

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

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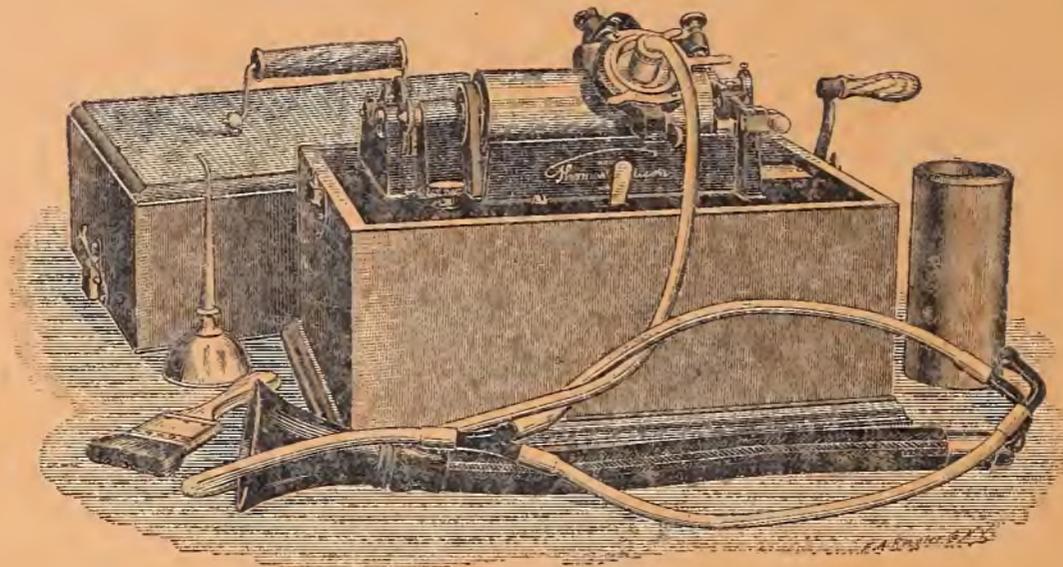


Principal Features of this Number



- CUBAN WAR PICTURES
- PHONOGRAPH NOW USED IN HYPNOTISM
- 'GRAPHS, 'PHONES AND 'SCOPES
- LIVING PICTURES AT HOME
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- SLOT MACHINES
- WHERE THEY WERE EXHIBITED LAST MONTH
- NEW RECORDS FOR TALKING MACHINE. New Records
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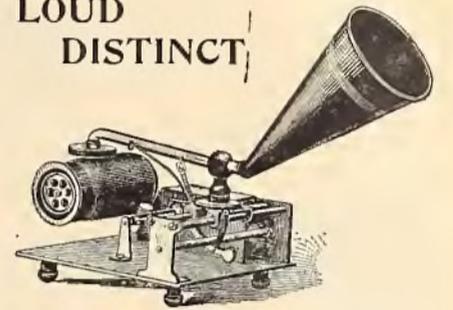
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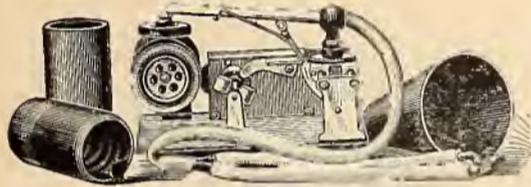
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The Phonoscope

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

Vol. II

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1898

No. 4

Cuban War Pictures

A matter which has been of great interest in animated picture circles is the arrangement contracted between Mr. Edison, *The New York Journal*, and F. Z. Maguire & Co., in obtaining Cuban War Pictures. A representative was fitted out and has been sent to the front, and has already succeeded in sending up some interesting animated pictures of such as "The funeral of nine of the victims of the "Maine" disaster, "War correspondents running with war copy," together with a panoramic view of most of the battle-ships of the fleet now manoeuvring before Havana. A fine panoramic view of the Harbor of Havana has been obtained, together with Morro Castle. A picture of the wreck of the "Maine" has also been secured. An animated picture of Secretary Long and Capt. Sigsbee coming down the stairs of the Navy Department at Washington is also shown. Capt. Sigsbee and Mr. Edison's representative that it is the first picture that has been taken of him in ten years.

The Journal Yacht "Buccancer" made several trips with the operator on board in order to get the best possible views of the battleships. Karl Becker rendered all assistance possible in aiding the representative, and the effect produced by the pictures at the various theatres where they are being shown has amply repaid the efforts of those connected with obtaining them.

The New York Journal says: "At Proctor's Theatre last night enthusiastic crowds cheered to the echo as they watched the Edison War-Graph glow upon the giant screen the pictures secured of the scenes attending the prosecution of the war in Cuba. In these days of excitement it takes a good deal to stir a big theatre audience to any great display of feeling unless applause is drawn from it by patriotic songs and a liberal waving of flags, but the people showed last night that they appreciated the service done for humanity by giving to the simple black and white depiction of the War-Graph the same outburst of applause that greeted the National anthem."

"When the glitter of the War-Graph shown out again it showed a scene familiar enough, in its immobilized state, but which, when shown as it was at Proctor's Theatre last night, gained a significance and a reality that no newspaper could produce. The orchestra hushed and a bugler behind the scenes began to play that sad, last call, "Taps," and a company of blue jackets swung around the corner of the pictured scene. In the midst of them could be plainly distinguished a dingy one-horse landau, with a crepe-draped coffin within it. "One," said the spectators. Next second it was "Two," and so the grim count went on. There seemed to be miles of that grim procession of the dead. It was not mere photographic reproduction; the crowd soon saw that. It was the real thing and as the full horror of that cowardly order swept through the theatre a sigh went up that not even the lighter pictures which followed could change to a smile."

Mr. Paley, the representative of the parties above mentioned, is at present at the front, and

taking such pictures as are likely to be of the greatest interest to the public and to those interested in the animated picture business.

The Edison Projectoscope seems to be bearing a new name, for it is now billed at the various theatres as "The War-Graph," "The War Scope," and a host of other names of like nature.

Phonograph is Now Used in Hypnotism

Every man can now be his own hypnotist. All he has to do is buy the necessary appliances, press the button, and the machine does the rest.

Dr. Thomas B. Keyes of Chicago made the discovery that hypnotism by phonograph is possible. He has demonstrated this conclusively to brother physicians. It is only the question of a short time, Dr. Keyes thinks, when men will be going to phonograph establishments to get cylinders charged for hypnotic treatments just as they now go to the drug stores to have prescriptions filled.

The man or woman subject to pain will have a phonograph in the house. Whenever the agony begins to come on, he or she will run to the phonograph, press the button, and be hypnotized into comfort.

The person troubled with insomnia will find in it a boon. Each one can have a phonograph in his chamber. Instead of tossing restlessly or rising to pace the floor, the afflicted one need merely adjust the ear-pieces and drop into unconsciousness to the strains of delicious music.

In surgical operations the phonograph may take the place of anaesthetics. All pain, says Dr. Keyes, can be relieved by it. He already has performed two operations by its aid.

Looking far into the future, the doctor's imagination sees strange sights, if the phonograph keeps on its mechanical development as it has in the past. He believes that, in time, more compact instruments will be made, which can easily be carried about. In that case, it is easy to picture women sitting down in front of a counter in the heat of a day's rush in a big store, taking small phonographs out of their shopping bags, depositing them on the counter before them and taking treatment for headache, nervousness, pain or exhaustion just as naturally as they now sniff smelling salts.

But this discovery does not require any imagination. The demonstration Dr. Keyes gave last month at his home was practical. In the presence of a number of physicians and others, two subjects were hypnotized by the phonograph. One allowed his flesh to be pierced by pins and needles without apparently feeling the least pain.

The process is a duplicate of ordinary hypnotic suggestion, except that the little instrument is in control, instead of a man. The subject sits in a chair, adjusts the rubber transmitters to his ears, relaxes his muscles, and listens. There is the usual squeaking and scraping preparatory to the starting of the phonograph, and then the words reach him,

"Rest perfectly easy, every muscle relaxed; rest easy, easy, easy, easy, easy."

The same words are repeated over and over again in a dull monotone. The subject is seen to settle back in the chair.

"Close your eyes," comes the command of the phonograph. "Close your eyes. You are getting sleepy, sleepy, sleepy, sleepy, sleepy."

The command is obeyed.

"You're getting sleepier," continued the little instrument. "Rest perfectly easy. No feeling, unconscious, no feeling, unconscious, no feeling unconscious, no feeling, unconscious, no feeling, unconscious, no feeling, unconscious."

Deeper and deeper into slumber sinks the subject, until at last he has yielded completely to the imperative commands of the cylinder, which to the onlooker is grinding and scraping away unintelligibly. Then the crucial tests may be made.

Morris Hochberg of 79 Van Buren Street was the first subject. As the phonograph reached this point he was sitting far back in the chair, limp and unconscious, his eyes closed tightly and an expression of peace upon his face.

A musical cylinder was put in place. The strains of the "Washington Post March" started through the rubber transmitter. The sleeper assumed a look of sweet contentment and his muscles twitched in time to the music.

Dr. Keyes drew a silver needle out of his instrument case, and started the phonograph back to droning, "No feeling, unconscious, no feeling, unconscious, no feeling, unconscious."

The man in the chair sank back into a deep slumber. Dr. Keyes thrust the needle into the sleeping man's wrist. Hochberg did not stir. Again and again the metal silver pierced the flesh, without a sign being made that it was felt.

The physician opened the subject's mouth and seized his tongue.

"No feeling, unconscious, no feeling, unconscious, no feeling, unconscious," squeaked away the phonograph. The man in the chair lay limp and motionless. The needle pierced his tongue through and through. As it was jabbed in and out of that sensitive organ, its owner slept on peacefully and paid no attention whatever.

More music was put on, and the face of the sleeper assumed an expression of half-conscious ecstasy. Then he began to hear these words:

"Waking up easy, waking up easy, feeling much better, no headache, no nervous feeling, no tired feeling, waking up easy, easy, waking up easy."

The sleeper began to stir. A deep sigh escaped him. He moved in his chair. The phonograph kept on repeating the information that he was waking. Soon he opened his eyes, rubbed them slowly and looked about him in wonderment.

A drop of blood on his wrist caught his eye.

"What's that?" he asked. "What have you been doing?" Then he learned for the first time that he had been turned temporarily into a pin-cushion.

"I didn't feel anything," he declared. "I simply fell asleep. Then I thought I was floating in the air. Way off in the distance I heard some kind

of music. The only other thing was when I felt that I was waking up."

F. W. Trude of 4965 S. Park Avenue also went into a hypnotic slumber under the seductive influence of the wax cylinder.

The success in these two cases Dr. Keyes thought sufficient to prove his point. In a week he will give another demonstration at the Harvey Medical College, where he is professor of suggestive therapeutics.

As he has worked upon this line only a short time, it is impossible to tell what can be accomplished. For example, he has not yet determined the extent to which the hypnotic subject would yield to influences aside from the machine. So far no attempt has been made to influence the mind of a patient except through the phonograph, when he is acting under that guidance. Some of the next experiments will be to pass the subject from the influence of the machine to the influence of man, and then back to the machine again.

"The advantages of this method are many and I am sure that its effect will be far-reaching," said Dr. Keyes. "In the first place, it is a much easier way of producing the hypnotic sleep. The ordinary hypnotist becomes almost exhausted by sustained effort when he has difficult cases. The phonograph never tires out. Then it talks more monotonously, and tires out the sense of hearing sooner. If any sense is completely tired, slumber may be produced. Half an hour's steady talking to a subject is enough to tire almost any man. The phonograph can keep it up for hours. One hour is sufficient for the most combative patient.

"In connection with surgery, it will be almost invaluable. There are many cases where the action of anaesthetics upon the heart or kidneys make their use impossible. Phonographic suggestion will produce indifference to the pain without causing any excitement or unpleasant or dangerous effects at any time. I have performed two painful, though not serious, operations within the past three days with its aid, both with perfect success.

"With the dentist, it may take the place of gas. It will produce relief in all cases of local pain, even of cancer. It will relieve consumption. It will cure headache. In fact, nearly everything which has been done by direct suggestion, may now be done by the machine.

"There is no question in my mind that it will take the place of Christian science and supplant many drugs.

"To accomplish all these results, it is of course necessary to have cylinders prepared to suit the individual cases. Take the case of a woman suffering with some nervous trouble. Instead of writing out a prescription, the physician would charge a phonograph cylinder for her. In her own house she could take treatment by suggestion whenever there was necessity for it.

"In cases of insomnia there is no question of its value. Hypnotism is already recognized as the most effective cure for this. Now the person afflicted in this way may have a phonograph always ready with the proper cylinder. A natural sleep may be produced, from which he will awake when rested."

Dr. Keyes for nearly three years has been professor of suggestive therapeutics. He is a graduate of the Albany Medical School, and always has made a specialty of hypnotism and its application to surgery.

The idea came to him like a flash about a month ago. There was nothing in particular to lead up to it, except his ordinary work in the line of hypnotism. It simply occurred to him. He put it into execution, and now he feels confident that his discovery will in time take rank with that of chloroform and other agencies which have revolutionized the science of medicine and of surgery.

'Graphs, 'Phones and 'Scopes

The Synchronograph

Prof. A. C. Crehore of the department of physics, Dartmouth College, has formally announced his intention to leave Dartmouth, to devote his attention to his invention, the synchronograph, or method of transmission of intelligence by the alternating current. He is making arrangements to move his household goods to Cleveland, O., where he will reside during the construction of machines to be used in his invention. He thus severs all connection with Dartmouth College, at least temporarily.

The Stethoscope

There is nothing mean about Edward Lewis, of Chicago, he that was Joseph Milkowski until he changed and Americanized his name. He is known as the man with the musical heart. Now, having this gift, Edward is anxious that as many of his fellowmen as possible should enjoy it. He learned all about the stethoscope, for the doctors were all the time attaching that little instrument to him and listening to the strange tunes played by the abnormal valves in his organ of life. So he went to work and built a stethoscope with forty-eight radiating tubes, and now he can make music for quite an audience. He has patented his device and all other with musical hearts are warned to infringe at their peril.

"I would like to get hold of the man who is writing magazine articles depicting the humanity of Russian prison officials," says Lewis. "The truth is not in him. I spent four years in the mines of Siberia and know what they are and the brutes who represent the government in charge of them.

"A man in the gold mines lasts six years, but if you are sent to the quicksilver mines you will go blind and die in two. These mines are an inferno. It was my dreadful experience in them which brought on the disease of the heart from which I am suffering, the disease the doctors call musical heart."

The Heliograph

The new improved heliograph, an invention of Lieutenant W. F. M. Rogers, Third section, Brigade Signal corps, constructed by a Baltimore manufacturer, is now in use by the signal corps of this state and is on the market and will undoubtedly be used by similar organizations throughout the country. It is beautifully made of blued steel and polished brass.

It has many improved features over the old style instrument. With the Rogers improvement it becomes not only possible but simple to adjust its range on compass bearing, a feat difficult and at times impossible with the old heliograph, in cases where two mirrors are required. The simplicity and dispatch with which it is sighted and adjusted is another very commendable feature. New ideas are brought into use in the construction of the tripod on which it stands. The legs are square and detachable from the head, making it especially adaptable to being carried on the bicycle.

Probably but few of the general public know of the nature and the use of the heliograph. It is indispensable to the army, and is used in other services, and not infrequently by private enterprises in localities where the telegraph and telephone wires do not form a channel for communication between distant points. The heliograph enables the communication between any points where the

vision is unobstructed, by means of sun-flashes. That is, the rays of the sun deflected by mirrors to the objective point and being interpretable by the duration of the flash. A screen between the mirror and the objective point worked by the operator cuts off and exposes the flash. Any of the various telegraphic codes used by the army, navy and for commercial purposes can be used. The effect to a person whose eyes are on an exposed flash is as looking at the sun, which necessitates the use, by readers, of smoked glasses. A mirror an inch in diameter would be sufficient for ranges within a couple of miles, but the ordinary instrument is supplied with glasses of from four to five inches square which are sufficient to throw a flash between points forty or fifty miles distant, according to the conditions of the atmosphere.

Living Pictures at Home

The pang of death's parting is somewhat lessened by the fact that we can now have a photograph album around the house by which it is possible to reproduce not only the face and form of some loved one, but also their every characteristic, as shown in their walk and other movements. A firm in Philadelphia has succeeded in designing a machine for taking these pictures and for showing them, which is so compact that it can be carried into one's parlor or favorite lounging-room and a sheet of pictures secured that will in after years show with great fidelity the life movements of some departed kinsman or some domestic scene in which a family group may be shown, all as in life. This is made possible by the invention. The inventor has designed a cineograph which is so compact that it is exceedingly portable, and can be set up in any room without any special arrangement.

A picture of this kind proves more satisfactory than an expensive oil painting, which can never portray the love and affection that goes with a fond glance or the merry twinkle of the eye of a four-year-old.

The cineograph has also been improved for amusement by combining a stereopticon with it. This enables a two-hour performance to be given without a break. Heretofore it has been necessary to provide some entertainment while the films were being changed, which is an operation consuming several minutes. In the event of filling in this interim with some musical or literary feature it was necessary to turn up the lights and this change from inky darkness to light is disagreeable to an audience, the sudden change seriously affecting some. Now, with the improvement, it is only necessary to shift the light a few inches and go on with a stereopticon exhibition until a new film may be adjusted.

New Corporations

Jesse D. Gibbs, John A. Webster, Fred Clark, Rebecca N. Burrhies and Frank E. Harris have incorporated in San Francisco the Pacific Graphophone Company, with a capital of \$100,000, of which \$50 has been subscribed.

Standard Talking Machine Company, of New York City has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. Directors, Charles G. Conn, A. T. Armstrong and Emory Foster.

Living Pictures

By Wire

The biograph and cinematograph and kindred electrical contrivances will soon be relegated to the theatre lumber-room if the genius of a poor Galician school teacher, Herr Sczscepanik, prevails. He claims to have perfected a device by which pictures may be transmitted by wire from one city to another. It will be a moving picture, too. That is, a man bowing before the apparatus in St. Louis would be seen on a screen in Chicago, bowing and smiling—his every act transmitted true to life. Not only that, but there would be a true reproduction of the very color of the raiment of the subject.

It is a marvelous discovery, and experts declare that experiments have proved its entire success. Indeed, so well has the Galician demonstrated his discovery he has been offered a million dollars for the right to exhibit at the Paris exposition of 1900.

The process is simple. A dancing girl poses and pirouettes in front of a mirror, and every motion she makes is instantly flashed from another mirror to a screen at the other end of the wire.

The inventor, in order to prepare his images for transmission, found it necessary to split or break them up into a series of dots. He accomplished this in a peculiar manner. He procured a small mirror and blackened its surface with an opaque substance. He then scratched on it rows of lines running generally in the same directions but not quite parallel. The lines were cut with a needle point and exposed the reflecting surface of the mirror along each line. They were close together, and when the mirror was allowed to reflect an object it would do so only along these lines. Another plate was prepared upon which similar lines were drawn, only they were made to extend crosswise to those on the first mirror.

Now if a large beam of sunlight were allowed to shine against the first mirror, and then to be reflected off against a wall, the light would be divided up into a series of lines of light. Then, if, before hitting the wall, the lines of light were allowed to strike the crosswise lines of the second mirror, the result, when the light finally struck the wall, would be rows of dots of light, because when the lines of the first mirror struck the lines of the second the beam of light would be reflected only where the lines intersected one another.

If while this broken-up beam of light was shining on the wall the two plates were to be slightly moved backward and forward the angle of reflection would change, as would also the places of intersection of the lines on the plates, and the consequence would be that the dots on the wall would go dancing up and down and about in all directions within a small area.

An arrangement of mirrors similar in principle to the above is made to receive the images which are to be transmitted by wire. In one side of the transmitter case is a narrow horizontal slit. Directly back of this slit or opening is a mirror with lines cut on it as in the first mirror described above. Just above this mirror is another mirror, the lines on which are crosswise to the lines of No. 1. By means of magnets and springs these mirrors are kept constantly oscillating, or moving, in all directions. The plane of reflection, in short, is being rapidly and constantly changed. If a man were to stand in front of the opening in the box, the mirror behind the slit, as it danced up and down, would, so to speak, reflect him successively from head to foot and from foot to head, and crosswise and obliquely, and in every other direction possible, as the glass turned or oscillated about. This constantly changing reflection of the man

would be passed on to the other mirror, which hangs just above the first. This second mirror is also kept moving about, or changing the plane of its reflection. The moving reflection of the man in the first mirror was, as has been stated, broken up into lines, and when it struck the crosslines of the second mirror it necessarily became dots, so that constantly changing series of dots of light, showing the reflection of the man outside, is now projected into the upper part of the box or transmitter. Of course all the colors of his costume are reflected, as well as the shape of his body.

In the top of the box, behind a small partition, is a resistance cell or plate made of selenium. Selenium is a very sensitive substance. If a current of electricity is sent through it, it will resist the passage of the current, and cut it down, according to the temperature and the light in which it may happen to be.

For instance, if an electric current is passing through a piece of selenium while a red light is shining on it, the quantity of current which will finally get through will be very different from what it would be if the selenium were to be placed in blue light. This very sensitive characteristic of selenium is taken advantage of to transmit pictures by wire. The dots of light, which really form the image to be transmitted, are allowed to play through a narrow slit in the partition against the selenium cell in the top of the box. The selenium is part of the circuit or wire through which the picture is to be transmitted. This circuit may, for all practical purposes, be hundreds of miles long. An electric current is made to flow through it, and, consequently, through the selenium. Now the reflection of the man outside the box, with all colors of his costume, is being projected constantly against the selenium in the top of the box, and this rapid interchange of color is causing the electric current which flows through the selenium to vary constantly in strength as the different colors in the reflection affect the resistance of the selenium. It therefore follows that an electric current is easily obtained, the strength of which depends entirely on the nature of the color which is projected against the selenium. The transmission of colors, or, at least, the transmission of their equivalent in electric currents, is what has been accomplished.

Royalty and the Biograph

A great deal of comment has been created by the recent action of the Prince of Wales in sitting in company with a member of his family, for a series of biograph pictures which will be exhibited in English places of amusement.

It seems strange to Americans that a man of such high rank—or of any rank—should permit the privacy of his home to be invaded by a photographer in order that the amusement seeking public may see moving pictures representing the family at the breakfast table, eating, drinking, laughing and talking, and the prince himself playing with his small grandchild. It is not easy for us to comprehend the heir apparent's feelings in the matter.

The fact is that photography is to-day one of the strongest of the ties that bind the people of Great Britain to the throne and the royal family. Scarcely a month passes without a new picture of her majesty or the Prince of Wales finding its way into the shop windows, and the prince, who is essentially an up to date man of the most progressive ideas, probably realizes that the moving pictures of the kind exhibited in public places of amusement are destined to take the place of the old-fashioned

photographs in depicting important events. The next coronation in England will probably be recorded by one of these wonderful machines for the benefit of the millions of the queen's subjects who will not be able to witness the ceremony.

The pictures that were recently taken of the Prince and his family will probably be displayed everywhere throughout the world.

Slot Machines

The courts have declared that the twelve hundred odd nickel-in-the-slot machines now working overtime in San Francisco have a legal right of existence; and whether they are gambling devices, games of chance, or, like poker, games of science, does not concern the purpose of this article. The machines are here, they are going to stay, and they will be extensively patronized. This being the case, they should be controlled by a regulating license, and should be operated under such undoubted conditions as would give the man on the outside of the counter a reasonable chance for his life. No one expects to play any game that is run for profit on an even basis. He expects to allow a small percentage for operating expenses. The twelve hundred odd nickel-in-the-slot machines are not doing business on any such principle. Some of them are down-right swindles; all of them allow a percentage to the game that destroys any possible chance of coming out anywhere near even. And, indeed, why should they do otherwise? They can be stocked against the nickel you drop into that hopeless slot so that you have no earthly show to win. The owner of the machine can doctor it to suit the elasticity of his conscience—when he has any—and there is no one to object. That he does as a rule unfairly re-arrange, drop out and juggle the cards, can be proved by any man who regularly plays this patent accumulator.

Richmond, Va., is being overrun with slot-machines, but this time the machines are within the law. They are nickel-in-the-slot machines, but they are played with checks the size of nickels, which checks are redeemable for cigars, though in many saloons the proprietors will re-purchase the cigars, thus giving the patron nickel for nickel and at the same time evading the law.

These machines will prove sources of revenue to the State henceforth. The last Legislature enacted a law licensing them, and the commissioners of the revenue will on May 1st, assess \$2.50 against each machine. The title of the act is as follows:

"An act to provide for imposing a specific license-tax on slot-machines into which are dropped pennies or nickels or coins of other denominations and used in the State to dispose of cigars, cigarettes, chewing gum, or other articles of merchandise, and on musical [devices which operate on the nickel-in-the-slot principle, to increase the revenues of the State."

Legal Notices

Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court issued an order restraining the Western Phonograph Company from manufacturing certain improvements on sound-producing machines said to have been patented by the American Graphophone Company.

The injunction will be contested, it is said, by the defendants.

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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 or items appertaining to sound and sight would be acceptable.

A Phonographic Report

Could a mighty phonograph be suspended above the United States these days, one vast enough to catch and hold the murmurs of the Republic; could it bear them away to foreign lands and repeat them to the nations beyond the sea; could listeners there catch them and repeat to their governments what they were hearing, would not the report, as delivered, be something like this:

There is music and nothing could be more stately and grand. It is the old song: "My Country 'tis of Thee," and it is ringing in one mighty diapason from ocean to ocean, and under its majesty the boom of the surges as they break on either shore seems but a fitting accompaniment.

There is other music. It is a continuous roll of drums from sea to sea and it is punctuated with bugle blasts. There, too, is the echo of the tread of armed men, rising from every State and all wending their way to a common center. There is a majesty in their regular step such as was never listened to before. State is responding to State and it is as when the thunders on the Alps answer back to those on the Pyrenees. There is the sound of the flapping of innumerable banners, the crunching of artillery wheels, the ring of the hoof-beats of a thousand squadrons, the rhythm of martial music and the shouts of cheering millions. Blended with all is the noise of rushing ambulances going down to the battle's edge with their devices of mercy for the wounded and the sick.

But listen: Something more wonderful than all the rest is now being unfolded. We hear the vote as it is being recorded under the great dome at Washington, which gives the plainly-dressed citizen in the White House—the President called for a brief term only to be chief magistrate—more power than any King or Emperor on this side of the sea possesses.

Soft—the mothers of the Republic are praying now, and what think you is their prayer? It is: "If thou canst, O Lord, permit this cup to be put aside and spare us our sons, but thy will, not ours be done." The answer is in the sentrie's tread, and in now and then a boom from off the sea, where the war-ships are firing their morning and sunset guns and setting their battle-watches.

There are other sounds, too. The wash of the rivers as they roll onward is something sublime,

for they are all blended, and their majestic flow seems but a refrain, with Niagara's organ accompaniment, of the anthem, "My Country, 'tis of Thee." The eight great notes are the Hudson, the Niagara, the Susquehanna, the Ohio, the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Colorado and the Columbia, but the half tones of the others are sweeter even than the full notes.

There are other sounds even more wonderful. All the wheels of industry are in full roll. Trains are rushing over the length and breadth of the continent. Mills and factories are in full blast; the forges make a cloud by day, a pillar of fire by night, the rolling mills are roaring, anvils by millions are ringing, the hoisting works on the mountain tops are breathing hard under their heavy burdens; in all the fields the plough-boys are singing and the carols of the dusky cotton planters are sweet as the lark's song.

But what is this? Something that compared with it all that has been heard grows commonplace and cold. It is the song that is being sung over all the space for three thousand miles and more between God's oceans, by the millions of children in the free schools. It is the old song, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean; the Home of the Brave and the Free." O, but it is wonderful. It was wakened at dawn by the Penobscot on the cliffs of Maine; it has "followed the sun, keeping company with the hours," and its full volume ceases only beyond where the western portals of the Great Republic have swung back their gates of gold in greeting to an astonished world.

And Spain proposes to fight a land and a people like those. She must have eaten of the insane root, and it must have taken away her reason.

Pictures of Interest

Expert photographers with special photographing apparatus have been at work in Havana securing moving picture views of objects of particular interest at that point. The operators have just returned from Havana, bringing with them a number of scenes that will prove of the greatest interest to the American public. As might have been expected, the photographers experienced great difficulty in securing many of the scenes, and at times were subjected to a great deal of personal danger. In securing the views of the wreck of the Maine, showing the divers at work, and other scenes taken upon the waters of the harbor, pictures were comparatively easy to obtain, but when an attempt was made to secure scenes showing the street life and conditions of Havana and surrounding country at the present time much difficulty was experienced. One view shows General Fitzhugh Lee leaving the Hotel Inglaterra and in the background a group of correspondents of prominent New York newspapers. An alarm of fire at one time called the department into action while the photographers were at work, thus affording an opportunity of securing a view of the primitive fire apparatus used in Havana. Another picture shows a troop of Spanish infantry in marching order, showing graphically the peculiar mincing gait of the Spanish troops. In an endeavor to secure a view of the reconcentrados the operators were assaulted by a mob of Spanish sympathizers, and were finally rescued by the mounted police, who were compelled to charge the mob in order to disperse them. Some difficulty was at first experienced with the authorities before they became familiar with the apparatus, since the camera, when mounted for action, together with the storage batteries, quite closely resembles a rapid fire gun. The machine was several times taken for such an implement of war, and it was found necessary to very carefully explain the apparatus before attempting to take a scene, as otherwise the present strained relations were liable

to result in the destruction of the apparatus and injury to the operators. The series of pictures thus obtained strikingly indicates the value of the biograph in presenting to the public scenes of current interest in a manner more graphic than is possible by any other means.

The company expect to have a camera at Key West shortly, for the purpose of securing scenes of hostilities.

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.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., March 14, 1898.

THE PHONOSCOPE PUBLISHING CO:

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of January 18 to hand and we would remind you that our Agents in New York paid you for the subscription for three copies of your Journal and would also have paid the bill for the advertisement if you had applied to them.

Adverting to the following remarks in your letter "Please let us hear from you at once and save all further trouble," it may be only fair to you to mention that the Press Interviewer on our staff is the man who trained a certain Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons, who as you are probably aware had a slight difference of opinion with a party named James J. Corbett at Carson; so if you want "any further trouble" we will ask our friend Mr. Fitzsimmons to call round at East 14th Street and trust you will publish full details of the interview.

Meantime an application to our agents will result in your receiving payment of the account rendered August 6, 1897.

Yours truly,

W. J. N. OLDERSHAW.

[The above letter is quite amusing and in reply would state that we had repeatedly applied to the agents with poor results, as they stated they received no authority to pay the bill. However, all is satisfactorily settled. The name of Mr. Fitzsimmons must have frightened the New York agents as we placed all the blame on him. Thus ended the first round.]

MUSKEGON, MICH, March 7, 1897.

THE PHONOSCOPE PUBLISHING CO:

GENTLEMEN:—We would very much like to subscribe for your new publication, but so many new things in the publication line die the death — — — that we want things of that kind I will say send paper if "you wish" six months and then draw on us for two years' subscription. We also have something *new* that we will be glad to contribute to your columns in the near future, "when patent is allowed," in the way of talking machines that will surprise any one as the total cost to manufacture is but 12½ cents each, complete. Make us advertising rates also and oblige.

B. & Co.

[The above is a copy of a letter which was sent to us. THE PHONOSCOPE is still in existence and indications are that it will have a very prosperous future. We have mailed copies as requested in the letter, also drawn on them for two years' subscription, but have not heard from them. The machine to which they refer has been placed on the market and was extensively advertised, but, alas, we fear that it has died the death — — —.]

General News

Mrs. Ballington Booth, though still confined to the house, is making speeches to the various posts by means of the phonograph.

The Silver Diaphragm Co., of Greenfield, Mass., informs us that orders are pouring in from all over the country for their silver diaphragm.

The new Edison coin-in-the-slot spring-wind machine to which we referred in our last issue will not be ready for the market until next month.

Speaking once to one of his employees Edison said: "The trouble with you is that you're too popular. If you want to succeed, get some enemies."

In the jail-yard of a Mexican prison the warden has caused a phonograph to be placed which repeats to the convicts the charges made against them in the voices of their victims.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., while working on the large cascade in the east end of Madison Square Garden, where the Electrical Show is being held, fell and received some slight injuries.

During the last twenty-five years 711 patents have been granted to Thos. A. Edison. He leads all others on the records of the patent office, and his inventions all amount to something.

If the Norcross Phonograph Company do not stop renting extra rooms it will be only a matter of time when they will occupy the entire New Zealand Building; of course, we except the Standard.

Anthony LoForte has made quite a success with his new talking machine "The Euphonic." We understand that one of his traveling salesmen succeeded in placing a number of large orders on his first trip.

Wm. F. Hooley, the famous basso, has met with great success in the record-making business, and although he did not join with the rest of the boys he claims he still gets three square meals a day and a feather bed to sleep in.

The New Standard Phonograph is in great demand. Orders have been coming in so rapid that the manufacturers can scarcely keep up. It is claimed that the results from this machine equal those of the higher-priced machines.

During a recent interview with Mr. Bettini our representative asked him if he "had anything new for the trade?" to which question he smiled and was singularly non-committal and said, "Better wait until your next issue." We wonder what it will be.

Our talking machines are finding their way to South American ports. A Broad Street firm sent a load of these instruments to Valparaiso. This is the first consignment of any size which has gone from here to South America. It is expected that other shipments will follow.

Miss Julia Ehrich, who is with the Empire State Phonograph Co., demonstrated the fact clearly that "when she will, she will and when she won't, she won't." It was quite evident that this lady had her own way recently. We wonder whether Mr. Torres Ncinoar has reached Philadelphia yet.

The Multiplex Phonograph Co. have moved from the New Zealand Building to the newly erected building No. 1358 Broadway. The officers of this company are: J. B. Gress, President; M. B. Gress, Vice-president and J. H. Gress, Manager. They expect an order from England for about 200 machines.

The Phonograph Sapphire Company, formerly of Newark, N. J., have at last removed from the back woods and are now in our midst having taken up quarters in the Judge Building, Fifth Avenue, New York City, where they are now prepared to fill all orders entrusted to them with neatness and dispatch.

Mr. L. R. Geisenberger, has fitted up a handsome phonograph parlor in Lancaster, Pa. We may state that he will not only maintain a number of coin slot machines for the public, but he will keep a full line of phonographs and supplies for sale. In the rear of the parlor is a record room, where records can be tested for purchasers.

Chas. B. Ward, known as the original Bowery boy, lately with Primrose & West, has decided to sing in the horns, and from what we have heard of his efforts he will no doubt make a success as a phonograph singer. Mr. Ward is the composer of "I Wish My Rent Was Paid," "My Pearl is a Bowery Girl," and many other hits.

Miss Estella Louise Mann, the mezzo-soprano singer, of the Lyric Phonograph Company, is meeting with popular favor. Hers is one of the few feminine voices which have ever made a successful record for the talking machine. Her voice is powerful and her enunciation distinct and clear. She is the daughter of E. H. Mann, Assistant Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and a graduate of the Cincinnati Musical College.

Mr. E. D. Easton, President of the American Graphophone Company, is laying out a very beautiful park around his residence at Arcola, N. J. Landscape gardeners have been at work of several weeks and completely metamorphosed the Jersey flats in that neighborhood. The grounds border upon the Saddle River which has a winding course in that region, and the possibilities for the river for picturesque effects have been availed of to the utmost by the artists.

Mrs. John J. Miller, who lives in Pittsburg, owns a parrot that makes phonographic records, sings songs in perfect tune with accompaniments and discriminates between airs with good taste. The parrot's name is Major. Since he acquired the habit of talking into a phonograph he repeats the performance as often as he can. Mrs. Miller entertains friends by inserting Major's records in the machine. In one of these records Major begins with a hearty laugh, calls the cat and the dog, crows like a rooster, sings "The Sweet Bye and Bye" and closes with the remark, "Good-bye, Flora."

The Columbia Phonograph Company has opened downtown headquarters at Nos. 143 and 145 Broadway, corner of Liberty Street. This is the new building of the Washington Life Insurance Company, of which the Columbia Company has taken the store on the ground floor together with the basement and sub-basement and several offices on an upper floor. Mr. Mervin E. Lyle, the manager of the New York offices of the Company, will

establish himself in this new store. The Building at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway will be devoted entirely to the retail business of the Company and to the making of records. The store and offices in the Washington Life Building will be handsomely fitted up and the Company intends to make there an interesting and attractive display of the talking machine industry.

All the office managers of the Columbia Phonograph Company assembled in New York the 15th of April and held a conference which continued over the 16th. One day was given to a visit of inspection to the American Graphophone Company's factory at Bridgeport, Conn. Every manager was present, including Mr. Frank Dorian, formerly general manager of the Company and at present manager of the European branch, located in Paris. The night of Friday, the 15th, the managers, together with various officials of the Company and of the American Graphophone Company, were the guests at dinner at the Waldorf, of Mr. E. D. Easton, the president of the Columbia Phonograph Company and also of the American Graphophone Company. These conferences were instituted by Mr. Easton about a year ago, and are considered as valuable in settling matters of policy in the administration of the Company's affairs.

As we were about going to press we were informed that the Excelsior Phonograph Company and the Musical Phonograph Record Company are about to be consolidated under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$150,000. It will be called the Excelsior and Musical Phonograph Company. Incorporators: Dr. Henry Parker DeDoursney, Roger Harding, Stephen W. Giles and E. G. Manturin. We understand that the officers will be as follows: President, H. P. DeDoursney; Vice-President, Roger Harding; Secretary and Treasurer, Stephen W. Giles. The main offices will be located at 57 West 24th Street and the laboratory at 42 West 28th Street. We also understand that there are very few shares left for sale. Dr. DeDoursney was left a large amount of money a short time ago, and judging from the manner in which Mr. Giles fitted up his plant he must also have his share of it. This company certainly has a good foundation.

During a recent trip, surveying the phonograph business in general, Mr. G. M. Van Horn reports as follows: Philadelphia, Pa., business is very good. Pittsburg, Pa., exceedingly good; the Steiren Home and Commercial Phonograph Company will open a parlor here in the near future, and are now negotiating with the Multiplex Phonograph Company to use their machines. The venture no doubt will prove a success as it will be the first phonograph parlor in Pittsburg. Buffalo, N. Y., business very poor. Messrs. Mark & Wagner expect to move their plant, but have not as yet decided on the location. Rochester, N. Y., business very good indeed. Having three of the largest camera manufacturers they naturally take great interest in films, phonographs, etc. Syracuse, N. Y., business rather slow in the phonograph line; other business very good. There are no phonograph parlors in this section. Utica, N. Y., Messrs. Clark & Co. are doing a good business and prospects are much brighter for the near future. Troy, N. Y. there does not seem to be a great boom in the phonograph line here; only one firm, a music store, selling phonograph goods. Albany, N. Y., only ten minutes from Troy, is doing much better in this line. The Robinson Electric Works on Broadway and the Columbia Phonograph Company on State Street, are doing good business. Although Mr. Van Horn encountered very bad weather during his trip the results were very gratifying.

Our Tattler

An amusing story is going the rounds of Paris, in which a cinematographe plays the leading role; it proves itself not only a source of entertainment, but an impeccable authority in matters of historical import. It is rumored that the dwellers in a no less high place than the palace of the Elysee called in this ingenious invention the other day to settle a dispute which arose from the assertion by Prince Bismarck that President Faure had neglected a point of etiquette on his recent visit to St. Petersburg. The Prince claimed that instead of saluting the cossacks who constituted the garde d'honneur, by raising his hat, President Faure had merely raised his hand to the brim and paid them no further respect. In our country such an accusation would receive no attention, except on the part of the comic papers, which would be pleased to make merry over it—our dignitaries dispose of their attentions as best suits their humor, with a wave of the hand, or a nod or at the most a jerky lift of the hat. But in ceremonious countries it is different. President Faure was quite disturbed by the accusation, and tried in vain to recall his action at the moment. Friends and attendants who were with him at the time were questioned; none could recall whether he had offended against the "protocole" or not. Finally some one remembered that there was a cinematographe at one of the theatres which depicted the entrance into St. Petersburg and the attending ceremonies. The machine was at once ordered to the palace to the Elysee, and the president and his friends assembled to witness the performance. The lights were put out, the cinematographe was started, and immediately the spectators saw again the streets of St. Petersburg, the president conspicuous in the foreground; they saw him slowly advance to the front of the cossacks, then raise his hat from his head, as directed by the protocole, with the gallant sweep peculiar to Parisians. So it was settled. Prince Bismarck was proved in the wrong, for, of course, the cinematographe cannot lie.

Coroner.—What killed the man?

Druggist.—I don't know. He was listening to the phonograph and fell over dead.

Coroner.—What tune have you in the machine?

Druggist.—Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay.

A man who has just returned from a Western trip said recently: "While I was in San Francisco I visited one of the telephone exchanges there to witness a novel experiment of applying an automatic phonograph to a telephone switchboard, to do the work of an operator. The result was satisfactory to the telephone company, but it must have been heart-breaking to some of their subscribers. This phonograph was so arranged that when a subscriber called up a number that was busy, the phonograph answered, 'Busy now. Call up later.' This was the invariable reply whenever a busy number was called for, and it was given in a monotonous tone of voice. I admired the cleverness of the application until the manager said to me: 'You know, some of our subscribers are very profane, and perhaps you would like to hear their opinion. Here is Capt. Blank, who has been calling a busy number for five minutes now. Listen to him.' Capt. Blank's wire was swung on to a receiver, which I put to my ear. I never heard anything like it. 'You blankety blank blank idiot,' he was saying, 'can't you say anything else but "busy now, call up later?" There you go again, you blasted idiotic chump. I'm coming up to the central office and kill you right away.'

'That,' said the manager, 'is one of the drawbacks of this invention. It excites profane men unduly, and it might lead to violence.' I heard the opinion of several other men who called busy numbers and received over and over again this monotonous reply, and I think the invention is open to serious objection."

A somewhat risky experiment is to be made in the shape of an English version of a particularly disreputable French farce, mightily enjoyed in Paris, called "Le Controleur des Wagons-Lits." The temptation to adapt consists in one scene, where an errant husband is frightened out of his wits through the agency of a phonograph, which is said to be excruciatingly funny. This notion, of course, could be utilized in perfectly innocuous theatrical material.

"The tricks of the schemers are many,
And suckers are born by the score.
Their chances? They haven't any—
No wonder they sometimes get sore."

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Nickels make the dollars all throughout the land.
Put a nickel in the slot, press the handle bar:
Whirr! A flash of color—You can't stop the car."

These verses are quoted from a most beautiful and charmingly realistic poem, in which consistency of meter cuts no ice. There is a ring of pathetic verity about the lines culled from the poem that more than repays metrical inconsistency and strikes straight to the hearts of thousands and thousands of victims of the nickel-in-the-slot habit who daily walk the streets. There are several reasons why most of the victims walk. The principal one, as the poet has so aptly put it, is because they have not the wherewithal to stop the car.

With this prelude, partly rhythmic and certainly pathetic, it may be as well to leave the realm of simile and descend to the prosaic field of fact, cold-blooded, nickel-in-the-slotted fact. It may not be as well, but there is no way of proving that it isn't.

The nickel-in-the-slot machine has captured New Orleans. There is no use disputing it. Every cigar store of any size and every saloon, and the exceptions are hardly numerous enough to prove the rule, has from two to five machines. For every nickel the machine pays out it takes in, at least, two. In other words, when a machine has lost ten dollars it has something like twenty dollars in its "little inside." That is 100 per cent.

In a majority of the cities in the United States the pernicious influence of the machines is recognized and the evil has been minimized by the exaction of an enormous license. In Memphis, for instance, it costs \$100 per annum for every machine a man has in his place. In some cities slot machines are barred altogether. In New Orleans the annual license is five dollars. Some of the machines are plainly in violation of the gambling law, as they pay in money. The majority of them pay in trade.

There is a chance that the machines will not be licensed by the council this year. No licenses have been issued and there are some members of the Council who do not believe of them.

"I am greatly opposed to nickel-in-the-slot machines," said Superintendent of Police Gaster recently. "They are nuisances." The police are doing all they can to stop the play in machine that pay in cash. They are moved around from one saloon to another as soon as notices are served that they are illegal. If I had my way all the machines would be prohibited. I intend to hold

a conference with the Mayor in the next day or so about the machines, when I will find out whether or not they will be licensed or not this year.

"I think that in the neighborhood of a thousand dollars a day is lost in slot machines in New Orleans," declared a close observer recently. "I am basing my estimate on what I have seen. I was in a saloon the other day and saw a man lose fifteen dollars. He was putting in his nickels in one of those big machines—a kind of wheel of fortune arrangement—and was playing so absorbedly that I got interested myself and watched him for an hour.

"Take my case. I am nothing of a gambler in the strict sense of the word, but since the coming of the slot machines I rarely take a drink that doesn't cost me a quarter, and it is the same way with my cigars—they cost me two or three times what they should. I always spend fifteen or twenty cents trying to win what I want, and wind up by buying it.

"There is a fascination about the machines that is hard to define." I suppose a man figures it out that he doesn't lose anything when he drops in a few nickels, but nickels make the dollars, and there are hundreds of men who feed more money into the machines than their car fare costs.

"If, by some lucky chance, you win, you are in nothing but the foundation of a jag or the headache that results from smoking too much. Several times a tenstrike in a saloon which I do not usually patronize has been the cause of my taking more than was good for me. I had checks calling for drinks. The chances were against my being in the saloon again soon. What else could I do but use the checks while I had the opportunity?"

There are slot machines and slot machines. Some of them gives a man a trifling chance for his money. Others digest every five cent piece fed them and never disgorge a cent. There isn't any lottery easy of access now. The slot machines furnish the necessary chance to get rid of one's moneys.

The most common machine is a small affair. There is a roll of fifty cards, which are so arranged that when a lever is pressed a poker hand of the regulation five cards is whirled out. Rewards are paid for certain hands—ten cents for a pair of kings or aces, twenty cents for two pair ("Jacks up,") thirty cents for threes, half a dollar for a straight, fifty cents for a flush, a dollar for a full hand, and so on. This ratio prevails where the rewards are paid in drinks or cigars. Where cash is returned the prizes are not so large.

Another machine has scores of combinations, several of which win rewards. This contrivance should delight the heart of the policy player, for the winning trio of numbers forms the famous "gig," 4-11-44. To play against this machine is literally throwing money away.

Then there is a machine fashioned on the style of a roulette wheel. A little ball is sent spinning and a wheel turns when the bar is pressed after the requisite nickel has released the spring. "Double O" pays ten for one, and there is but one chance in thirty-eight of "double O" winning. There are two other numbers that pay, one five for one and the other three for one. Six numbers give you your money back, in cigars. The other thirty lose. Let some astute gambler figure out the per cent against the player.

A recent addition to the already plethora list of inventions in this line is a machine as big as a hand organ. There are five places to put nickels in, each slot representing a color. Two of the colors pay even money, one four for one, another nine for one and the most played color nineteen for one. This is one of the machines that automatically pays in money, and is, therefore, simply a gambling contrivance.

These are descriptions of but a few of the machines. There are others—many others. There is but one method by which there is the slightest chance for a man to beat a machine. Let him put a nickel in and then quit, win or lose. If he does chance to win the usual procedure is to put every nickel back and then lose more.

There are bartenders and cigar dealers who contend that the machines give almost an even break to the player. These men say that they pay in a place because they draw trade. In spite of the protestations of the defenders of the machines, the best way to play them is to leave them alone.

There is a strong sentiment developing against the machines, and that the City Council will take some measure to put a stop to them is not improbable. At least there is a strong chance that those machines which are gambling inventions, pure and simple, will be stopped.

Meeting a party on the street the other day who is deeply interested in the phonograph business with apparently no good success, he made the following remark: "I saw an 'ad' in your journal of the Lyric Phonograph Company and I understand that they will not last a month, look out for your dough," to which I answered, "If all our advertisers paid their bills as promptly as this Company, it would save our Advertising Agent a good many pairs of shoes."

While visiting one of our prominent record-making establishments recently a conversation took place, the subject being "Patriotic Mothers." While the talking was at its height one of the singers took a letter out of his pocket which he received from his mother and said: "What do you think of this?" then read the letter as follows: "My dear boy, Jack; we certainly shall have war with Spain, and just as soon as it commences fly at once to your patriotic mother," just then the phonograph played the "Star Spangled Banner."

X-Ray Items

Effect of X-Rays on Plants

Very interesting experiments have recently been made at Cornell University by Prof. Atkinson on the effect of the X-rays on growing plants and seedlings. So much has been said of the injurious effect of these rays on the human body, when exposed to them for photographic purposes, that Prof. Atkinson was prepared to see his plants seriously injured in the experiments; but the result showed that even delicate seedlings, after an exposure to the rays of many hours, were entirely unharmed. Sensitive plants, like the mimosa, exhibited the same indifference. Among the photographs showing the interior structure of plants were pictures of the seeds of hickory nuts, almonds and peanuts taken through the unbroken shells, and of peas and beans still enclosed within the pods.

Sure Cure For Skin Diseases

A really practical use for the X-rays has been discovered by Dr. August Schmidt, of St. Louis. He says that he has had highly satisfactory results with the ray in the cure of skin diseases, and also in the removal of hair from the face.

Ever since the advent of the X-ray, two years ago, Dr. Schmidt has been experimenting with it and has had occasions to use it frequently in his practice. After having taken a photograph with the X-ray he observed that a part of the outer skin would peel off his hands, and that numerous small cracks would appear in his finger nails.

For a long time these facts puzzled him. Then the idea struck him that the intensity of the light killed the epidermis, and that, if the hand were exposed to the light long enough the skin, and perhaps, the flesh, would be destroyed entirely. The question then arose: If the X-ray will destroy healthy skin, why will it not destroy that which is unhealthy? Dr. Schmidt determined to experiment.

The next time he treated a person afflicted in this manner he obtained his permission to test the efficacy of the X-ray. He prepared a rubber plate (lead may also be used) and placed it in a position to cover all the parts not afflicted.

Then he placed the X-ray machine in readiness, only a foot away, and set it in operation. The powerful light was reflected from the platinum plate within the tube and reflected with full force on the afflicted epidermis.

It is held in this position from ten to twenty minutes, according to the degrees of the affection. After the first application Dr. Schmidt says a radical change is apparent. The operation is repeated until the patient is cured.

Dr. Schmidt asserts that the most virulent case of skin disease can be cured by this simple operation, wholly external, without other treatment.

He now tested the power of the light to destroy hair, and found that it could do so easily.

This suggested another idea, which he was not slow to act upon. If the X-ray could destroy hair which was necessary to preserve one's manly beauty, he inquired why could it not be used to remove that which was objectionable?

In pursuance of this idea Dr. Schmidt prepared a face mask. He determined to use it for the purpose of removing the hair which is sometimes embarrassingly prominent on a woman's upper lip.

It was not long before he had a patient, in the person of a lady prominent in St. Louis society. He adjusted the mask so that it covered everything but her upper lip and then turned on the light of the ray. The lip was exposed about seven minutes. The hair fell out promptly next day, and the doctor believes it will never appear again. A small amount of skin came off with it, but the lady's beauty was in no way endangered and she expresses herself as being entirely satisfied with the result of the operation.

Says the X-Rays Ruined His Health

The Loomis Sanitarium for consumptives, in Liberty, N. Y., has been sued in Supreme Court for heavy damages for severely burning a patient with the X-ray process. The complainant's name is Wm. Hardy, of New York city, aged 25, and by occupation a dry-goods clerk.

A year ago last January Hardy developed symptoms of incipient consumption in the left lung. Being highly esteemed by his employers they sent him at once to the Loomis Sanitarium paying all of his expenses.

On arriving at the institution he was at once examined with the X-rays. The doctors claiming that there were but the slightest signs of consolidation of the left apex, which would clear up in two or three months. In a few days the deadly effects of the X-ray began to manifest themselves. The skin of the whole left side of Hardy's chest became red and inflamed. Large blisters formed at first, and then the whole skin covering this area sloughed off, leaving a raw surface, which after a year and three months the physicians are unable to heal. According to Dr. Whitcomb, who is treating Hardy at present, the damage to the skin is but a small part of the harm done.

The mysterious and deadly potency of the X-ray is most graphically illustrated in this case. Not only the skin, but the left lung has been entirely obliterated, leaving several large cavities. These cavities are partly filled with decomposing

secretions, and give rise to loud bubbling and cracking sounds as the respired air rushes back and forth. The noises are very aggravating to the patient, and prevent him from obtaining rest. As he expresses it, "I seem like a rattle box that never ceases its rattle."

On first viewing the left side of the chest one is reminded of a mummy. The parchment-like skin is bound down to the ribs, and all the underlying tissues seem to be glued together in one tense membrane, which on tapping with the finger sounds like the head of a drum. Hardy suffers intense pain night and day.

Among physicians who have examined this case there seems to prevail an opinion that the X-ray may possibly do great damage to the delicate structure of the lung in many cases where the skin is unaffected, and where there is no other outward sign of any damage.

Ex-District Attorney David Hill has been engaged to look after Hardy's interests in the case. The papers citing the corporation to appear in the Supreme Court were served. Hardy's claim is that his health has been permanently injured by the application of the X-rays.

Our Correspondents

OTTUMWA, IA., March 20, 1898.

THE PHONOSCOPE PUBLISHING CO:

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed please find exchange for \$1.00 for which you will kindly send me THE PHONOSCOPE for one year. I think well of the sheet but on account of moving around so much it is hard for THE PHONOSCOPE to find me. I am still "tramping" around the country with a talking machine and succeed in taking in enough money to get from town to town. Can you give me any information regarding a man by the name of —? I have missed a good many meals this winter writing him and spending my money for stamps and stationery when I should have saved it to lunch on.

I would like to come down to New York and see the "Gang" but the bad condition of the roads in the spring of the year forbids me attempting anything of the kind as my shoes are not in first-class repair.

With best wishes for the success of the PHONOSCOPE, I am very truly yours,

F. D. T.

[If you will look over our list of advertisers you can find address of party you are in search of. Would be pleased to see you when you come to the city.—Ed.]

Where They Were Exhibited Last Month

BIOGRAPH

Wonderland, Detroit, Mich.; Union Square Theatre, New York city; Keith's Theatre, Boston, Mass.; St. Michael's Hall, Hoboken, N. J.; Hopkins, Chicago, Ill.; Leland Opera House, Albany, N. Y.; Columbia, St. Louis, Mo.

CINEMATOGRAF

Willard Hall, Washington, D. C.; Harlem Music Hall, New York city.

PROJECTOSCOPE

Leach's Hall, Newark, N. J.

VERISCOPE

Park Theatre, Boston, Mass.; Academy of Music, Hoboken, N. J.; Columbia Theatre, Newark, N. J.

MAGNISCOPE

Clark Street Museum, Chicago, Ill.; Temple Theatre, Colorado Springs, Colo.

New Films for "Screen" Machines

THE FUNERAL OF NINE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE "MAINE" DIASTER. This is one of the most impressive scenes ever taken.

U. S. S. "IOWA."

U. S. S. GUNBOAT "MARBLEHEAD."

U. S. S. "INDIANA" COALING AT SEA.

THE WRECK OF THE "MAINE" IN HAVANA HARBOR.

PANORAMIC VIEW, SHOWING ENTRANCE TO HAVANA HARBOR AND MORRO CASTLE.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF U. S. S. "DETROIT"

" " " " "CINCINNATI."

" " " " "CASTINE."

" " " " "NASHVILLE."

" " " " "FLAGSHIP "NEW YORK."

"NEW YORK JOURNAL" YACHT "BUCCANEER," WAR CORRESPONDENTS ON BOARD.

U. S. S. MONITOR "TERROR" TAKING ON AMMUNITION AND COALING AT DOCK.

SECRETARY LONG OF THE NAVY AND CAPTAIN SIGSBEE, THE HERO OF THE "MAINE," COMING FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

S. S. "COPTIC" IN A STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

HEAVING THE LOG S. S. "COPTIC" IN A STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

OLD GLORY AND THE CUBAN FLAG, IN COLORS.

PROCESSION OF MOUNTED INDIANS AND COWBOYS. Taken at Denver, Col., at the junction of Broadway and Volfax Avenues, at the annual festival of Mountain and Plain.

BRANDING CATTLE. Taken at Hacienda de Soledad, Sabinas, Mexico, and shows a number of Mexican cowboys, clad in their typical costumes, going through the semi-yearly routine of branding stock.

LASSOOING A STEER. Shows eight mounted cowboys in pursuit of a lone steer. As they ride at full speed, swinging their lassoes, one of them deftly throws his and lands it over the head of the steer, his horse is suddenly stopped and the mad career of the steer is brought to an abrupt halt; he seems to leap completely off the ground, is turned fully half way round and thrown violently to the ground.

MARKET SCENE, CITY OF MEXICO. Taken at the famous place in the City of Mexico at an early morning hour, where the native Mexican and Indians dispose of their produce of chillies, sweet-potatoes, sugar-cane, sweet-meats, pottery, etc. It is a motley crowd of all sizes and types.

TRAIN HOUR IN DURANGO, MEXICO. This view was taken at the station of the Mexican International Rail Road, Durango, Mexico, and demonstrates the unusual commotion caused in this Mexican town by the so common occurrence as a train arrival.

MARCHING SCENE. Taken during the Tournament of Roses, at Pasadena, Cal. Shows a large company of young men, marching nine abreast. They are dressed in white uniforms, each carrying a flag and wearing a sash of roses.

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
America Forever Mr. Havens
Behold El Capitan S. Holland Dudley
Belle of Avenue A Myers
Casey As a Fortune Teller Russell Hunting
Casey At the Dentist Russell Hunting
Cavatino "Roberto Le Diable" Miss Mann
Chin, Chin, Chinaman Jacks the Boy "Geisha" S. Holland Dudley
Cold Sweat is on My Brow, "Chimes" Original Lyric Trio
Down at Casey's Miss M. Newton
Don't Be Cross "The Master Miner" Miss Lisle
Fisherman and His Child Myers
Flower Song "Fanst" Miss Lisle
Gaspard & Grenichienx "Chimes" Havens and Hooley
Gathering the Myrtle With Mary Jas. W. Reagan
Gallant Emmett Guards Myers
Generals Duets "Queens' Mate" Havens and Hooley
Get Your Money's Worth Len Spencer
He Certainly is a Sweet Black Man Miss Mann
He Certainly Was Good To Me Len Spencer
Henry Did Russell Hunting
Honey, Yonse Ma Lady Love Len Spencer
I Dreamt I Dwelt In Marble Halls Miss Lisle
I Live for Thee Miss Mann and Mr. Hooley
Infelice "Ernani" Chas. Whyte
Infelice "Ernani" Mr. Hooley
I've 'Er Portrait Nex' My 'Eart Dan Quinn
I Want Ma Lulu Miss M. Newton
Kentucky Babe Rodger Harding
Kiss Duett "Mikado" Miss Mann and Mr. Havens
Love Light of My Heart "Bride Elect" Miss Mann and Mr. Havens
Mamma's Ba-bee Knickerbocker Quartette
Masonic March (Descriptive) Edison Orchestra
Maybe Mary Didn't See New York Myers
Miss Malinda Lightfoot Lou Mr. Havens
Moon Song "Mikado" Miss Lisle
Moonlight on the Lake Knickerbocker Quartette
Moloney and the Brick Ed. Leahy
Molly O Jas. W. Reagan
Mulcahey as a Doctor Mr. Jack Simonds
Mulcahey as a Section Boss Mr. Jack Simonds
Mulcahey in the Navy Mr. Jack Simonds
Mulcahey as a Judge Mr. Jack Simonds
My Love is All for Thee Miss Lisle
My Dad's the Engineer Myers
Only One Coon in this Town for Me Miss Mann
Our United States Mr. Havens
Old Turnkey "Rob Roy" Mr. Hooley
Old Glory Knickerbocker Quartette
Olcott's Irish Serenade Myers
Off to Philadelphia Mr. Hooley
On the Rolling Deep Chas. Whyte
Put Me Off at Buffalo Myers
Rose, Sweet Rose Miss Mann
Rotiana Dooley (comic Irish Song) Dan Quinn
Ruben Haskins Russell Hunting
Remns Take the Cake Edison Orchestra
Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep Mr. Hooley
Remember Boy You're Irish Jas. W. Reagan
Serenade "Don Giovanni" Mr. Hooley
Simple Little String "Circus Girl" S. Holland Dudley
Sentry Song "Iolanthe" Chas. Whyte
Scanlan's Rose Song Jas. W. Reagan
Sweetest Little Girl In Town Steve Porter
The Church Across the Way Knickerbocker Quartette
The Emblem of the Free Mr. Havens
The Yankee Doodle Boys Mr. Havens
The Girl I Met at a Village Dance Mr. Havens
The Cat Got It Aunt Hannah Mr. Havens
There's Room for One More Star Miss Mann
Toreador Song "Carmen" Chas. Whyte
Trio Iolanthe Original Lyric Trio
Trio "Faust" Original Lyric Trio
Uncle Josh's Visit to a Department Store Cal Stewart
Uncle Josh's Trip to Wall Street and the Stock Exchange Cal Stewart
Uncle Josh's Comments on Signs Seen in New York Cal Stewart
Uncle Sam Tell Us Why Are You Waiting? G. J. Gaskin
Una Vove, Barber of Seville Miss Lisle
Vensano Waltz Song Miss Mann
Verdi's Attila Original Lyric Trio
Walk, McCarty, Walk Ed. Leahy
Willie's Misfit Pants Dan Quinn
Woman, Lovely Woman "Serenade" S. Holland Dudley
Wreck of the Maine Mr. 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. Cohan 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 Arouse 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 Hattie 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
Darkie's 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
Grisette 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, I's In Town Hattie 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'se Never G'wine To Lub 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 4
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 Mack 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 Trabern 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. Hamil 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 Com.; 7 Conehous; 9 W. B. Gray.

Exhibitors' Directory

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

Brooklyn Talking Machine Co.

1182 Bedford Avenue

Phonographic Exhibitor
Moving Picture Exhibitor
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Greenacre, George,
Bangor, Maine

Wants and For Sale

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

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

FOR SALE.—Easy bargain, 19 electric motor slot Graphophones, with batteries and two Edison Kinetoscopes, films, mender, etc. St. Louis Graphophone Co., St. James Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.—100 Nickel-in-the-slot Cabinets for phonographs and 5000 new rubber battery jars. Walsli's Sons & Co., Newark, N. J.

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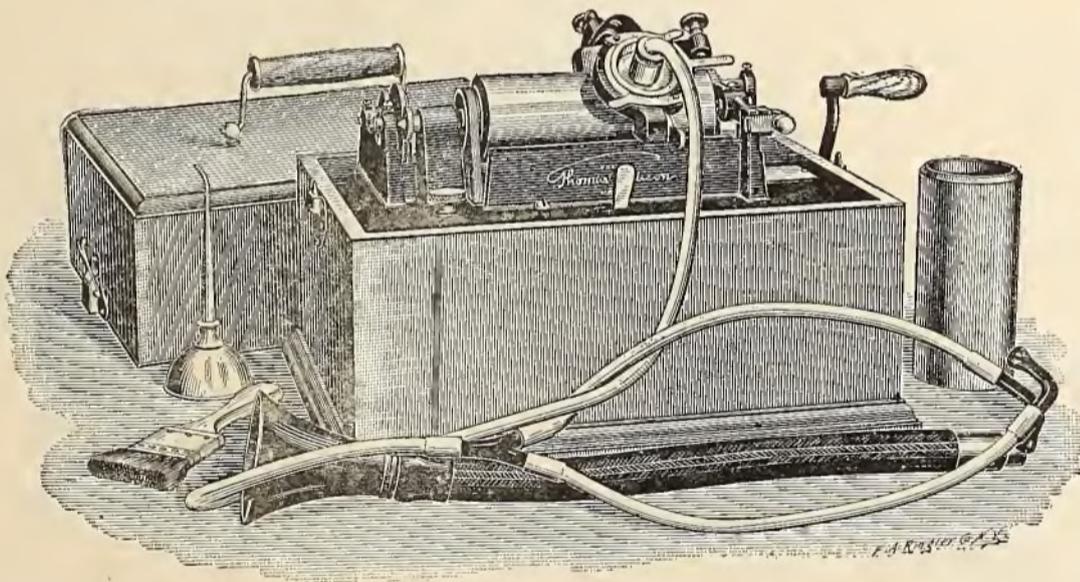
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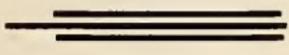
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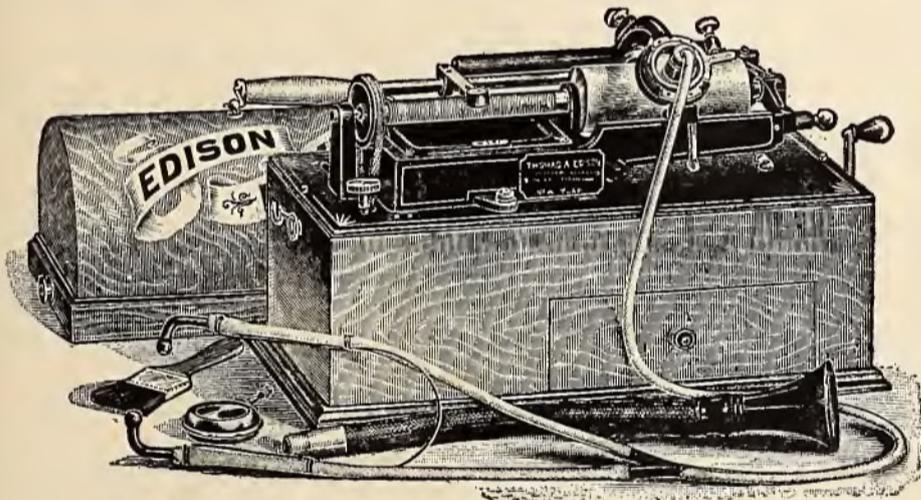
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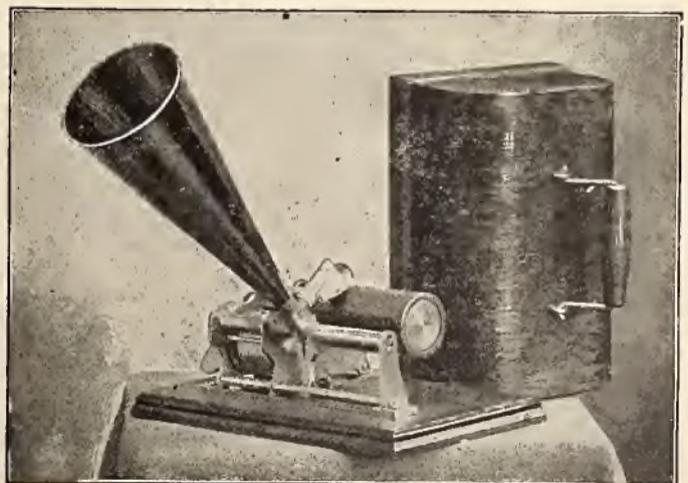
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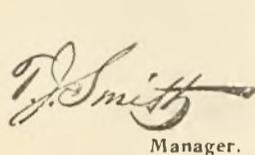
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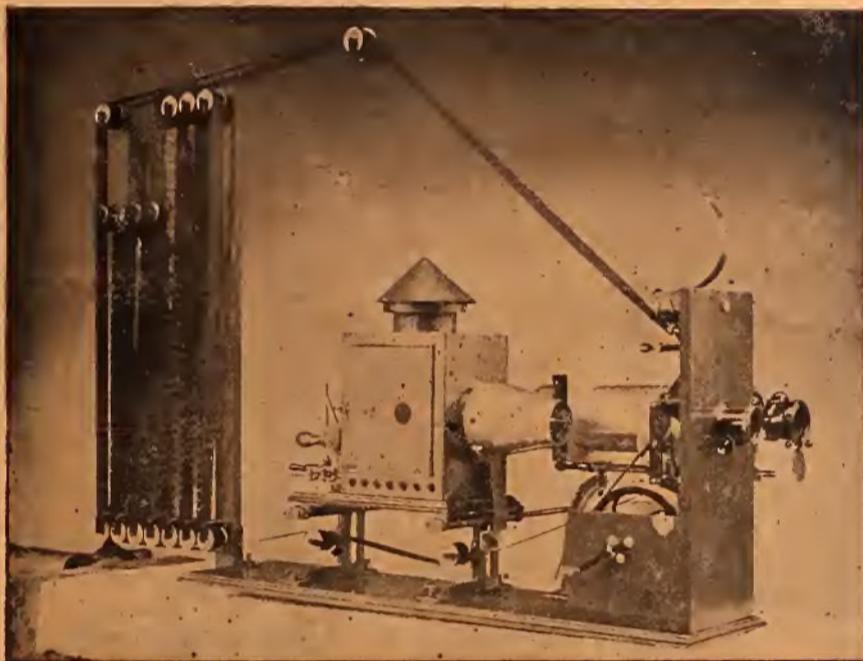
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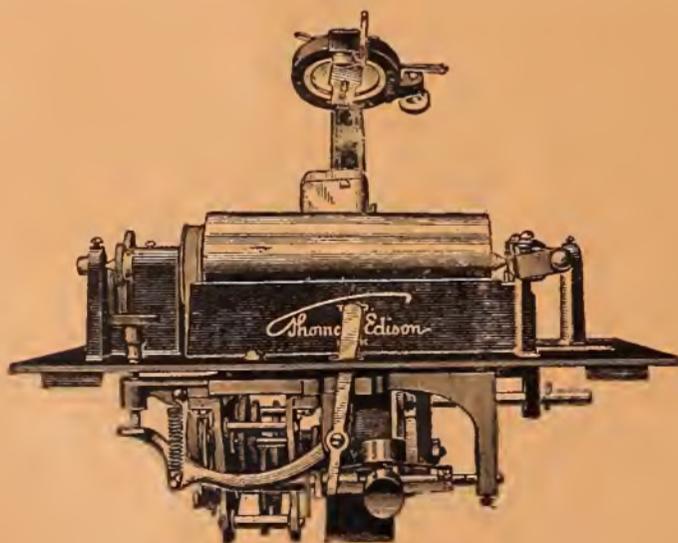
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