, who are baking the family joint. Another excellent result from the company's point of view has been the equalization of the summer and winter consumption. Formerly there was a great disparity, but now in the summer months the

housewives who have gas stoves at hand drop a penny in the slot in order to boil their kettle or do a little cooking, and thus save the trouble and cost of lighting a fire, at the same time consuming a large quantity of gas.

"And looking at the matter from the consumer's point of view, we find that he can obtain 27½ feet of gas for a penny. An ordinary burner consumes at the rate of 5½ feet an hour, so that a pennyworth of gas will light a room from, say, 5 to 10.30, while a similar quantity will enable a little cooking to be done. In the depths of winter, the very poor have been known to put practically their last penny into the coin-meter to obtain a little warmth, one poor old lady pathetically observing to the collector: "If we hadn't the machine I think we should have perished with the cold."

It is not surprising to learn that there have been attempts to cheat the penny-in-the-slot meter. In the meters which were first supplied the weight of the penny set the mechanism in motion, but with the pattern now in vogue it is necessary to turn a handle after dropping in the coin, and if a penny with a piece of twine attached be introduced by any person of felonious purpose the throwing machine simply cuts the cord and annexes the coin with the coolness of a living gas collector.

It is of course out of the question for dishonest persons to effectively cheat the penny-in-the-slot machine which is put up in their own abode by means of discs of metal or spurious coins, since the imposition is detected the first time the collector calls, and restitution is promptly demanded. But as a matter of fact the gas company's collectors declare that they have scarcely any trouble. Frequently when no penny is at hand the consumers will use a token or a two shilling piece, and when the collector calls they will tell him of the fact and hand over the pennies or receive change as the case may be. The collections are made at intervals of about three weeks, and there has been at times an actual dearth of copper money in South London, owing to the fact that £10,000 in pennies have been locked up in the company's coin-meters. Since this method of supply was introduced the officials assert that they have not lost a dozen of their coin-meter consumers, a striking testimony to the popularity of their system.

Where They Were Exhibited Last Month

Cinematographe

Daly's Theatre, New York; Columbia Theatre, Washington, D. C.; Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, Conn.; Willard Hall, Washington, D. C.; Opera House, Hartford, Conn.; Wonderland, New Haven, Conn.; Eden Musee, New York City; Jacques, Waterbury, Conn.; Polis Theatre, Waterbury, Conn.

Biograph

Alhambra, Milwaukee, Wis.; Pleasure Palace, New York City; Hopkins Theatre, Chicago, Ill.; Keith's Theatre, Boston, Mass.; The Casino, Paris, France

Edison Picturescope

Grand Opera House, Wilmington, Del.; Grand Opera House, New Orleans, La.; Lyceum, St. Paul, Minn.

Projectoscope

Memorial Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

New Films for "Screen" Machines

ROYAL GORGE. Taken along the line of the Denver and Rio Grand R. R., and is a photograph of the famous "Royal Gorge," known also as the "Canon of the Arkansas."

CANON OF THE RIO GRANDE. Taken along the line of the Denver and Rio Grande R. R., in the above Canon of the Rocky Mountains. The Canon is 16 miles long and the two sides rise abruptly to a height of from 2,000 to 2,500 feet.

CATTLE FORDING THE STREAM. Shows a herd of 300 head of cattle being driven across the River Platte.

CATTLE LEAVING THE CORRAL. Taken at Hacienda de Soledad, Sabinas, Mexico, and shows a herd of 900 cattle being driven out of the corral, after having been branded.

WASH DAY IN MEXICO. Taken at Durango, Mexico, and is a scene that may be witnessed on any Monday throughout the Republic. It shows a large number of the native women, bare-headed and on their knees on the banks of a rapidly running stream of water.

BUFFALO BILL AND ESCORT. An excellent picture of Hon. W. F. Cody, former chief of U. S. Army Scouts, mounted on a spirited chestnut stallion, riding at the head of a company of cavalry.

GOING THROUGH THE TUNNEL. Taken on the Southern Pacific R. R., on the way to Santa Monica, Cal. This picture was taken from the front end of a train while it approached, ran through and emerged from a tunnel. During the action of the picture a train running in the opposite direction is passed. A number of track men giving signals to the train lends action to the scene. A very novel subject and one that should please.

FEEDING SEA GULLS. Taken from the rear end of a ferry boat which runs between San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., and the water effects are exceptionally fine, the peculiar effect produced by the water in the wake of the boat showing up very sharp and clear.

HORTICULTURAL FLOATS. Taken at the junction of Broadway and Colfax Avenues, Denver, Col., at the annual fete known as the "Festival of Mountain and Plain."

CHINESE PROCESSION. Taken at the Festival of Mountain and Plain, and shows the Celestials who take part in the procession, dressed in their native costumes, playing their crude barbaric musical instruments and carrying their national flag, embellished with dragon and serpents.

WAND DANCE, PUEBLO INDIANS. Taken at Santa Clara. The foreground of this picture is formed by five small Indian Papooses, who face the audience, full life size.

MASKED PROCESSION. Taken during the Festival of Mountain and Plain at Denver, Col., with the grand-stand and its immense throng of people forming the background. This film is remarkable for the number of people shown, all of whom are dressed in most grotesque costumes. The masqueraders are seen marching on the right, while a procession of bicyclists in fantastic costumes pass to the left in the opposite direction.

New Records for Talking Machines

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

A Sailor's Grave By the Sea Geo. J. Gaskin
A Warrior Bold W. F. Hooley
All Doing a Little Bit Will F. Denny
Anchored W. F. Hooley
Armorer Song J. J. Fisher
As Your Hair Grows Whiter J. J. Fisher
Ave Verum (Millard) Miss E. Mann
Casey As a Fortune Teller Russell Hunting
Casey At the Dentist Russell Hunting
Don't Let Her Lose Her Way J. J. Fisher
Down at Casey's Miss M. Newton
Drinking Song J. J. Fisher
Emmett's German Yodle Watson
Evening's Twilight Quartette
Farewell To the King's Highway (The Highway) John Havens
Farewell My Owu (Pirafore) John Havens
Get Your Money's Worth Len Spencer
German Hunter's Song Watson
Guonod's Ave Maria Miss Mann
He Certainly Was Good To Me Len Spencer
Henry Did Russell Hunting
How I Loves Ma Lu (an English idea of a Negro song) Len Spencer
Holy Mother, Guide His Footsteps Havens and Hooley
Honey, Yons: Ma Lady Love Len Spencer
I Don't Like No Cheap Man Len Spencer
I Don't Like No Cheap Man Miss M. Newton
I Didn't Know 'Till Afterwards Will F. Denny
I Envy the Bird (The Serenade) John Havens
I Love My Love Quartette
I Want Ma Lulu Miss M. Newton
It Didn't Work That Way Russell Hunting
I've 'Er Portrait Nex' My 'Eart Dan Quinn
Jones, Smith and Brown Will F. Denny
Just Ask If He's Forgotten Her Miss E. Mann
Kentucky Babe Rodger Harding
Kentucky Babe Miss Mann
Kiss Your Goosie Woosie Russell Hunting
Let All Obey W. F. Hooley
Limited Express Edison Orchestra
Maek's Dove Song Rodger Harding
Maid Marian and Robin Hood Dnett Miss Mann and John Havens
Mammy's Little Pnkmkn; Colored Coons John Havens
Masonic March (Descriptive) Edison Orchestra
Merry Maiden and the Tar Dnett Havens and Hooley
Mephisto's Serenade W. F. Hooley
My Coal Black Lady Len Spencer
My Heart's Delight (A. Maek's) Geo. J. Gaskin
No Coons Allowed Len Spencer
O! Don't It Tickle You Will F. Denny
O, Maritana (Maritana) Dnett Miss Mann and John Havens
Oh, Promise Me J. J. Fisher
On Thine Altar a Taper Lightest Miss E. Mann
Ole Uncle Jefferson Billy Golden
Page Song Miss Mann
Rabbit Hash Billy Golden
Remus Take the Cake Edison Orchestra
Role on de Ground Billy Golden
Rose, Sweet Rose Geo. J. Gaskin
Ruben Haskins Russell Hunting
Rotiana Dooley (comic Irish Song) Dan Quinn
Sextette (Lucia) Arranged for Trio, Original Lyric Trio John Havens
Sing Again That Sweet Refrain Geo. J. Gaskin
Sleep, Baby Sleep (with Yodle) Watson
Sweet Lon Quartette
Sweetest Little Girl In Town Steve Porter
Sweet Violets Susan
Take Yo Clothes and Go Len Spencer
The Old Sexton W. F. Hooley
Teach Me How to Kiss, Dear Dan Quinn
They All Follow Me (Belle of New York) Dan Quinn
They Don't Speak to One Another Now Will F. Denny
The Concert Hall Singer Steve Porter
The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Hall Steve Porter
The Irish Street Singer Geo. J. Gaskin
The Land Beyond Miss E. Mann
The Miners Dream of Home Geo. J. Gaskin
The Palms W. F. Hooley
The Sabbath Day Quartette
The Vagabond W. F. Hooley
The Village Choir Miss E. Mann
The Wolf W. F. Hooley
The Wreck of the Maine Geo. J. Gaskin
Willie's Misfit Pants Dan Quinn
You Remember 'Twas Six Months Ago John Havens
You May Imagine The Rest Russell Hunting

The Latest Popular Songs

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

A Boy Without a Sweetheart Geo. M. Coban 9
All I Want's Is May Chickens Sung by J. W. Stern 3
All For the Love of a Girl Chas. K. Harris 4
American Citizen (Waltzes) Frank M. Witmark 1
Arouse, Columbia Arons: Charles Puerner 2
Bay State March A. C. Kirkham 1
Belles of the Beach Fred Enstis 1
Better Than Gold 4
Bom-Ba-Shay Max Hoffman 1
Bo Peep George Bowles 1
Break the News To Mother Chas. K. Harris 4
Because of Two Tender Blue Eyes Mattie Starr 1
Big Black Lou M. B. Garrett 7
Bowery After Dark, The John F. Wilson 4
Cast Aside Chas. K. Harris 4
Cupid's Dream (Waltzes) Warner Crosby 5
Darkies' Jubilee Williams & Walker 1
Dearest Mine Fay & Olliver 1
De Captain of de Coontown Guards Dave Reed, Jr. 1
Don't Say Good Bye Forever Gilmore and Lenard 3
Don't Give Up the Old Love for the New 3
Grizette Jean B. Havez 1
Good Mister Mailman J. E. Howard 2
Gone Astray Herbert Dillea 5
His Time Will Come M. H. Rosenfeld 3
Honey, It's In Town Mattie Starr 1
I Can't Find Another Love Like Nell John T. Kelly 1
I Don't Like No Cheap Man Williams and Walker 3
I Love Her Just The Same Chas. K. Harris 4
I Wish My Rent Was Paid Charles B. Ward 2
I Want My Lulu Karl St. Clair 9
If We Should Never Meet Again 2
I've Never G'wine To Luv You Any More A. Leonard 1
In Clover (Two-Step) J. Morningstar 1
I've Been Faithful To You Chas. K. Harris 4
I've Just Come Back To Say Good-Bye Chas. K. Harris
Just Behind The Times Chas. K. Harris 4
Katie O'Neil M. B. Garrett 7
Kiss Your Goosie Woosie Bennett Scott 9
Love Me in the Land of Dreams H. G. Pelissier 1
Lurline John W. Bratton 1
Maloney and the Brick M. F. Casey 1
Mary's Not as Green as She Looks Ford & Bratton 1
Margaret J. E. Nicol 5
Mr. Vandyke From Klondyke Wm. L. Berry 2
Mlle. New York Maurice Levi 1
My Heart's Delight 3
My Love's a Gambling Man Mathews and Bulger 1
My Sweetest Girl Leander Richardson 2
My African Queen Barney Fagan 4
My Love Is the Same As Of Old Chas. Horwitz 4
My Sweetest Girl Andrew Maek 2
My Old Fashioned Girl Fred Hylands 9
Oh, Ebenezer Dave Reed 3
On the Boulevard Joseph E. Howard 4
Organ Grinder's Serenade, The Chas. K. Harris 4
Perhaps She Is Somebody's Mother Al Trahern 5
Remember the Maine Walter A. Phillips 2
Rosie Clancey Arthur Gillespie 1
Scientific Man, The Henry E. Pether 2
She's Somebody's Mother Chas. Lawler and J. Blake 2
She Is More To Be Pitied Than Censured W. B. Gray 9
She's My Only Sister 5
Sweet May McVey M. H. Rosenfeld 3
Take Your Clothes and Go Irving Jones 3
Tally Ho Will Goodwin 9
There'll Come A Time Chas. K. Harris 4
The Campus (Two-Step) Paul Cohn 1
The Lady With the Rag-Time Walk Armstrong Bros 9
Two Little Dolls Fred J. Hamill 2
The Roof Garden Cycle Party Summit L. Hecht 1
The Water Melon Brigade (Two-Step) J. W. Wheeler 1
Time is Money Tilbury and Barnes 2
Trolley Party (March) M. B. Garrett 7
Uncle Sam, Why Are You Waiting? M. H. Rosenfeld 3
Vampire, The (March Two-Step) Warner Crosby 5
Van Courtlandt (March) R. E. Sauce 5
Vigina Ma Baby Harry Jonas 2
Wave Thoughts (Waltzes) N. D. Mann and J. Silberberg 1
When I Come Back Walter Hawley 4
When Susan Simpkins Marries Jasper Green Hillman and Perrin 1
While the Dance Goes On Chas. K. Harris 4
Who Do You Love? Fred V. Bowers 1
Won't Somebody Give Me a Kiss? 5

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

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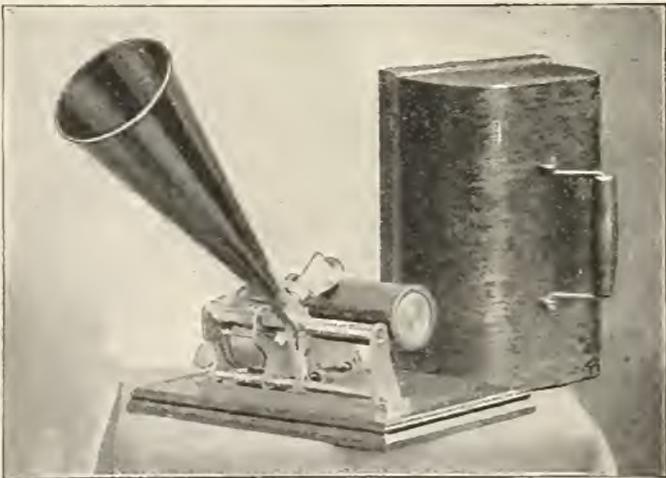
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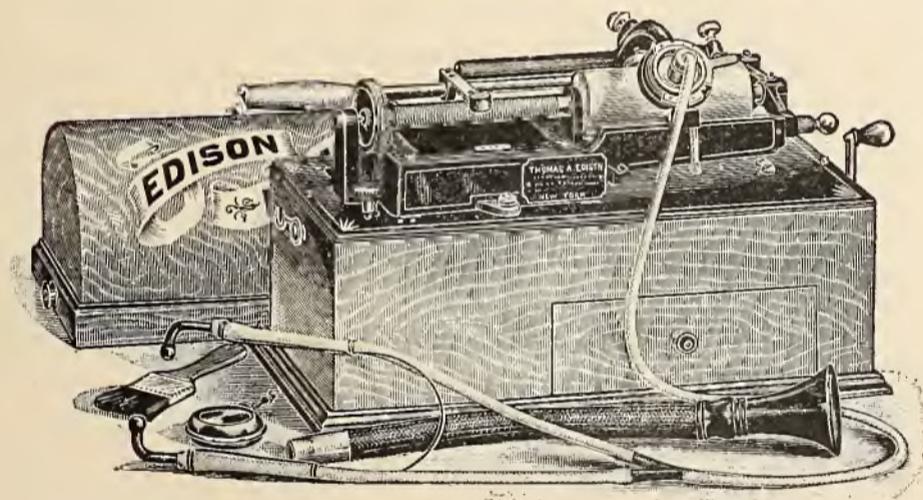
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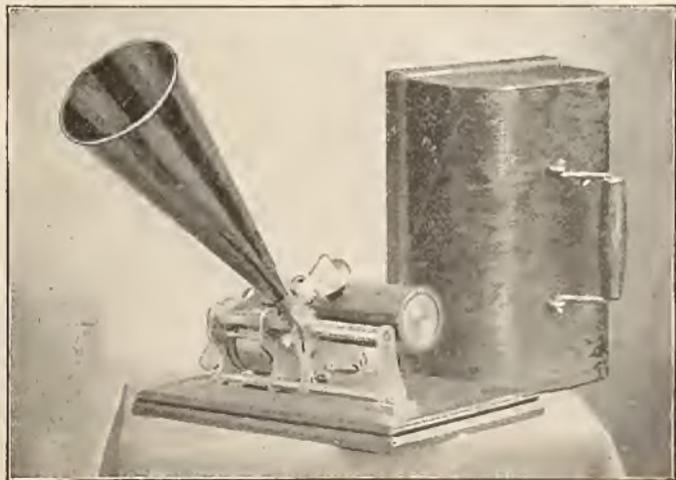
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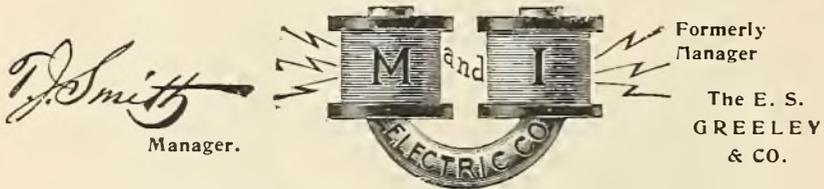
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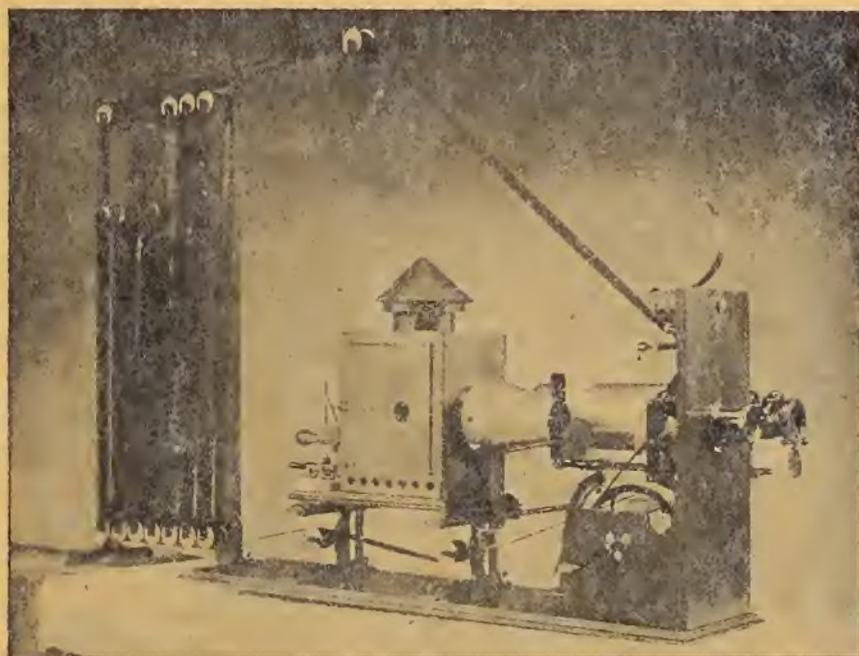
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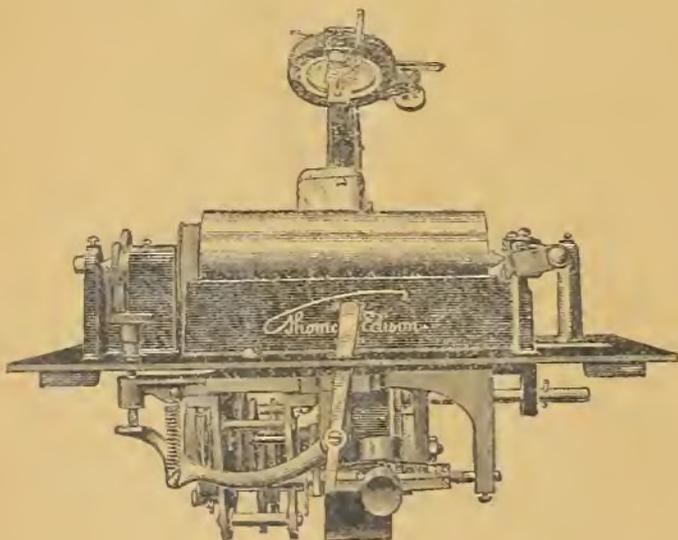
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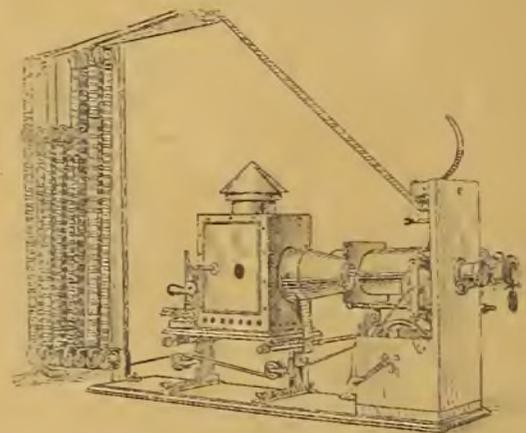
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