

THE PHONOSCOPE

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

SECOND COPY.

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Vol. II

No. 8

New York, August, 1898

Principal Features of this Number

BOOM OF THE MEGAPHONE

"BILL PALEY THE KINETOSCOPE MAN"

SLOT MACHINES

IMPROVED RADIOGRAPHIC APPARATUS

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

PRIZE CONTEST. A Gold Medal to be Awarded by THE
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GENERAL NEWS

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Owing to unavoidable circumstances in our previous issues this journal has been delayed, and as it entered as second-class matter, we are not allowed to skip an issue, nevertheless, the news contained therein is always up to date. We make this statement in answer to numerous inquires.

THE PHONOSCOPE is the only journal in the world published in the interest of Talking-Machines, Picture-Projecting and Amusement Devices, and Scientific and Amusement Inventions appertaining to Sound and Sight.

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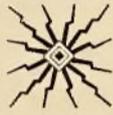
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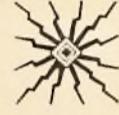
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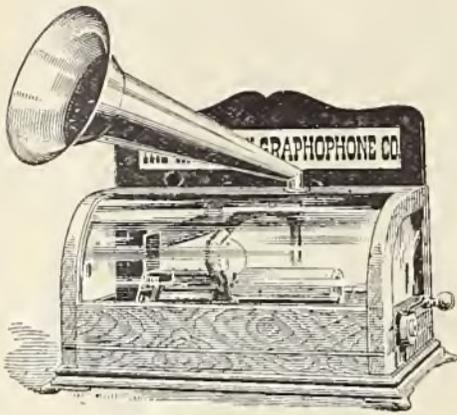
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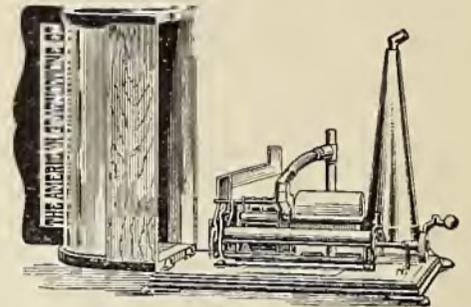
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A Monthly Journal Devoted to Scientific and Amusement Inventions Appertaining to Sound and Sight

Vol. II.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1898

No. 8

Boom of the Megaphone

The megaphone has played a most important part in the war. Its use in the navy began only within a year and already a megaphone is regarded as almost a necessity on every ship. The megaphones used in the navy are made of a deep red colored composition riveted together, and have a light handle and an aluminum mouthpiece. The standard size is about two and a half feet long and about fifteen inches across the end. Smaller craft and auxiliaries carry only one, which is kept on the bridge, but the larger ships carry more. On the flagship "New York" three are in almost constant use, one on the bridge, one on the signal bridge and one on the quarterdeck.

The officer of the deck uses the one on the bridge. It takes the place of the small, heavy speaking trumpet which used to be the sign of that officer's rank at sea, as a long glass was in port. Speaking trumpets were generally the personal property of the officers who carried them, and were often very handsome. Sometimes they were made of silver. They possessed two advantages over megaphones of the present day, the chief one being that they were not so easily blown away in a heavy wind. On a sailing vessel in a storm the unaided voice will not carry from the quarterdeck to the foremasthead, nor can it be heard to windward of a large sail. A speaking trumpet, easily slung across the shoulder, is always at hand, and concentrates the voice sufficiently for it to be heard all over a small ship, while a megaphone would not be so handy and might be blown away easily.

The second advantage of the old speaking trumpet also grows out of its size and convenience. The speaking trumpet has always been used as a sort of gavel, and, in consequence, was generally pretty well battered and dented. So also were the various parts of the ships adjacent to the standing place of the officer of the deck. An experienced man with sharp eyes might judge of how pleasant a ship's voyage had been by inspecting the speaking trumpets on board of her as she came into port. Obviously, a megaphone will not stand such treatment, though some of them become mysteriously jammed and twisted, as though an absent-minded officer had tried the same trick with them.

The utility of the speaking trumpet in communication between vessels was always very limited, and it is because the megaphone so far surpasses it in this respect that it has achieved its sudden popularity. About the first necessity recognized on each of the newspaper despatch boats was a megaphone, and the exigencies of the Key West market suggested a tin megaphone as the best substitute for the regular article. Some of them were made with old-fashioned oval mouthpieces and some with none at all. These tin megaphones have, most of them, received excellent care.

To use a megaphone artistically and effectively is not nearly so easy as it looks. One who has heard a trainload of college rooters at a boat race

roar their college yells through megaphones at the struggling crew of an eight-oared shell knows pretty well how the power of the voice is magnified by the use of a megaphone; but probably the best illustration of its use in the navy has occurred to the reporters and crews of the newspaper boats in the vicinity of Havana when the blockade was first established there. A boat would be lying to, presumably about five miles from the fleet. The night would be calm and dark and still, when suddenly one would feel as though enveloped by a voice. It would be a voice not to be recognized—a harsh, vibrating voice, something like the bellow of an angry animal, yet speaking the English language with remarkable and startling distinctness.

"What ship is that?" would be the hail, given in a manner to command instant attention and profound respect.

It would seem to take an unreasonably long time to tear the tin megaphone from its lashings to point it vaguely in the direction from which the greatest volume of the sound that still pulsated in the ears seemed to come and to scream into it the boat's name and occupation. Then how weak and attenuated sounded the reply, though the speaker may have strained his vocal chords to put all the power possible into it. Surely, the speaker thinks such a peevish sound cannot be heard ten feet away, and, with the thought that he may not know how to use the megaphone, he essays a repetition of his answer.

"All right, all right," comes the fretful response right from under his feet, it seems. If very sharp-sighted, he may make out the shape of a torpedo boat not far away, and he realizes that he has made a fool of himself yelling so at an object so near, and after that he conducts some private experiments with the megaphone.

"Why, it's just like talking," he says after a few trials, but it is not. Every inflection and every component part of every sound is magnified, and the result gives the impression of a sound of definite size and extent literally striking the ear, and great is the impact thereof.

Half the orders to the vessels of the fleets doing blockade duty off the Cuban coast have been issued through megaphones. Torpedo boats and the converted yachts and tugs, assigned so frequently to special duties, receive a large proportion of their orders from the flagship by megaphone, and turn in their first brief reports in the same way. The customary hail adds "There" to the name of the ship hailed, and nearly every answer is "Aye, aye, sir." Rigid etiquette is observed in the transmission of orders though sometimes dropped immediately in private conversation. A talk was heard, not long ago, beginning, "The Admiral directs, sir, that you proceed," etc., continuing, "Aye, aye, sir," and ending, "I say, old man, will you," etc., with the response: "Sure!"

If a person talking through a megaphone removes it from his mouth for a remark to some one right beside him, the remark seems much louder than what was being said through the megaphone. Another peculiar effect is produced when two per-

sons speak to each other through megaphones at the same time, for the two sounds seem actually to strike each other and bound back, and each speaker hears his own words more distinctly than the other's.

Bystanders frequently observe a good deal of humor in megaphone conversations, but it is generally lost in a repetition without the peculiar effect of the megaphone itself. The captain of a torpedo boat which arrived off Santiago with the transports, when ordered into the night patrol in front of the Morro and told what other vessels would be near him, caused a laugh by asking:

"Do all those ships know I am to be there or will they take me for a Spaniard?"

"Bill Paley, the Kinetoscope Man"

Half a dozen New York theatres and dozens of others throughout the country are displaying moving pictures of stirring scenes around the coast of Cuba with the American fleet, and of the Cuban and American soldiers before Santiago. They are wargraphs or cinematographs, or go by some similar name. "Kinetoscope pictures" is what most persons call them, and the man who took the original photographs was known among the naval officers at Key West and the army officers around Santiago and the war correspondents everywhere as "Bill Paley, the Kinetoscope Man."

William Paley, whose work is delighting the amusement-loving public just now, came home from Siboney, Cuba, on the transport Seneca a sick man. He was so ill and his particular form of fever was so suspicious that Health Officer Doty kept him in Quarantine after the other passengers from that much-abused ship had got their liberty. Paley didn't have yellow fever, and it is expected that he will be able soon to be out again. In Twenty-fourth street, from Broadway to Sixth avenue, Paley's is a familiar figure. He has lived and done photographic work in and around that block for several years.

Paley went to Oberammergau and obtained pictures of the Passion Play in his camera, and he has done many other conspicuous things in the photographic line. He is a large man, corpulent and slow-moving, and his work with the navy and the army during the present war has been more difficult than a younger and more wiry man would have found it. He has had to climb in and out of small boats that tipped dangerously under his weight, and the personal discomforts he endured while following the troops in Cuba would have discouraged a less plucky man. With it all he was so good-natured that the war correspondents, in whose company he found himself often, liked him immensely and assisted him in his work whenever the opportunity offered.

It is told to me that somewhere in this town there is a vivid and moving wargraph, portraying the Key West correspondents in a mad race for the cable office, after the arrival of a naval dispatch

boat with news from the fleet. The men posed for Paley out of good nature, although for some of them that hundred yards dash meant much loss of breath and much perspiration for an hour afterward.

Paley's final experience in his effort to furnish to the New York public the latest views from life of the scene around Santiago nearly finished him. It was related by Charles E. Hands, the war correspondent of the *London Daily Mail*, who came back from Cuba with Paley on the *Seueca*.

"Paley got an army teamster finally to carry his machine and himself from Siboney to Shafter's headquarters," said Mr. Hands. "Then he got another wagon and started for El Caney, where the refugees from Santiago had gathered. It had rained and the road was bad. Half way to El Caney the wagon broke down, and as it was close to nightfall and he had no tent, Paley remained where he was for the night. With darkness came rain, but he stuck to the wagon seat, and in the morning they managed to fix the vehicle up and get into El Caney.

"When he started in to take pictures Paley found that his machine wouldn't work. Whether it was water-soaked or whether it had got broken by the jolting in the rough wagon I don't know, but anyway, it refused to take pictures. Paley got back to Shafter's headquarters that night and crawled under somebody's dog tent. He was pretty well broken up.

"All that night it rained, and he got soaked to the skin again. He had a bad case of fever in the morning. He was helpless, of course, owing to his great bulk. I hustled around and got a wagon that would take us down to Siboney. Bill and his machine got on and I rode with them as far as La Guisima, where the trail over the mountain joins. I took the mountain trail on foot, and Bill and the wagon went along the valley road. It rained hard for about six hours, and the wagon got stuck and couldn't go any further. So Paley spent that night, his third, in the rain. When he got into Siboney in the morning he was a wreck. The Seneca was going out in the afternoon, and we were both lucky enough to get aboard. Paley was wretched all during the trip. He lay out on the deck all day on a cot that somebody got for him, and never changed his position at night. I'm glad he's getting better now."

Mr. Hands is one of the many war correspondents who bought horses in Tampa and then were unable to take them to Cuba, owing to the lack of transportation. A friend asked him where his horse was.

"I don't know, and I don't dare send to Tampa to inquire," he said. "The blooming beast probably has eaten his head off long ago, and his hind heels as well. The livery man will have to keep him for the oats he's been feeding him. But there are others, as you Americans say."

MONTE CUTLER.

Slot Machines

If anybody in reading about the slot machines in liquor saloons takes it for granted that what are meant are such innocent-looking instruments as are sometimes found in grocery stores, railroad stations and other public places, he is greatly mistaken. In this case when one puts a penny or a nickel in the slot the contributor knows just what is to be received in return, whether it is a caramel, chewing-gum, music, pictures or a statement of how much one weighs. This appears to be a business transaction, and of not an objectionable character.

But the gambling slot machine is quite another institution. It is one in which, when a man or boy deposits money, he takes the risks of the lottery, faro and roulette combined. There is not an element of honesty in it, and yet it appeals to the lovers of games of chance in a most alluring manner. The stake is usually a small one, as it must necessarily be in order to succeed in the locations where the machine is placed; and the objections lie all the more forcibly against it for that reason. We have just been reading the record of a case in court in the city of New York which helps throw light upon the viciousness of this machine wherever it is permitted to exist. It appears that in this case the police inspector had made an arrest, and had captured an instrument, bringing it into court for the purpose of officially testing its character and showing the methods of its working. In the course of his testimony the inspector informed the court that the gambling machine could "do" the public every time.

"How do you know that, inspector? I thought that a man could win once in a while," said the Magistrate.

"Well, I've played 'em," said the inspector.

"But you won sometimes?"

"Not a time. This made me think, and I got a machine down to police headquarters once and opened it to see how it beat us."

"Did you find out?"

"I did."

The inspector then detailed how it is done.

"The machine is so constructed that it wins 90 per cent. That's the profit of the play. On a dime you play ten times before you can win a cigar. On 25 cents you must play seventeen quarters, and on 50-cent pieces you must play thirteen times."

The inspector then told the court that the machines cost the purchasers from \$200 to \$500 a piece.

It was considered a great thing for the country when the Louisiana lottery was expelled, after a long a serious controversy; but that institution was far less objectionable than is the gambling slot machine. As a rule, the poorer classes are the victims, and it not infrequently happens that from excessive drinking and joviality the victims are scarcely in condition to know what they are doing. But with the revelations made in the case it is to be seen that they are simply parting with their money without any consideration.

Charles E. Snapp, of Grottoes, Va., has invented a coin-controlled vending machine. This invention provides for a machine which will automatically deliver cigars, packages of cigarettes, and similar articles when a trip mechanism is operated by a coin of a certain denomination the device being so arranged that no coin or piece of metal other than the proper piece of money can operate the machine. The apparatus is provided with a coin-chute and compartment for holding cigars or other articles. A tiltable table is located below the compartment. A movable coin-carrier and lever mechanism are adapted to be acted on by the coin in passing through the chute so as to release one or more cigars.

Police Justice Whelan of Detroit, Mich., gave Special Officers Nies and Hayes twelve search warrants recently to enable them to seize nickel-in-the-slot gambling machines in many down-town, high-toned saloons. That was at 6 o'clock, and at that very time the machines were in operation. But when the raids were made not a machine was to be found, the proprietors having concealed them.

It was evident that some officer of the law had given the offenders a tip.

Improved Radiographic Apparatus

The continual improvements in the technique of Röntgen rays have happily resulted in a constantly increasing use of Röntgen photography and radiography, both in medicine and surgery. Were we to summarize the results obtained we should have the following list:

1. Considerable shortening of the time of exposure by using improved spark coils and Röntgen tubes, and by using fluorescent screens.

2. The production of pictures richer in contrast than hitherto, obtained by excluding stray Röntgen rays; and,

3. Improvements in the apparatus employed to effect a more ready means of manipulation and greater transportability.

For the production of good Röntgen photographs, as well as for rendering the interior of the thorax and pelvis visible, an efficient spark coil and a good Röntgen tube are prime requisites. Since Röntgen rays were first discovered, spark coils have been vastly improved. Max Kohl, of Chemnitz, who for twenty-two years has made a specialty of constructing induction coils, has succeeded in bringing his instruments to the highest plane of perfection. Even when the current is interrupted 1,500 to 1,800 times in a minute, these new coils of Kohl give sparks of the maximum length at each interruption. The current is broken by a vibratory interrupter. A small electric motor is made to dip a platinum pencil in a glass vessel partially filled with mercury, and then to withdraw it again. Petroleum is poured over the mercury and is prevented from being hurled out by the form of the receptacle. The electric motor is connected with a tachometer, which indicates the number of interruptions made in each minute, thus dispensing with the use of a watch. The pointer of the tachometer places itself over that numeral on the dial which corresponds to the number of interruptions. A glance at the dial, therefore, suffices to show whether the desired number of interruptions are being made. It is only by this arrangement that it has been made possible to determine accurately the number of interruptions, whereas, in other interruptions, recourse must be had to guessing and to rough calculations. By means of a current regulator, the interruptions may be made as rapidly or as slowly as possible. By using an adjusting screw, the mercury vessel may be raised or lowered while the instrument is in operation.

The induction coils are constructed with most elaborate care. They have a very long primary coil, which increases the efficiency of the instrument and lessens the strength of the operating current. The secondary coil is carefully insulated and can readily withstand the great tension of 150,000 to 300,000 volts produced in large induction coils. The primary coil is inclosed in a peculiar vulcanized rubber tube, and can be readily removed from the secondary coil. The secondary coil, moreover, is not fastened directly to the condenser, but is mounted on two wooden supports. By this arrangement the coil has become readily transportable. The induction coil can be connected with any convenient direct current lighting circuit, but when such a connection cannot be made, portable storage batteries must be employed. These batteries, however, require charging only at intervals of several weeks, and are built in wooden boxes lined with rubber to guard against breakage. They can be sent charged to any distance whatever. Since no acid vapors are developed and but little room is taken up, these batteries can be stored in almost any place. The charging, moreover, can be effected

by using a thermopile, which can be kept in operation day and night uninterruptedly, without any supervision.

The new Röntgen tubes are characterized by their efficiency and durability. When we consider that a hand or foot requires an exposure of only 20 to 40 seconds, an arm or thigh but 40 to 60 seconds, a thorax $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and a pelvis only 2 to 4 minutes, it is evident that a good Röntgen tube can be used for several dozen pictures before it becomes useless. The times of exposure here given are to be understood as having been obtained with an induction coil yielding a spark of $9\frac{3}{4}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and with Schleusner plates unprovided with fluorescent backing.

The fluorescent backing used consists of a screen made of carbon leaves and coated upon one side with a uniform layer of calcium tungstate. The screen is placed with its coated side against the emulsion of the photographic plate, and by reason of its fluorescent properties considerably increases the effect of the rays on the plate. By using dry plates coated on both sides and placed between two fluorescent screens, the pelvis of a man of average size can be photographed in 2 minutes, whereas formerly 45 minutes' exposure was required to produce a negative poor in contrast and in definition. It is well known that in photographing the stouter portions of the human body, exposures are required unproportionately long compared with those required for thinner parts. One of the reasons for this phenomenon lies in the fact that Röntgen rays are strongly diffused by all substances, even by the particles of dust in the air. This diffusion is particularly strong in human flesh. Each portion of flesh illuminated by the Röntgen rays in turn illuminates the entire photographic plate, and for this reason photographs of the pelvis are lacking in contrast. In order to avoid this difficulty, only so much of the flesh under treatment should be illuminated by the Röntgen rays as appears absolutely necessary, in order fully to cover the plate. Let us assume the tube to be 23 inches from the plate, then it is evident that at a distance of $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the tube the leaden screen used would require an aperture but one-half the size of the photographic plate to allow the cone of rays to act on the plate.

Max Kohl, according to Dr. Walther, of the government physical laboratory of Hamburg, has made a leaden box which is designed to shut out unnecessary rays. The box is $31\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $11\frac{7}{10}$ inches high, and has two semicircular recesses to enable a person to be laid comfortably thereunder. The interior surface of the box is completely lined with sheet lead 0.078 inch in thickness. The bottom consists of a heavy level board also covered with sheet lead. By using sheet lead in such abundance, the rays reflected by the operating table are almost entirely excluded. In the cover of the box is a rectangular opening $15\frac{3}{8}$ by $15\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Over the opening, corresponding to plates 11.7 by 15.6 inches and 15.6 by 19.5 inches in size, leaden screens are laid having openings 5.8 by 7.8 inches square and 7.8 by 9.7 inches square.

In Röntgen tubes of greater power, not only the platinum used, but also the entire tube, sends forth rays which cross the rays coming from the platinum, thus producing negatives lacking in definition. To shut off these rays a second leaden screen is mounted on two supports above the aperture in the first leaden screen. An opening is made in the screen of such size that the cone of rays coming from the platinum shall not be crossed. In photographing with this apparatus, plates coated on both sides, or better still, films placed in a plate-holder between fluorescent screens, should be used. To shut off the rays reflected by the plate-holder, a leaden lining is employed. In order to render the manipulation of Röntgen

apparatus as easy as possible for the practical surgeon, Kohl has grouped the various parts on a movable table. This table on its upper portion carries the spark coil, the interrupter, the current regulating devices, and measuring instruments. On the lower platform the storage batteries are carried. The manipulation by means of this arrangement has been considerably simplified.

In their practical application Röntgen rays are no longer used exclusively for setting bones or for locating foreign bodies, for it has been determined that they also have a healing effect in cases of lupus—an effect characterized by the production of very smooth scars with but little disfigurement of the features. Recently gout and rheumatism have been treated with Röntgen rays, and the results are very encouraging. Experiments are being made to determine the effect which the rays have on bacteria, but no definite conclusions can as yet be drawn. As a whole, the results obtained since Röntgen first made his brilliant discovery have been very beneficial for suffering humanity.—*Illustrirte Zeitung*.

Our Correspondents

PORTLAND, Ore., August 4, 1898.

EDITOR OF THE PHONOSCOPE:

Here we are again after many moons. When THE PHONOSCOPE engaged us, at an enormous salary, to write for their magazine we fully intended to embellish its literary quarter with our classic effusions at least once a month, but "since the army broke out" we have been so very busy fighting with Dewey, Shafter, Sampson, Schley and Miles that we could not attend to our literary work, so dropped it altogether, and for three months the readers of your paper have had to worry along without a word from Portland.

You have permission to "dock" our salary for May, June and July, and we will start in with August and "whoop it up" for the rest of the year.

The three months just passed are probably the dullest of the year, for our business; at least, I have found it so with nearly four years' experience. We are persuaded, however, that here in Portland the "Sound and Sight" business has been as good, or better, than could have been expected. There has not been a day for the three months that there was not three projecting machines running, and some of the time four and six, and they have all seemed to do good business. In June, Grousbeck & Miller opened up just around the corner from us with a projecting machine, ten nickel-in-the-slot picture machines, two phonographs and two graphophones with 500 records. This is the largest outfit ever in Portland, and while they did a good business with their *seeing* machines, we opine we "put 'em out of business" in the *hearing* line.

On the whole, our business has been good. We have not lost a day since March 3, 1895, have been in about the same locality all the time, and the *little 'ole machine* with its seventeen (17) tubes has stood by us. We have done a little business in the laboratory. To show you that we are beginning to be somewhat talked about (thanks to THE PHONOSCOPE), will say that for the seven days ending July 29, we filled orders for Dawson City, Washington, D. C., Sherman, Texas, a city in New York, and one in the West Indies, and while these are somewhat scattered, yet it is pleasant to be known in many parts of this planet. We have Manila and Hong Kong yet to hear from. Will mention here that we shipped a box of 32 records to Dawson, City, via. express. This, the first shipment via. this line, or I should say lines, for from Dyea it goes through Chilcoot Pass down the lakes, and is carried by four different companies, one of these

carrying it only *one mile*. The goods are for A. Bienkowski, who has but one leg, and he met with bad luck; was in the Chilcoot Pass snow-slide, had his instrument broken, and many records smashed.

Bienkowski has pluck enough to wire when he gets to Dawson. Have learned that 50 cents per tune is charged in Dawson, or three (3) for a dollar.

Also learned from a gentleman just returned, that one of our records sold recently in Dawson for twenty-five dollars, but then, you know, that is cheap.

I must tell you of a freak. Madam A. P. Webster, who carries a talking-machine, and goes by horse and wagon, is certainly a "great American traveler." She gave us a call about two weeks since, while on her way to Seattle.

Starting in Mexico with two horses and a wagon, her French maid and the talking-machine, she crossed the deserts in Arizona, Nevada, California and Oregon, landed in Portland in good shape, having traveled 4,934 miles, and left here a few days after for Seattle, 186 miles farther north, where she intends to open business.

Mrs. Webster was born in Nantucket, is the widow of a Methodist minister, formerly of Boston. If her talking-machine can talk half as good as Madam, it is a good one. Someone, haven't been able to find out their names, opened at 109 6th Street, the first of this week with some kind of a projecting-machine, the name of which I have not seen in the cyclopedias. The programme reads: "Victoria Parlors," one of their films is: "the Oregon regiment marching down Market Street, 'Frisco, to take transport for Manila," where Dewey did up the Dons.

Whoever shall come to Oregon, with a film showing the battleship "Oregon," and the part she took in the destruction of Cervera's fleet off Santiago, can walk out of Oregon quite rich. I just throw this out as a suggestion, free gratis.

A few days since Mr. Louis J. Gerson, representing the Columbia Phonograph Company, of New York and Paris, fell in on us, and spent a couple of days in our village. The Columbia Company made no mistake when they sent Mr. Gerson on the road, he "hits the high places" and skips along without a thought for the valleys.

Mr. Gerson has recently been transferred from the Philadelphia house to the Chicago district.

It seems that Gerson has *carte blanche* to sell *when* and *where* he pleases, invading any and everybody's territory. In the fall he invades Europe, and we shall expect to hear soon after his arrival in "Paree" that he has been "arrested in French."

Mr. Albert G. Rockel, also for the Columbia Company, in the San Francisco district, made his advent here about five minutes behind Mr. Gerson. The difference in time is accounted for by the fact that Rockel came by steamer and Gerson by train from San Francisco.

Mr. Rockel opened out a talking-machine parlor in the Portland Hotel, where he invited business men of this city, and I understand that he made some of these buy goods. Mr. Rockel spent several days here, then ran along up to Puget Sound, where, I have since learned, he was able to take a record of the Sound. Say! If old Puget was only alive to hear one of those records we surmise he would crack himself open with a grin.

MONROE.

NOTICE

We call particular attention to an article headed "Prize Contest" on page 10 of this issue. Read over carefully, and if you wish to compete send in your best violin records at once.

THE PHONOSCOPE

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THE PHONOSCOPE is the only journal in the world published in the interest of Talking Machines, Picture Projecting and Animating Devices, and Scientific and Amusement Inventions appertaining to Sound and Sight.

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

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

The talking-machine, having passed the stage where it was regarded as a scientific marvel, is now entering very largely into the home and business life of the people as an article of common use. To what extent the demand has grown is shown in the fact that some of the largest manufacturing plants are devoted exclusively to the making of talking-machines and supplies. The making of records for talking-machines is a very large industry in itself. Several establishments in the country are engaged in making records, the largest being located in New York City.

As in the case of the bicycle, the increase in manufacturing facilities and consequent reduction in price of the machines has had much to do with popularizing them for home amusement. A few years ago when the machines were less perfect than now, the prices ranged from \$100 to \$300. Now efficient talking-machines can be bought for \$10.

As an entertainer, the talking-machine is valuable through its power of reproducing records of vocal and instrumental music. They can be heard through ear tubes made with several branches so that two or more people can listen at once. The amplifying horn, however, is more popular than the ear tubes, although there is little doubt that the music sounds clearer and louder and more natural when heard through the ear tubes; but the horn throws the sound out into a room so that the music may be heard by a whole roomful of people.

An interesting and delightful side of the talking-machine is that which depends upon its power of recording as well as reproducing sound. Records of the voice, of songs, of stories told by some friend, of the children's prattles, or of any sound, can be caught on the talking-machine just as a camera makes a snap-shot photograph. In fact it serves the same purpose in the realm of sound as the camera does in the realm of light. The talking-machine has brought to the world a new and wonderful mode of communicating speech. The telephone provides a way for carrying the tones of the voice over a period of time. As a matter of sentiment, perhaps its most valued faculty is that of preserving for reproduction in after years the words and tones and very accents of loved ones. Records may be made of each successive step in baby's effort to talk, and such records will be found of inestimable value in after years when baby has taken his place at the front in the battle of life.

In the business world the talking-machine has made many friends. Its adaptability to the needs of a busy man is apparent. It is a valuable time

saver, and as substitutes for stenographic amanuenses, these machines do not admit of comparison. Their field of usefulness is still being largely developed, and shortly every banker, broker, merchant, or other business man will have to count a talking-machine as a necessary part of his office staff.

Prize Contest

A Gold Medal Awarded by "THE PHONOSCOPE"

We take great pleasure in announcing the fact that THE PHONOSCOPE will award a gold medal as a prize to the musician making the best violin record, and have appointed The Stieren Home and Commercial Phonograph Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., as managers of this contest.

This is the first prize ever offered to the phonographic world and the enterprising managers of THE PHONOSCOPE grasped this opportunity to settle an argument brought about by the various companies, all confessing to make *the best* violin record.

Each musician desiring to compete for the prize will have the privilege to enter three or four records which must be entered by the artist and delivered by September 24th.

All contestants should notify the Phonoscope Publishing Company at once, sending their full name and address. Violin artists from all parts of the world are cordially invited to contribute, there being no expense whatsoever merely the trouble of making the records and sending same to The Stieren Home and Commercial Phonograph Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

The selecting of judges will be left entirely to the above phonograph company and will be strangers to the artists, which will secure impartiality. All THE PHONOSCOPE desires is to have the best artist win.

Considering the interest taken by the various Eastern phonograph companies up to the present time this contest will no doubt prove very spirited.

The records will be returned to THE PHONOSCOPE upon the expiration of the allotted time, to be placed on file for future reference and any one desiring to hear them can do so by calling at the office.

Full details of the result will be published in this journal with a half-tone picture of the winner and the names of the contestants.

We will also offer as another prize a handsomely bound volume of THE PHONOSCOPE together with a half-tone engraving of the wizard Edison suitable for framing, to the person writing and sending us the best letter on the subject, giving their reasons why the record is the best.

Should this experiment prove a success (which it no doubt will,) we will offer special prizes in the near future for the best vocal and band records.

In conclusion we will state that THE PHONOSCOPE is the only trade journal in the world published in the interest of talking machines, picture-projecting and amusement devices, and scientific and amusement inventions appertaining to sound and sight.

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

We also publish a revised list each month of new films for screen machines, the very latest popular songs and new records, compiled from lists sent us by the leading talking machine companies of the United States. Our advertising pages con-

tain all the leading individuals and firms in their respective line and each and every one can be relied on.

This publication has been entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter, a fact that will insure its being a journal devoted to the general and combined interests of its advertisers without favor to any particular one.

We are very desirous of securing a subscription from every one interested, and ask those who are not subscribers to consider whether it is not well worth the small sum we ask for it. If satisfactory, send in your name and address, together with one of Uncle Sam's greenbacks, and thus keep posted during the coming year.

A Wonderful Instrument

Since the invention of the kinoscope and kindred instruments we have become quite accustomed to the idea of instantaneous photography. Nearly every-one knows that it is possible to take a picture in the 100th part of a second, yet few persons are aware that there are in use photographic shutters which move with a speed of the 1,000th part of a second. Now, however, we are astonished by the news from Berlin that a clock-maker named Lobner has invented an instrument which can take 2,880 photographs in a second, or at the rate of 172,800 per minute.

One of the uses to which the instrument may be put is the measurement of the speed of moving projectiles, or of falling objects, and in scientific experiments. If it proves as successful in practical affairs as it seems to have been in the preliminary tests, this wonderful contrivance will be welcomed by savants the world over.

New Corporations

The North American Biograph Company, is the name of the new institution which sets sail from Ithaca. It will be equipped with a steam engine, electric lighting plant and one of the finest moving picture machines to be found in the country. The proprietors are A. B. Scattergood, L. R. Peck and Mr. Cowley.

The following corporations filed their papers of incorporation at the Secretary of State's office: Portland Phonograph Company has been organized for the purpose of renting, selling, owning phonograph, gaphophones, slot-machines and carrying on a general novelty business, with \$5,000 capital stock of which nothing is paid in. The officers are: President, Donald Fuller of Portland; treasurer, Joseph L. Ells, of Portland. Certificate approved August 4, 1898.

The Harris Novelty Company which has recently been organized in Williamsport, Pa., will commence active operations next month, manufacturing phonographs and phonograph accessories. The style of phonographs to be made by this company is a revelation in that line of appliances, they being able to produce and put on the market up-to-date machines giving most excellent results, to retail at from \$3 to \$5 each. The manufacturing of the various parts of their appliances will be done largely in this city in other plants, the hard wood cases being manufactured by a furniture company, and the metal work by several of the machine shops. Only the smaller parts of their appliances will be manufactured and the assembling done in their own plant.

General News

It is estimated that fully 3,050 people visited the Columbia Phonograph Parlors in New York one day last week.

Three distinct patterns of machines will be placed on exhibition at the Pittsburg Fair by the Multiplex Phonograph Company.

The great cornetist, Wm. Paris Chambers, composer of "Gabriel" seems very jealous of his composition as he plays this selection only for certain phonograph people.

Howard Cahill who has been connected with the Empire State Phonograph Company for some time is now employed as book keeper for the Norcross Phonograph Company.

Messrs. Reed & Dawson have brought into prominence a new cornet player in the person of John C. Heed. We expect to hear some excellent solos from this gentleman.

Some of our most popular whistling records are made by John AtLee, who is at present employed by the various Eastern companies. A list of his selections can be found in our column of new records.

The Phonograph Sapphire Company have moved from the first to the fourth floor of the Judge Building, where, with increased facilities, they are able to fill all orders entrusted to them with promptness.

Admiral Cervera and his party of Spanish officers, before they sailed for Spain, bought ten graphophones and a good supply of musical records from the Baltimore office of the Columbia Phonograph Co.

Miss Emma Lisle, of the Norcross Phonograph Company, has at last consented to take a vacation for four weeks which this lady was greatly in need of. We expect some very fine records from her when she returns.

Mr. Russell Hunting has returned from Cottage City, Mass., where he has been for the last three months, combining business with pleasure. Our representative almost mistook him for Mr. Johnson his skin was so tanned.

The leader of the Imperial Band, Mr. John Hager, is proving to the trade that he is not asleep as he is introducing a large list of novelties, among which "The Battle of Manila" and "The Musical Contest" are considered gems.

Owing to the large increase in business Mr. Bettini has been compelled to secure more spacious quarters and has therefore taken five of the largest rooms in the Judge Building on the south side, which are very handsomely fitted up.

Mrs. Mann, of the Lyric Phonograph Company, has recently returned from Louisville, after having had the sad experience of paying the last tributes to her niece, and judging from her appearance her birthplace does not agree with her as well as New York.

Frank C. Stanley, a new aspirant for laurels in the phonograph world, has made a good start. We

understand that Mr. Norcross has secured forty-five master records out of seventy-five, and considering this is only his second effort, his work will not be in vain.

We understand that the Popular Photograph Company have invented a small self-photographing machine which can be carried in the pocket. This machine can take a picture, develop and mount in twenty-five seconds. It will be sold at a very nominal figure.

We mentioned in our last issue that John Kaiser, who recently returned from his vacation, "would run like the devil when he heard a phonograph," but we learn that he has changed his mind. The orders are coming in so thick and fast that he enjoys it immensely.

Messrs. Maguire & Baucus are reaping the benefits of sticking to the business. Through all the trouble, this firm has stuck to it, and during the past few months their business has increased fully 100 per cent. The London house also reports business as excellent.

Mr. John Havens is enjoying a vacation in the Rocky Mountains for a few weeks where he expects to wrestle with the bears in that section of the country. If he is as successful in this undertaking as he is in bulling the phonograph record market, he will come out on top.

Miss Annie Schaefer of Pittsburg, Pa., is a very petite young lady and has full control of her father's business. She has a complete knowledge of everything in this line and is recognized by all salesman, from New York to Philadelphia, to be beyond the standard.

Wm. F. Hooley, who has taken the place of Roger Harding as manager of the Excelsior Phonograph Company, has been experimenting with a new diaphragm for band and vocal records and after many weeks of tedious work and worry has at last succeeded in improving the records to a great extent.

Linen Fibre Diaphragms are in demand. Those who have not tried them should read the testimonials which appear in one of our advertising pages. Mr. I. W. Norcross, of the Norcross Phonograph Company, stated that he tried one of these diaphragms for making band records and they proved exceedingly fine.

Billy Golden is gaining popularity with his negro delineations. Those that meet with greatest approval are: "The Mocking Bird," whistling solo with bird imitations running throughout the record, "Turkey in the Straw," "Roll on the Ground," "Medley of Coon Songs," and "Mixed Ale Party," including German, Irish and Coon songs.

Our representative had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Authur B. Adami, the tenor soloist, at the Edison works recently. He is at present staying in Asbury Park, N. J., and comes in the city every day. A great future for the record business is predicted by this gentleman. Among the many companies he has been connected with are the Lillian Russell and Francis Wilson Opera Companies.

John Bazant, the inventor of the new horn support, fibre diaphragm, non-filling bottle, non-spilling feed bag and trolley pole, is working on a

reproducer which no doubt will be a large improvement. He has been engaged by the Columbia Phonograph Company as salesman for the state of Ohio, with headquarters in the Philadelphia office of the company. He is a hustler and deserving of success.

The talking-machines have been used to advantage by cigar manufacturers to advertise their brands. A talking-machine placed in retail cigar stands will be set going for the amusement of customers. A part of the discourse of the machine lauds a particular brand of cigars. A New York firm claims to have sold 2,000,000 extra cigars by introducing talking-machines. Other cigar men are beginning to adopt the instrument.

Len Spencer may be considered to be one of the smart people of the metropolis, but he certainly was not up to his standard recently when he left his gold watch and chain (which he had been using while taking records) on the graphophone rack. He had been called down stairs suddenly, to see a lady friend, and when he returned, imagine his surprise when the above articles were missed. His bank account will be somewhat lessened for a new one. We are very sorry indeed, as we fear Mr. Spencer will not open so many bottles of wine for some time.

The amusement loving public has a treat in store for it during the coming season in the form of moving pictures. P. F. Shea, of the firm of P. F. Shea & Company, was in New York superintending the taking of views of the naval parade on the Hudson River. He is connected with the American Biograph Company, and as the day was all that could have been desired for photographic purposes, it may be depended upon that good views were obtained. These pictures are to be displayed in the machines owned and controlled by the company. One may expect to see all the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron exactly as they appeared when passing Grant's Tomb, in the very act of firing the presidential salute.

A strange sight may be witnessed any evening during the week at one of our popular phonograph parlors on Broadway, which is illuminated by hundreds of electric lights. After wending your way through enormous crowds of people who seem greatly interested in something in the center of the room, you see a raised platform upon which is a piano. Some two or three feet behind stands a rack holding three machines, each connected with a tin horn. Upon investigating, you learn that it is a device for recording cylinders. The other evening, when the temperature registereed 107 degrees, a trio which consisted of Len Spencer, Billy Golden and Roger Harding were singing into these horns. There has been a great deal said about the enormous salary paid to these artists, but should you see them you would certainly admit that they deserve all they receive.

The development and growth of the talking machine business has been due largely to three features; First, reduced cost of machines; second, improvement of records, and third, and by no means least, the vast improvement in sound amplifying horns. From the commencement of the business a prominent firm in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, who are represented in the advertising pages of this issue, have been experimenting on making horns, and since the time when they placed the first brass horns on the market for use with talking machines, they have developed a complete line which show truly wonderful results. Their hard fibre recording horns mark an entirely

new departure, and no talking machine user or record-maker can afford to be without one of them.

We would strongly recommend all talking machine users and dealers to send for this firm's catalogue as they will find much which will interest and instruct. They are also distributing gratuitously a very complete booklet entitled, "How to make Records."

An interesting experiment to illustrate songs with living pictures by means of a cinematograph was made by G. W. Curtiss the photographer, under the direction of B. Frank Butts of Kansas City, Kan., who is the originator of the idea. The first step toward developing that which the young inventor believes will revolutionize things was taken at the home of Frank Woodbury. The purpose of the cinematograph is to throw upon a canvas the moving scenes described by the singer, simultaneously and in unison with the words of the song, and to do this it is necessary that the pictures be displayed at the rate of forty per second. For a time it was doubtful whether it were possible to secure pictures with so little distinction between them, but all doubt was set aside by Mr. Curtiss taking the required negatives. The further development of the idea is only a matter of a little more work. The theory has proved good and the result of the experiment was very satisfactory. Among those who were present were: G. W. Curtiss, G. H. Lillie, Sylvester Legg, Ed. H. Kelly and Mr. and Mrs. George Olmi, friends of Mr. Butts and Mr. Woodbury. All of them were elated with the work demonstrated and predict for the cinematograph future success.

"Farmer Dunn's" New Picture Machine

A photographic manufacturing company of Rochester, N. Y., are to manufacture three photographic films each 50,000 feet in length for Elias B. Dunn. Mr. Dunn is better known throughout the country as "Farmer Dunn," the man who recently resigned his position as weather observer in New York, and who was stationed for a time in this city. Of late Mr. Dunn has been devoting his time and attention to a new machine of the kinetoscope type, of which he is the inventor, and which, it is claimed, will far surpass anything of the kind that has preceded it. An account says:

This machine is called the cellograph, and it is stated that certain English rights have been disposed of for the snug sum of \$250,000. As each one of the films will measure 50,000 feet, each one will be only a little short of ten miles in length, and each will cost \$10,000, or a little less than \$1,000 a mile. It is proposed to use the films at the Corbett-McCoy fight. Three photographing machines will be in operation at the same time, to make sure that there will be one perfect set of pictures. The calculation is that each machine will run eighty minutes. That is to say, that it will take eighty minutes for 50,000 feet of film to run through the machines, a fact which gives a good idea of their speed. The pictures will be taken at the rapid rate of twenty-seven per second. It is expected that the fight will not last more than twenty rounds. With three minutes to the round and one minute intervals between the rounds the twenty rounds would be fought in eighty minutes. From the negatives it is thus expected to secure six positives, and these are to be made and exhibited throughout the country in "Farmer Dunn's" machines. For the six machines Mr. Dunn is to receive a rental of \$300 per week.

Heard in the Phonograph

Words by JACK SIMONDS and BILLE MANN.

As you go along the street some day in a prodigal state of mind,

Drop a nickel in the phonograph, some one of these songs you'll find:

Don't Be Cross, Sweet Little May,
The Old Folks at Home, Mr. Johnson Don't Get Gay;
Come Play With Me, I'd Like to, but I'm 'Fraid.

The Daily Question, O, Promise Me, Schubert's Serenade.

Ben Bolt, I Promise Thee, Love Is Not For a Day,
On the Banks of the Wabash, What Do the Wild Waves Say.

In Sweet Inniscarra, It Ain't No Lie,
Get Your Money's Worth, and, Then Say Good by.

A Hot Coon From Memphis, said, The Belle of Beauty Row,

Come to My Tea-Party, Because, I Love You So.
Let All Obey, The Diver, The Monarch of the Woods,

Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep, As By His Side She Stood.

I Fear no Foe, said, The Warrior Bold, Who Was a Soldier and a Man,

All Coons Look Alike to Me, Way Down in Dixie Land.

Let By-Gones be By-Gones, Pretty Black-Eyed Sue,
Mary Jane McGinness, I Love Only you.

Sweet Rosey O'Grady, The Girl Across the Way,
I Love Thee, For All Eternity, On the King's Highway.

That Night I'll Ne'er Forget, said, Kate O'Donahue,
(That) Love Comes Like a Summer Sigh, Sweetheart, Adieu.

Last Night I Wonder, In My Old Kentucky Home,
Alice, Where Art Thou, I Sing to the Thee Alone,
Annie Laurie, You, Only You,

Take Your Clothes and Go, because, Your Room Rent's Due.

I Don't Like No Cheap Man, I Wish My Rent Was Paid,

Just Ask If He's Forgotten Her, My Beautiful Irish Maid.

Rock of Ages, Come Thou Fount, Hosanna, Ah, My Son,

In the Holy City, Jonnie Get Your Gun.

Yankee Doodle Dewey, Revenge the Good Ship "Maine,"

We'll Rally 'Round the Flag Boys, We'll Rally Once Again,

We Are Tenting To-Night, On the Suwanee River,
Use Carter's Little Liver Pills to Regulate Your Liver.

The boys in Blue Were Fighting, Outside a Millionaire's Door.

Come into the Garden Maud, She'd Never Been There Before.

My Country 'Tis of Thee, On a Trolley Car,
He Died Fighting for His Flag, There's Room for One More Star.

She's My Only Sister, Don't Send Her Away,
Just Break the News to Mother, I've Come Home to Stay.

Send Back the Wedding Ring, Take Back Your Gold,

Maiden Fair to See You're Growing Cold, Cold, Cold.

These and many others you are sure to hear,
Sung by Miss Estella Mann in voice both loud and clear.

NOTICE

THE PHONOSCOPE will award a prize to the musician making the best violin record. Full particulars can be found on page 10 of this issue.

A Big Industrial Exposition

Many Novel and Entertaining Features at the Pittsburg Exposition this year

With summer on the wane the people of Western Pennsylvania are turning their thoughts to the Pittsburg Exposition, which will open its gates on Wednesday evening, September 7, for the tenth annual season. By that time everybody will have returned from seaside and mountain resorts, and the opening of the big industrial show in Pittsburg will be heartily welcomed by all who can spare the time to take a trip to the Smoky City. No Exposition in the country enjoys a wider range of patronage than that of Pittsburg, and the interest and enthusiasm displayed over the approaching season indicates that the attendance this fall will be larger than ever. This is due in no small measure to the splendid musical features, which will surpass those of any season of that popular institution in years.

Manager Thomas J. Fitzpatrick announces a strong list of musical attractions, including such well-known organizations as Sousa's band, the New York Symphony orchestra and Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment band of New York. John Philip Sousa, the great march king and composer, with his superb band of musicians, will give two concerts daily during the opening week of the big show. Next in order will come Prof. William Guenther and the Greater Pittsburg band for a period of ten days, to be followed by a week of concerts by the celebrated New York Symphony orchestra, with Walter Damrosch of German opera fame as conductor. Then will come the renowned composer of light opera, Victor Herbert, and the Twenty-second Regiment band of New York, which will remain for a period of three weeks, closing the Exposition on Saturday evening, October 22. It is a fitting tribute to Mr. Herbert that he is to give the closing series of concerts, as he is to be the conductor of the Pittsburg orchestra during the coming season. Mr. Herbert and his players are now at Manhattan Beach, where they have been giving concerts all summer.

There will be many novelties among the displays in the big Exposition buildings this season. The Laffin-Rand Powder Company will have a novel show. It will consist of a working model of their immense establishment, which turns out the smokeless powder used by the government. The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company will present new and varied inventions in the shape of electrical motors and machinery and the electrical display in the big mechanical hall will attract widespread attention. There will be whirring machinery on all sides, and the lover of mechanical pursuits will have plenty to interest and instruct him. Another feature of machinery hall will be a large tank filled with water, in which Captain Adams will give exhibitions of deep-sea diving, showing the manner of conducting submarine operations, the use of torpedo boats, and how the government mines are operated. Another interesting exhibit will be a box-making machine to be furnished by W. S. Doig of New York. It will not only make the boxes, but will print and stamp them, showing how they are prepared for commercial use.

At the entrance to the main building will be the exhibit of the Southern Railway, which will occupy the main foyer. There will be a miniature cotton field, with workmen picking cotton, various woods and products of the soil along the line of that picturesque railway, and a large collection of minerals. The interior of the main building will

be tastefully decorated in national colors. Many new designs in the arrangement of the booths will be noticed and there will be a general rearrangement that will prove pleasing to everybody. Up in the art gallery will be located the cinematograph with views of the late Spanish-American war.

Another attractive feature in the amusement line will be Hagenbeck's animal show, a collection of trained lions, bears and leopards, which aroused so much interest among the visitors to the World's fair in Chicago. Other amusements, located at the lower end of the Exposition grounds, are the gravity railway and the merry-go-round, each of which always has its full quota of patrons among the younger set.

Extremely low excursion rates will be arranged on the various railway lines centering in Pittsburg, and no doubt everybody in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, who can do so, will avail themselves of the opportunity to visit one of the finest industrial expositions in the United States.

Still another important attraction will be the exhibit of the Stieren Home and Commercial Phonograph Co., of Pittsburg, Pa., who will show all styles and kinds of talking machines, novelties and supplies and as an additional feature will have a complete record-making plant and will give a free exhibition daily of this interesting and fascinating feature of the phonograph. This undoubtedly will prove of special interest to the people of Western Pennsylvania, as it has never been attempted before and certainly will prove one of the great novelties of the 1898 Annual Exposition.

Our Tattler

When Louis Finfer, a tailor, entered a phonograph establishment in Rivington Street, he wanted to hear the music at as cheap a rate as possible.

He went up to a man who had put a nickel in the slot and asked him to lend him one of the tubes. "You can hear just as well with one tube," he said, "and by that arrangement I shall get the music free."

Although the man did not quite see where he (the man) reaped any benefit from this scheme, he consented. Finfer was delighted with the music and asked the manager to make it play "On the Banks of the Wabash."

This was too much for the man. "I'll get even with you for that," said he viciously, and, grabbing Finfer's gold watch, ran out into the open.

The man was captured. He proved to be Abraham Levy. The watch was recovered, and, in court, Levy was held for trial.

"Let this be a lesson to you not to have phonographs play 'The Banks of the Wabash.'" said the court interpreter to Finfer.

The Casino Espanol, or Spanish Club, in Santiago, much frequented by the Spanish officers, has for some time boasted a gramophone, which was a source of joy and delight to the club members before the capitulation.

Strangely enough, through the long nights of the siege, their favorite piece of music, which they were in the habit of having repeated four or five times an evening, was "The Star Spangled Banner," which greatly pleased their musical souls, although they were entirely ignorant of its origin or significance.

As fate would decree, one morning when the American flag was hoisted over the Governor's palace, the regimental band of the Sixth Cavalry played with the utmost gusto this self-same air, whose full meaning then broke upon the assembled

Spanish officers with unusual force and with no little discomfiture to their already ruffled feelings.

The manager of a recent electrical exposition in Philadelphia asked Mr. Edison to send on a phonographic cylinder setting forth some of his latest ideas of electrical interest. Mr. Edison complied in his own way. The message was as follows: "My Dear Marks: You asked me to send you a phonographic cylinder for your lecture this evening and to say a few words to the audience. I do not think the audience would take any direct interest in dry scientific subjects, but perhaps they might be interested in a little story that a man sent me on a phonographic cylinder the other day from San Francisco. In the year 1873, a man from Massachusetts came to California with a chronic liver complaint. He searched all over the coast for a mineral spring to cure the disease, and finally he found, down in the San Joaquin Valley, a spring, the waters of which almost instantly cured him. He thereupon started a sanitarium and people all over the world came and were quickly cured. Last year this man died, and so powerful has been the action of the waters that they had to take his liver out and kill it with a club.

Yours truly
EDISON.

Legal Notices

J. Stuart Blackton and Albert E. Smith have been made individual defendants in a suit brought against them by Thomas A. Edison, which is to come up in the United States Circuit Court within a week or two.

The two defendants are proprietors of the Commercial Advertising Bureau and the American Vitagraph Company, both of which concerns make a specialty of advertising through the medium of moving pictures on a screen.

Mr. Edison alleges that not only are they using certain apparatus which belong to him under the powers of his patents, but that in addition a series of films, which represent the departure of the transport Whitney, and on which he has a copyright, are being shown by them.

The defendants enter a general denial, and as far as the transport is concerned, aver that they had their apparatuses on the dock when the ship was leaving, and that Mr. Edison cannot prevent them from taking photographs.

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.

Letter From Africa

Well! Such a scene! You should all have seen it.

A loyal, loving brother of mine in the States sent me a talking machine with the last shipment of goods and soon after its arrival it went off! The result was magical. After getting it in order, we called in the boys and girls of the mission, and a few others who were about, and then the machine was set off.

The first selection was a piece of music by a famous band. The way those eyes rolled and the mouths opened was a sight to behold. Then a

cylinder containing the 23d Psalm and the Lord's Prayer, was put on the machine. As soon as it began to talk, the older ones began to look scared and the younger ones had a look of bewilderment on their faces. Some of them edged toward the door. Some slipped quietly out of sight: Then came the exclamations, thick and fast:

"Hea' de old man!"

"Some ting liv' dar!"

"Just heah dat, will you!"

"Ki! Ki! if dat don't beat all!"

"Well, I declar! Well, I declar!"

And so it went on. First one would tip-toe up to the innocent-looking little talking machine, then another. They looked hard at it. They peered curiously at it. They looked all around it. They looked under it. They looked in the box on which it was standing. Then they looked at us, then at each other.

What a puzzle it was to them. The sound of human voices coming from a bit of a machine was beyond their ken. In lowered tones they made known their surmises and suspicions to one another.

"It's de voices of de dead people," said one.

"It's de spirits what's talkin', now, sure's you born."

"I ain't going to stay in yer no more, dat I aint. Ise goin' right out and git away from dat ting."

Then we attached the rubber ear tubes and inserted them in the ears of some of the natives. Well! The way those negros screwed up their faces was a caution. They looked as though they were having their teeth extracted, or as though they had some colicky pain. Then came their grunts and groans: "Ugh!" "Umph!" and lots of expressions for which there is no equivalent in the English alphabet—since they were made in the native tongue. Some of the natives had their faces chalked, and when they made their queer facial grimaces, contortions and expressions, it resembled the circus clown when he lets the elephant sit on his hand.

The next day we took the talking machine into the school-room and invited others to come. Here the same and many other exclamations were made, and surprise was depicted on every face. Bidy, our dog, sat just in front of the machine, and was the only one in the whole crowd who did not look puzzled. An old mule stuck his head into the door, wondering what all the trouble was about. Little baby Biyou worried "Ma" Day and wanted to know "who the ole man" was. The whole thing is still quite a puzzle to them all, and they can't get it out of their heads but that "some ting live dar."

We tried to turn it to account by telling them of the records every one is making on the cylinders of their lives and which will be unrolled in heaven. Many spiritual lessons are taught with the various articles sent us from the States, and we are always glad to get anything that can be so used.

A. POHLMANN.

KANSAS CITY, MO., August 20, 1898.
THE PHONOSCOPE PUBLISHING CO.

GENLEMEN;—Enclosed herewith you will please find a full description of "A New Device for Shaving Machines."

The requirements for a suitable clutch for shaving machines used for shaving phonograph blanks are very severe. The clutch must start and stop quickly so that the minimum number of machines can turn out the maximum amount of work. The clutch must be such that it can be made to work automatically and require little energy; it must carry no rotating parts that are liable to get out of balance and cause the shaving machine to

vibrate, which is fatal to shaving good blanks at high speed.

These requirements together with others are met by a clutch of my design. The clutch is of the electro-magnetic type. It is composed of two parts, part 1 being attached to or integral with the mandrel and part 2 is the clutch proper, driven directly by a belt from the motor. The clutch part is merely a circular iron casting with a concentric groove cut in its face in which is wound a coil of wire. One end of the wire is led to the insulated contact ring. The other end of the wire connects to the casting.

Two brushes press on the insulated contact ring and on the casting respectively. In this way current is led through the coil making a very powerful magnet out of part 2. Part 1 acts as an armature.

A thin copper or pasteboard disc is placed between parts 1 and 2 to prevent sticking, as otherwise the residual magnetism is sufficient to prevent the clutch from letting loose after the current is shut off.

Current for the clutch can be had from many sources; a separate battery may be used but I prefer to connect the clutch in series with the electric motor used to drive the shaving machine. The advantage of the latter arrangement is that the clutch will adhere in proportion to the load, for, as the load on the motor increases, more current will flow through the clutch, making it a more powerful magnet, and the inconvenience of separate current supply is done away with.

The simplicity and ease with which the clutch can be started and stopped is quite marked, as a one point switch is all that is needed, which can be operated by the hand or foot of the operator or by the shaving machine itself. Where the switch is operated automatically by the machine, the knife carrier operates the switch, releasing the clutch, stopping the mandrel after the blank is shaved. When the knife carrier is moved to the starting position it reverses the switch, closing the clutch, thereby starting the mandrel. It will be seen that the knife carrier can be lowered at any point to allow setting of the knife without starting the mandrel, although the motor and clutch may be left running continuously. If desirable the clutch can be on the motor shaft instead of on the mandrel direct. In fact many modifications are possible. The symmetrical arrangement of all the moving parts prevents vibration and the clutch operates absolutely noiseless.

The starting and stopping, while very quick, are not jerky as the slight slippage allows ideal acceleration of the mandrel, preventing damage to the fine threads and twin nuts.

If a very quick stop is desired two clutches can be used, one clutch operating as a brake to stop the machine as soon as the other clutch is cut out, the two clutches alternating in their functions.

Thus the clutch, as described, not only meets the requirements mentioned above but is cheap and easy to construct.

H. W. SCHROEDER.

The Multiplex Phonograph Company will place on exhibition three distinct patterns of machines at the Pittsburg Exposition. There will also be a space devoted to THE PHONOSCOPE where the gold medal, which will be awarded to the musician making the best violin record, will be on exhibition.

A series of phonograph concerts, in which the best records of vocal and instrumental music ever taken by the phonograph and the process of taking records will be shown. This will be under the direction of the Stieren Home and Commercial Phonograph Company, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Admiral Sampson Visits Edison

Rear-Admiral Sampson recently drove from Glen Ridge with a friend to West Orange, N. J., where he had an appointment with Thomas A. Edison. The latter escorted the Admiral through the laboratory and phonograph works, showing him some of his late inventions.

After spending an hour with Mr. Edison, Admiral Sampson re-entered his carriage and was driven to Hutton Park, where he lunched with the family of Mrs. Francis M. Eppley.

The True Story of the Phonograph

Many stories have been told of the discovery of the phonograph, some of them accurate in one or more details, but all of them untrue as regards the real facts of the origin of the invention, which are here presented for the first time. As is well known, at the time of its invention, in 1877, Mr. Edison and the group of young men who had allied their fortunes and future with his were in the depths of ill luck, and their funds were very low. In order to secure a little money one of Edison's young followers, Edward H. Johnson, undertook to make a tour of Northern and Central New York, lecturing on Edison's inventions. A short time before Mr. Johnson's departure Mr. Edison was working in his laboratory testing the diaphragm of a telephone. While working over the diaphragm Mr. Edison said suddenly: "If a needle were attached to this diaphragm it would prick my finger or would record on a sufficiently receptive material the number and character of the diaphragm vibrations." The two men discussed the likelihood of this, and Mr. Edison, carrying his thought to its conclusion, said, "if the record of these variations were retraced over the needle it would re-vibrate the diaphragm, and that, in turn, would operate another telephonic circuit and thus act as a telephonic repeater." Mr. Johnson was much interested as Mr. Edison described to him his ideas of the workings of such a machine, and said that he would incorporate the ideas into his lecture. Permission was given him and the affair passed from Mr. Edison's mind. When at Saratoga Mr. Johnson gave the first conversation.

The next lecture was at Buffalo, and there the description was repeated. A Buffalo paper of the following morning published in large headlines:

"EDISON'S LATEST MARVEL—A
TALKING MACHINE

THE WONDER OF THE AGE

Described Last Night in Buffalo

By PROFESSOR EDWARD H. JOHNSON"

Mr. Johnson, on reading this, realized for the first time what Edison had invented, and canceling the dates for his remaining lectures hurried back to Menlo Park.

"Well, what brought you back so soon?" said Mr. Edison, looking at him in surprise.

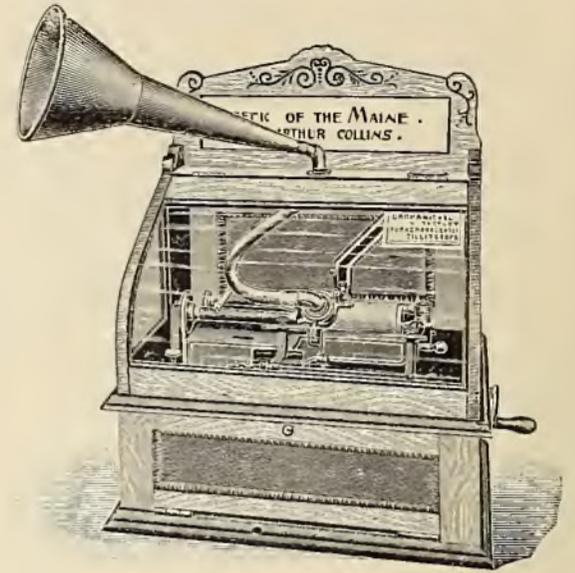
"This," he said, pointing to the newspaper account.

"What's wrong with it?" asked Mr. Edison.

"Wrong with it? Nothing. It will make your fortune. See here!" handing to his amazed superior the newspaper. "Do you see what this thing is? It's a talking machine, and we none of us realized it."

The development and perfection of the machine followed, its commercial placing coming later.

New Coin-Slot Phonograph



As predicted in one of our previous issues, the Edison Works have placed on the market a new coin-in-the-slot phonograph which is made to sell at a very reasonable figure (\$50.00) and at the same time retains the good points which the more expensive phonographs possess. The general construction is solid and substantial.

This machine is encased in a handsome cabinet of convenient size to be placed upon a tablet or counter, the base measuring but 18½ x 12 inches; height 21 inches, and weighs about 65 pounds, is run by clockwork and therefore needs very little attention, merely the changing of records and announcement cards.

The advantages of this motive power can be readily perceived as the higher priced machines are run by a storage battery and must be charged frequently. It is wound each time by the customer when a coin is dropped in.

The slot mechanism is an improvement over any on the market.

Where They Were Exhibited Last Month

Biograph

Keith's, Boston, Mass.; Wonderland, Detroit, Mich.; Keith's, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hopkin's, Chicago, Ill.; Asbury Park, N. J.; Keith's, New York City; Forest Park, Highlands, St. Louis, Mo.; Academy of Music, Atlantic City, N. J.; Park Theatre, Worcester, Mass.

Cinematograph

Eden Musee, New York City; Lewis Pavillion, St. Louis, Mo.; Wells' Park, Leavenworth, Kan.

War-Graph

Proctor's 23d Street Theatre, New York City; Pleasure Palace, New York City; Koerner's Park Theatre, St. Louis, Mo.

War-Scope

Agricultural Park, Woonsocket, R. I.

Vitascope

Opera House, Hutchinson, Kan.

New Films for "Screen" Machines

JAPANESE SAMPANS. A view taken in Yokohama harbor from the landing stage, or British Hatoba, and presents a lively head-on race between these peculiar crafts, the Sampans. They have just carried out passengers to one of the steamships lying in the offing, and are seen racing like "night hawk cabbies" for the remaining passengers standing on the jetty.

SHANGHAI STREET SCENE No. 1. The street in this picture is the Bund, or the road nearest the river Yangtse Kiang; really the principal business street; containing as it does nearly all the banks and offices. It is also the fashionable drive, where at sundown the European residents turn out in full array.

SHANGHAI STREET SCENE No. 2. Here is another view on the Bund, with The Garden on the left, with its high arched conservatory. As in the former scene, the peculiar wheelbarrows prove to be the central attraction. Evidently some tourists are enjoying the novel vehicle, as shown by the hilarity of the party that passes by in front of our artists. A barrow is often loaded with three or four passengers, although but one man propels it.

SHANGHAI POLICE. Passing out of the gates at the government offices, the Shanghai police pass in full view on their way to their respective stations.

HONG KONG WHARF SCENE. A Macao steamer has just arrived, and the coolies are seen passing through the small gate on the left, jostling each other in their hurry to reach the steamer to unload both freight and passenger luggage.

STREET SCENE IN HONG KONG. Here is an excellent view of one of the main business streets in the Chinese quarter of Hong Kong. Prosperous looking stores line both sides of the wide street, with their strange business signs reading up and down.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT HONG KONG. Our artist seized the opportune moment to catch this picture when the distinguished guests were gathering to do honor to Prince Henri, of Prussia, at the official residence of the governor, the occasion being a garden party. The guests arrive at the pillared gates in chairs carried on the shoulders of Chinamen, who make their living at this occupation.

HONG KONG REGIMENT, No. 1. A splendid infantry regiment, raised in India, composed of Punjabis, Pathans and Hindoostanis, 1,023 strong, commanded by Major J. M. A. Retallick. They march forward and wheel by companies during Adjutant's parade, under Lieut. Berger.

HONG KONG REGIMENT, No. 2. Shows same regiment at bayonet drill, keeping time with full regimental band. The uniform is the British scarlet coat and black trousers, bound tightly below the knee with their peculiar cloth leggings. The "puggri," or turban, is of dark blue and red.

SHEIK ARTILLERY, HONG KONG. This picture shows a squad of men forming part of this fine regiment of Sheiks, from East India, under command of their Subadar, or native commissioned officer. They may be seen working the 12-ton cannon in North Point Fort.

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 ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

America Forever Porter
A Spaniard Lives Up Stairs Roger Harding
All I Wants Is My Chickens Len Spencer
Baby's Lullaby Miss Estella L. Mann
Banda Rossa March Metropolitan Band
Bell Trio (Pinafore) Original Lyric Trio
Boston Commandery March Metropolitan Band
Break the News to Mother Porter
Bred In Old Kentucky Roger Harding
Camp Meeting Jubilee Excelsior Quartette
Chin, Chin Chinaman S. Holland Dudley
Cold Sweat is on My Brow, "Chimes" Original Lyric Trio
College Chums Miss Estella L. Mann
Curious Cures Porter
Dancing In the Dark Metropolitan Band
Dat Whistlin' Yaller Dinah (With Clogs and Shouts) (Whistling) J. Y. AtLee
Don't Get Gay Roger Harding
Don't Speak unkindly of Her Porter
Dora Brown S. H. Dudley
Elsie from Chelsea S. H. Dudley
Fat Boy S. H. Dudley
Forgive the Past, and Take Me Home Again Excelsior
Girl Wanted S. H. Dudley
Good-night "Dorothy" Lyric Trio
Hamburg to Berlin (Quickstep) Metropolitan Band
Hebrew, Christening Chickens Cal Stewart
He Certainly Was Good to Me Len Spencer
He Enlisted with the U. S. Volunteers Porter
He's Ma Baby 'Cause He's Good To Me Jack Simonds
He's Up Against the Real Thing Now Len Spencer
In a Museum Cal Stewart
I'll Break Up This Jamboree Len Spencer
I Guess That Will Hold For A-while Len Spencer
I Love Dat Man Miss Estella L. Mann
I Love Thee, I Adore Thee Campbell
I Miss That Bread Billy Heins
I'm King O'er the Land and the Sea Frank C. Stanley
I'm Old But I'm Awfully Tough Cal Stewart
In Friendships Home Atwood Twitchell
I've Been Hoodooed S. H. Dudley
Jack's the Boy S. Holland Dudley
Just Wait and See Maguire Dan W. Quinn
Kentucky Chums Miss Estella L. Mann
Katie O'Niell Arthur Deagan
King Cotton March Metropolitan Band
Lady of the White House Gavotte Metropolitan Band
Loves Comes Abegetting John Havens
Lullaby Serenade Arthur Deagan
Ma Jasper and His Whistle (Whistling) J. Y. AtLee
Mam'selle Marie Dan W. Quinn
Medley of Irish Airs Metropolitan Band
Medley of Coon Songs (Whistling) J. Y. AtLee
Miss Liberty Porter
Miss Cadenza Brown Dan W. Quinn
Move On Joe Hart
Mr. Johnson Don't Get Gay John Havens
Mulcabeys Opinion on Annexation Jack Simonds
My Honolulu Lady Len Spencer
My Honolulu Lady Billy Heins
Negro Wedding In Southern Georgia Excelsior Quartette
Nigger, Nigger Never Die Frank G. Stanley
On Thine Altar Miss Estella L. Mann
On a Bicycle Cal Stewart
Our Language As It's Spoken Dan W. Quinn
Patriotic Medley Frank C. Stanley
She's More to be Pitied than Censured Porter
She Was Bred in Old Kentucky Porter
She Wore a Little Safety Pin Behind S. H. Dudley
Sigmedelle (Carmen) Miss Estella L. Mann
Sunny Southern Home Excelsior Quartette
There's No Flag Like the Red, White and Blue Campbell
The Copper and the Cook Dan W. Quinn
The Four-Leaf Clover Atwood Twitchell
The Interfering Parrot Miss Estella L. Mann
The Lad That Wears the Blue Albert Campbell
The Lass From the County Mayo Frank C. Stanley
The Old Man's Story Arthur Deagan
The Storm Fiend Bowman Ralston
The Yankee Doodle Boys Dan W. Quinn
Three Little Owls and the Naughty Little Mice Stewart
Yankee Doodle Dewey John Havens
Victory Arthur Deagan
What Did Dewey Do To Them? Dan W. Quinn
When Dewey Comes Sailing Home J. W. Norris
While Uncle Sam Goes Marching Into Cuba A. Deagan
Whistling Susanna (With Clogs and Shouts) J. Y. AtLee
Would You Ask? Campbell
Yankee Dewey Frank C. Stanley

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 ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

All I Want's Is May Chickens J. W. Stern 3
Arouse, Columbia Arouse Charles Puerner 2
As the Clock Strikes Two W. A. Stanley 8
At the Old Home To-Night J. W. Wheeler 1
Baby You Done Me, 'Deed You Did Ed. Rogers 4
Better Than Gold 4
Break the News To Mother Chas. K. Harris 4
Bowery After Dark, The John F. Wilson 4
By the Banks of the Shannon M. B. Garrett 7
Chappie With the One Glass Eye, The John Stromberg 10
College Chums Forever Andrew Le Roc 5
Cluck, Cluck, Cluck John Stromberg 10
Cupid's Dream (Waltzes) Warner Crosby 5
Dashing Broadway Swells, The Walter Hawley 5
Dear College Chums Chas. K. Harris 4
Dinah Brown W. W. Herbert and A. B. Sloane 1
Don't Say Good-Bye Forever Gilmore and Lenard 3
Don't Send the Organ Man Away E. Nattes 1
Don't Give Up the Old Love for the New 3
Fairy from Millionaire's Row, The J. Morningstar 1
Fillbuster, The (March Two-Step) Richard H. Barker 1
God Save America Arthur West 1
Good Mister Mailman J. E. Howard 2
Gone Astray Herbert Dillea 5
Had Enough of Bluffin', Go 'Way Man Arthur Gillispie 1
He Certainly Was Good to Me A. B. Sloane 10
His Time Will Come M. H. Rosenfeld 3
I Don't Like You Honey Any More A. Le Roc 5
I Don't Like No Cheap Man Williams and Walker 3
I Love Dat Man E. J. Simmes 5
I Love My Dolly Best Malcolm Williams 5
I Love You Best of All Wm. Loraine 1
I Wish My Rent Was Paid Charles B. Ward 2
I Want My Lulu Karl St. Clair 9
I've Been Faithful To You Chas. K. Harris 4
I'll Kiss You Good-Bye, Soldier Malcolm Douglas 8
If Pictures Could Only Speak H. Von Tilzer 8
If We Should Never Meet Again 2
Katie O'Neil M. B. Garrett 7
Kiss Your Goose Woosie Bennett Scott 9
Lakewood Society, Waltzes Walter V. Ullner 8
Life's Dances A. B. Sloane 10
Li Hung Chang John Stromberg 10
Louisiana Pastime (March Two-Step) J. B. Michaelis 1
Love Lorn Lobster, The John Stromberg 10
Marie Louise Monroe H. Rosenfeld 7
Mary Ann McCue Jay Mack 4
Mazie! Mazie! Are You Crazy Malcolm Williams 5
My Heart's Delight 3
My Sweet Eileen C. E. Baer and Boyd Dougherty 4
My Sweetest Girl Leander Richardson 2
My African Queen Barney Fagan 4
My Ann Elizer Malcolm Williams 5
My Sweetest Girl Andrew Mack 2
My Old Fashioned Girl Fred Hylands 9
Oh, Ebenezer Dave Reed 3
Of Course; or, a Gay Coquette S. B. Weiler 5
On the Boulevard Joseph E. Howard 4
Organ Grinder's Serenade, The Chas. K. Harris 4
Oh, Sue! I'm Surprised at You J. E. Nicol 5
Old Man's Story, The Harry Castling 7
Perhaps She Is Somebody's Mother Al Trabern 5
Princess Charming, (Waltzes) Elmer de Lacy Bennett 8
Remember the Maize Walter A. Phillips 2
Rough Rider's Patrol, The Elmer de Lacy Bennett 8
She's Somebody's Mother Chas. Lawler and J. Blake 2
She Is More To Be Pitied Than Censured W. B. Gray 9
Sweet May McVey M. H. Rosenfeld 3
Take Your Clothes and Go Irving Jones 3
Tally Ho Will Goodwin 9
The Highwayman Reginald De Koven 2
The Lady With the Rag-Time Walk Armstrong Bros 9
Two Little Dolls Fred J. Hamel 2
Tim Reilly Henry F. Blaese 4
Time is Money Tilbury and Barnes 2
Trolley Party (March) M. B. Garrett 7
Uncle Sam, Why Are You Waiting? M. H. Rosenfeld 3
Van Courtlandt (March) R. E. Sauce 5
Vigina Ma Baby Harry Jonas 2
When I Come Back Walter Hawley 4
While Uncle Sam Goes Marching Into Cuba Couchous 7
When Thou Art Near G. J. Couchous 7
While the Dance Goes On Chas. K. Harris 4
Won't Somebody Give Me a Kiss? 5
Zenda Waltzes F. W. Mechem 1

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

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| Chirp, Chirp, Polka | Suwanee River |
| Devil's March, (Suppe) | Sweet Bye and Bye |
| Golden Robin (Polka) | The Mocking Bird, (preceded by bird
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| Love's Golden Dream is Past,
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| Lullaby, from Erminie | |

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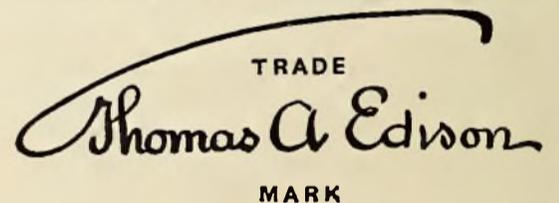
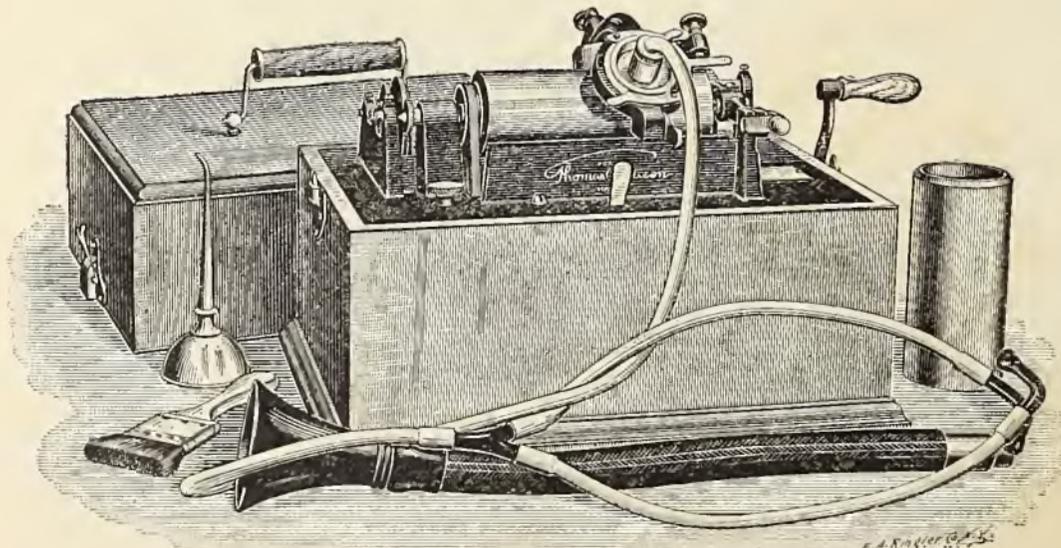
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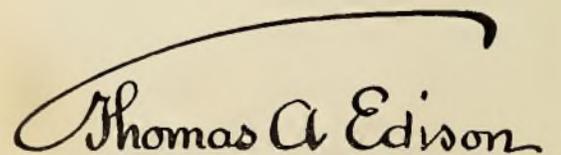
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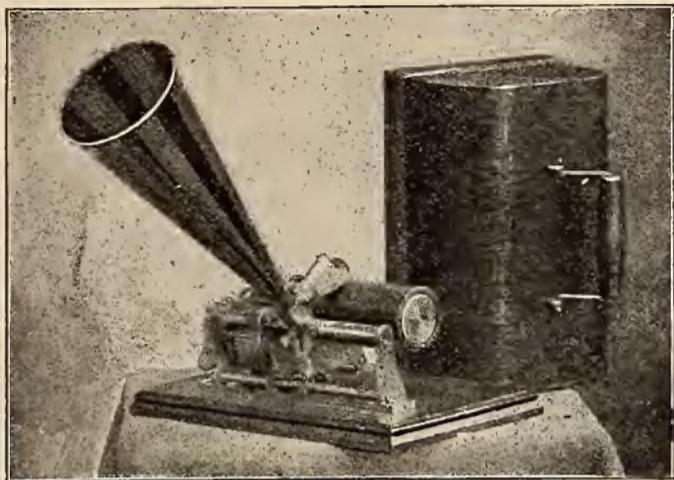


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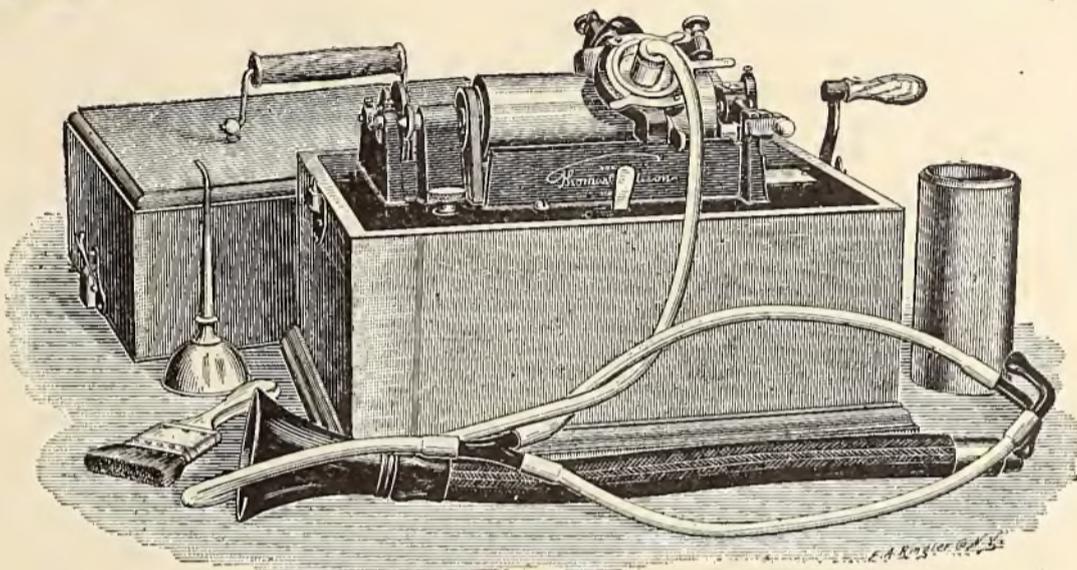
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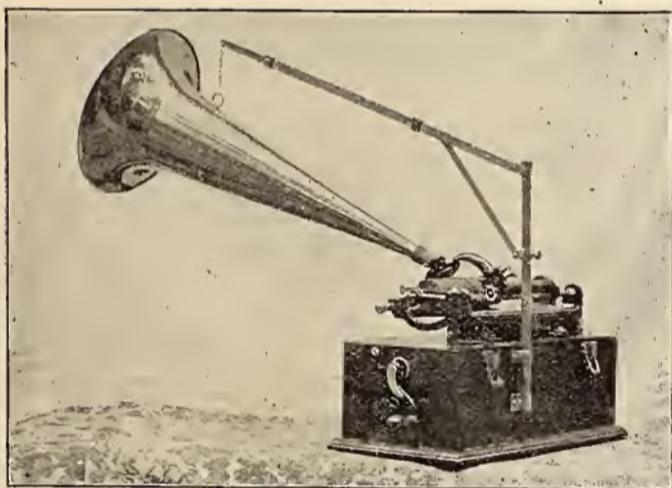


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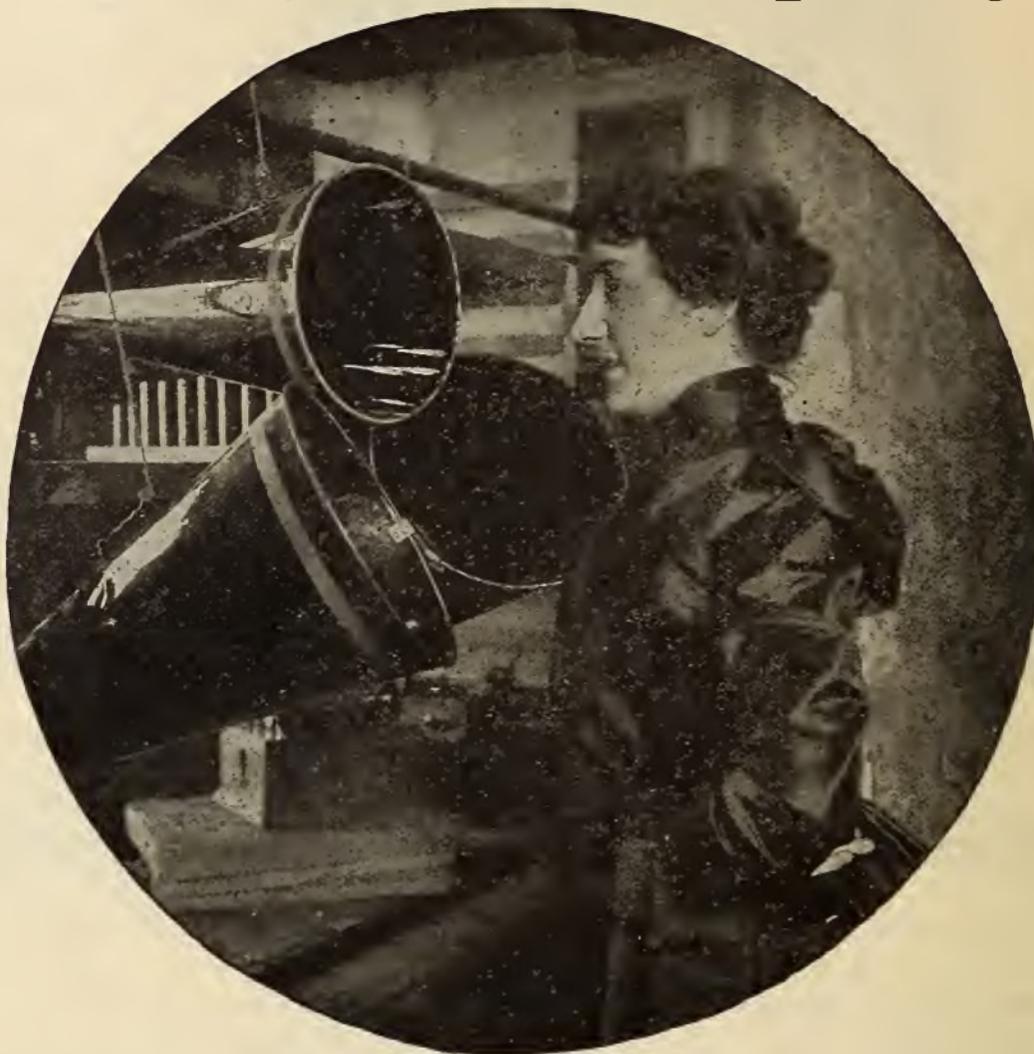
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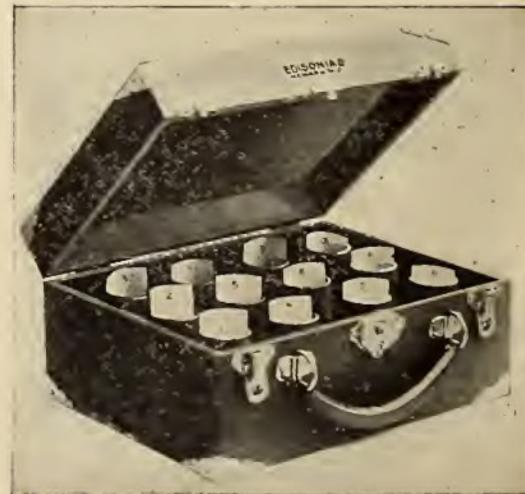
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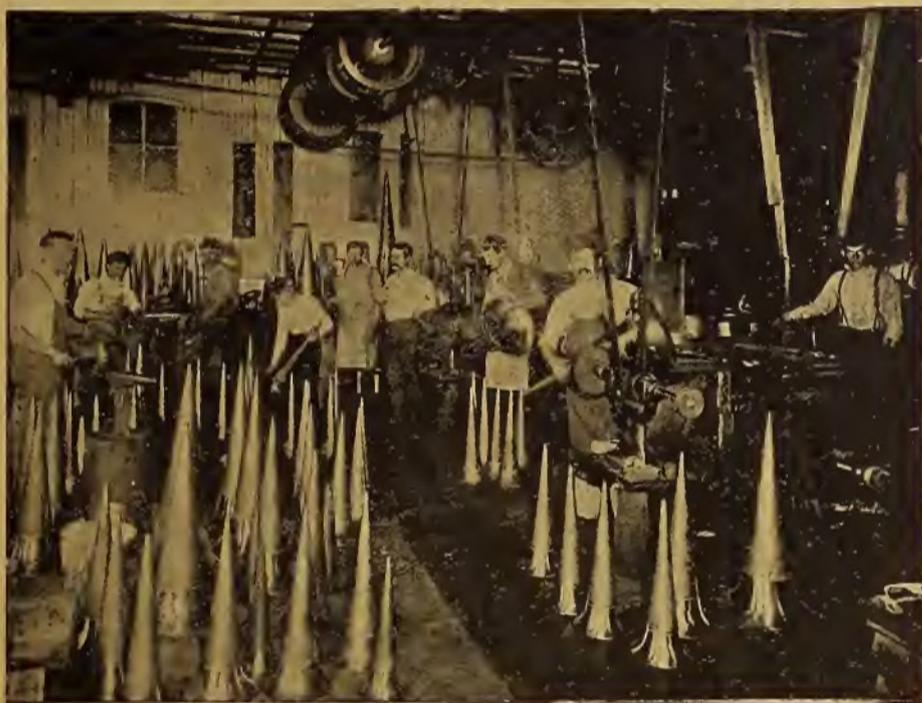


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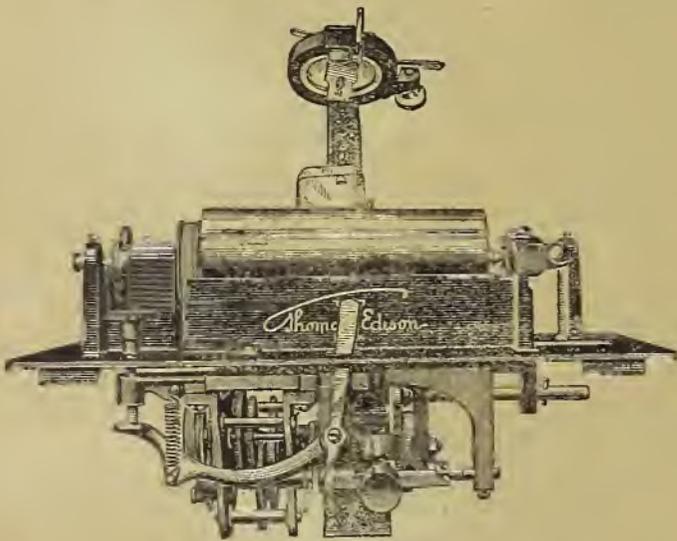
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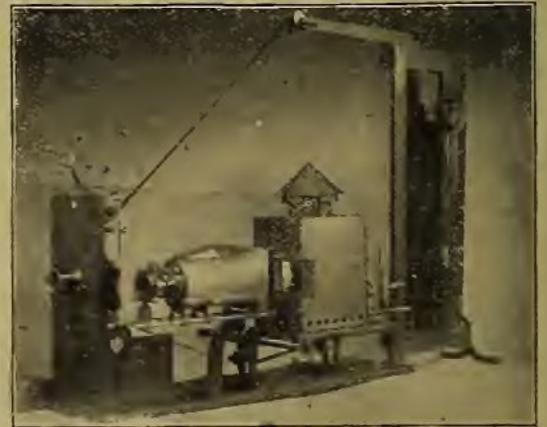
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