

THE
PHONOSCOPE

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

SECOND COPY.

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

Vol. I

No. 10

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1897

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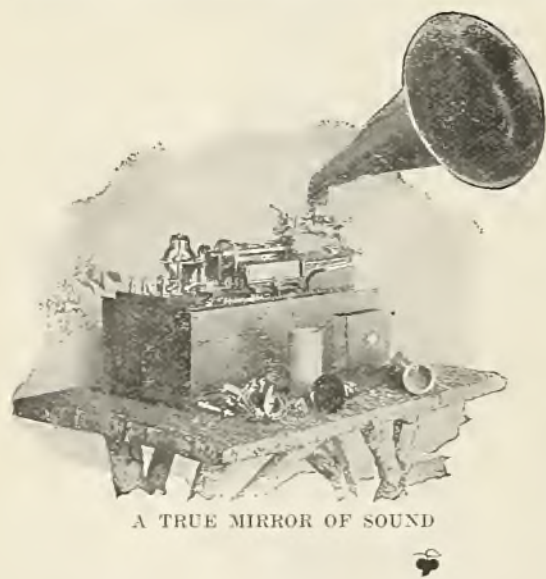
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The Phonoscope

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

Vol. I

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1897

No. 10

Thought Machine Records Mental Emotion

In the domain of psychic phenomena a "thought machine" is the latest thing out. It has been described by those who have seen it in action as the most wonderful bit of mechanism in the world. It is so small that it can be carried very easily in an ordinary hat box. It acts like a sentient thing. The mechanism of sympathy seems to be finely exemplified in its mysterious power. It can read your thoughts whether you be love-sick swain or a bold, bad man intent upon some dark deed of conspiracy and crime.

The poet who has not the gift of uttering the thoughts that arise in him will hail this product of inventive genius with unfeigned delight, for it will faithfully record the sublimest emotions and the most sublimated creations of poetic fancy. But it will do no thinking or transcribing for the man who has no thoughts of his own. It does not essay to grind out nice, happy, original thoughts at so much per think, as the professional story writer grinds out his pages of manuscript.

It just gives you a photograph of the inside of your head in motion. If Governor Tanner could have been brought in proximity to it when he first heard of the hisses that greeted his name at Nashville, the wonderful thought indicator would doubtless have fluttered in a most extraordinary manner. If one of these thought machines were to be placed in the city council, on an occasion when some municipal jobbery is to be rushed through by the gang, it is believed the needle would remain almost stationary most of the time, though it might show a confused agitation during the heat of some of the debates. It is proper to add, in explanation, that an idiot has comparatively no influence over the machine, and can hardly cause the indicator to move at all; but in the presence of an insane person the needle turns hither and thither in aimless confusion.

This miraculous instrument, which accurately registers intensity of thought, power of concentration and peculiarities of temperament, is at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill. It is in charge of "Cheiro," the well-known authority on the science of the hand, who is Count de Hamong in private life. It is the product of the inventive genius of M. Edmund Savary d'Odiardi, a French scientist, who had the honor of presenting it at the French Academy of Sciences. The inventor has conveyed to "Cheiro" the sole and exclusive right to use the machine in all countries in the world. It is technically described as "an apparatus for thought photography and the register of cerebral force." There are only two sets of these marvelous machines in the whole world—one at the Nottingham Gate Hospital, London, where it is used by M. d'Odiardi to record the phenomena of mind in various diseased persons, and the one used by "Cheiro," in his travels and experiments. It is sometimes popularly called the mentograph.

Imagine a small clock dial placed on top of a neatly carved pillar and protected from the air by

a glass dome, and the thought machine is before you so far as external appearance goes. The interior construction, which is of the most delicate and intricate character, is a profound secret, locked up in the inventor's cabinet. In the outer circle of the dial minute divisions are described, running on either side from zero up to 180 at the opposite pole. There is no physical contact with the mechanism whatever; you simply look intently at a needle suspended above this dial, and according to your powers of concentration and will is your ability to deflect it one way or the other. Two machines are used in scientific experiments, one to verify the other. The wires used in the construction are made of pure gold.

It is acknowledged by most of those who have witnessed the phenomena of spiritism produced under rigorous tests and conditions like those applied by the London Society for Psychical Research that there is a dynamic force residing somewhere which is capable of moving ponderable objects without physical contact, and that this force, whatever it is or from whatever source it emanates, possesses intelligence, oftentimes to a remarkable degree. This intelligent force must either emanate from the spirits of the dead or from the spirits of the living. But it is not claimed that spiritism has anything to do with the thought machine. But the dynamic force that moves its indicator to sway without physical contact is the one strange and mystifying thing about it.

There is a cerebral force or fluid which acts upon and within the body of man; this same mysterious force through the medium of ether seems to act upon the mentograph. The needle sways and vibrates to one side or the other, changing its position almost constantly, as the thoughts of the subject, before it takes on constantly different shades of color and meaning, and the expert by his observation of the dial is able to furnish a complete chart of the person's mental and emotive nature. Telegraphy and hypnotism have generally ceased to be regarded as proceeding from supernatural agencies. They are now recognized as powers inherent in mankind, and are largely employed to explain other phenomena. There seems to be a kind of telegraphy in operation between the mentograph and the person who stands before it and fixes his thoughts upon it.

Weird and uncanny is the first effect produced on one who stands before the apparatus for measuring and registering human thoughts. It is said that it has power to indicate so accurately the depth of the thoughts and the varying emotions, that if the person operated on by it were first to read a page from Child's school book, then suddenly change to an abstruse scientific work, the machine would register exactly the amount of brain power required to understand each of the two books.

Sometimes when a person is under the spell of the thought reader the indicator will spin round at a tremendous rate, and stop at some high number—say 175 or 180—then perhaps suddenly return to number 8 or 9. Each time the indicator advances to a number and then falls back, the scientist who is making the test writes down the

number indicated. It is the scientific interpretation of these numbers that furnishes a chart of the mind and temperament of the person examined.

The chart of Gladstone was written in this way. The grand old man, the world's greatest statesman, was given an experiment with the machine by "Cheiro" at Hawarden Castle, and was greatly interested in its mysterious workings. The power of his concentrated thought brought the indicator half-way round the dial—the limit of its operations—and held it at different points in that vicinity for periods varying from two to twenty seconds. Another noted personage who had an interesting interview with the thought machine in England was Mark Twain.

It has been tried by several well-known Chicagoans with varying results. In one case a man fixed his eyes on the dial and concentrated his whole attention on the indicator; in less than twenty seconds the instrument appeared to him to indicate that the subject was a chronic victim of three different noxious drugs, and finally that he was a pronounced criminal of the most vicious type. He was naturally very much distressed until "Cheiro" informed him that he had been looking at the wrong end of the indicator. He felt better when this was explained, and a chart was given him, which, he confessed, revealed his character with the most surprising and humiliating accuracy.

The mentograph measures thought and intelligence so accurately that it is impossible to guess what marvelous things may be accomplished by it in the future. For example, a few months ago, in London, a man stood in front of the machine criticising its action and endeavoring, if possible to find some explanation of its power. About the same time several other persons entered the room, and in casual conversation one of them mentioned the fact of a big drop in the shares of the South African Chartered Company. No one knew that the man looking at the machine had invested many thousands of pounds in these shares; but instantly the decline in the value was mentioned his emotion caused the indicator of the mentograph to swing round and register one of the highest numbers that has ever been recorded by it.

Not only will this apparatus register intense emotion relating to money losses, but according to the theory of the inventor and the experiments of "Cheiro" himself, it will reveal the secrets of love and lay bare the human heart as well. When testing the intensity of one person's love for another separate charts of the characters and minds of the two persons are first made. Then the lovers are placed in a room near two of the mind-reading machines and left for half an hour or so; they are requested to enter into conversation, as the divine passions are more easily stirred by this means. At the end of thirty minutes the machines are again examined and the charts of each are compared with the first charts. Then the one who registers the highest degree of emotion loves the most, and the other the least. Judging from these deductions, young men and young women desirous of marrying for money and position, and not for love, will have a rather uncomfortable time in the

future if these thought machines should come into general use.

The thought reader might have been introduced in the Luetgert trial with good results. The most amazing quality of the machine is said to be its capacity for judging, in some cases, of the guilt or innocence of a person accused of crime. In one instance several men were arrested on the charge of highway robbery, and the man who had been robbed was called to identify, if possible, the one who had assailed him. The suspects were brought into a room, one after another, and the mentograph was placed within a foot of each. Some of the prisoners registered intense nervousness and emotion. But when the guilty man was confronted by his victim the indicator whirled around in a manner which left no doubt as to his identity. It was subsequently proved in open court that the man indicated by the machine was the guilty person.

Those who have read the story published by the first Lord Lytton in *Blackwood's Magazine* entitled "The Haunted and the Haunters, or the House and the Brain," will examine this mechanism with exceptional interest. There is, as all know, a popular belief that certain houses are pervaded by a mental atmosphere, so to speak, which corresponds to the mental condition of those who have inhabited it. The air is surcharged with their emotions, longings, sorrows and mental peculiarities. May not such force radiate from a living person to a delicately constructed mechanism? Another book that will interest observers of these phenomena is Du Maurier's striking story of "Peter Ibbetson," based on the contention that two subjective minds whose bodies are far distant may communicate with each other during sleep.

The value of the mentograph's deductions over ordinary evidence lies in the fact that, no matter how well a man may disguise his emotions or how calm and self-possessed he may appear outwardly, the mechanism still records his inner feelings.

Another thing that the mentograph will tell of is the influence of a mesmerist. If a person under the influence of a mesmerist be tested, the character of the mesmerist himself is indicated and not that of the subject in front of the dial. As persons subject to hypnotism are usually of weak character, a scientist can easily see that the person tested does not really possess the will power recorded by the machine, and the fact that they are under hypnotic influence is easily discovered.

It is a remarkable fact, too, that an idiot has comparatively no influence over the machine, and can hardly cause the indicator to agitate at all, while a person who has become insane causes the needle to whirl and flutter in a confused and erratic manner.

The thought-reading machine has been privately exhibited and tested daily for two years at the Nottingham Gate Hospital, London. Subjects addicted to noxious drugs known as "neuro-muscular agents," depressers of the reflex action of the spinal cord, such as chloral, chloroform and bromide of potassium, alcohol, etc., are the less apt to produce (by looking at the instrument) a deflection or a succession of them in the registering needle; thus demonstrating that the transmission of cerebral force by external radiation is interfered with by the use of such drugs; the absence of the radiation produced by thought-force seeming to point out that the production of thought and the intensity of it is impaired by the ingestion and assimilation of those agents.

Dr. Luys of the Charity Hospital, Paris, by means of the X-rays, recently photographed these radiations from the brain and in every way corroborated the experiments made by this instrument—viz., there was no radiation from the brain

of an idiot, and the same drugs that affected the machine also affected these radiations in a similar manner.

By collaboration with "Cheiro," M. d'Odiardi will obtain observation charts of all classes of healthy individuals, whereas in his hospital work he is able to obtain mental photographs only of diseased persons. From this data it is the intention to compile a work which the projectors hope will prove of great scientific value. In conclusion, it may be said that the curiously shaped needle, or indicator of this wonderful little piece of mechanism is influenced in diverse ways by the radiation of brain force at distances varying from one foot to twenty feet.

Our Tattler

He was suffering from the slot-machine eye. He has beaten the little iron box several times and conceived the idea that he, and only he, was the man who just knew how to press the little lever to prove a sure winner every time. "Five," said he of the knowing look, as he threw down a quarter. The nickels in question were promptly given him, and he forthwith set to work to win all the cigars in the store. The nickels quickly vanished through the little mouth in the front of the box, and almost as quickly five more nickels were called for as another quarter was laid down. This was his day off, he said, but felt sure things would come his way this time. All was in vain. He of the eye suddenly decided he didn't want to smoke to-day anyway.

A large portion, dozens in fact, of Spokane's adult male population are suffering from this same disease. They have the eye and believe that they know just how to press the lever.

A reporter, who visited a number of the machine owners recently, gained the following information, although none of the owners were willing to be quoted for publication.

"These machines cost from \$12.50 to \$15 a-piece," said a prominent cigar dealer. "I estimate that there are from 100 to 125 in the city. With two exceptions every saloon in Spokane has one on its bar. I believe all the fruit stands have them, and they are to be seen in a number of the drug stores. There are three different kinds of the machines now in use in Spokane. One kind is faced with common playing cards and you win according to the hand you turn when the lever is pressed down. Another is a small machine that pays coin or checks varying from ten cents to fifty cents. This is a small machine and usually sits on the bar. A third machine is a large affair and is found in the gambling houses and saloons. It stands about four feet in height, is ornate and costs over \$100. This last machine has a large wheel and is almost an exact duplicate of the wheel of fortune. It is said to be as much of a gambling affair as the roulette table, and when you win it pays cash dropped into a metal cup at the side of the machine. How much do the machines take in in a day? That is a matter that I do not care to discuss. All that I can say is that they do not take in enough to enable the owners to pay the license contemplated by the city council."

Another owner said: "While I do not care to be interviewed for publication, I will say that the proposed license business is as unjust as it would be to tax a clothing or dry goods merchant. None of the cigar machines are percentage machines. They merely serve to increase business. How do they increase business? By selling more cigars. A man playing a machine may win, say, eight cigars. He is pleased by his good luck, and

divides the winnings among the onlookers. Before the machines came in he would have laid down half a dollar, picked up his four cigars and walked out. Another benefit from the machine is that it has largely done away with the credit business. A man cannot come into the store and ask for money to play the machine. The result is that he puts his change, a quarter or such a matter, into the machine. I believe the machines are not played as much now as they have been in the past, but this is the dullest season, the heaviest machine business being done in the winter time. I do not care to state how much my machines earn each day. All the dealers ask is the privilege of making the price of the cigars they give to the winner."

Another dealer said: "For the past nine months the machine in this store has averaged \$9.50 per day. But cigars are always given the winners and the cigars that have been given out in the nine months have cost the winners eleven and a half cents apiece. We only aim to make a fair profit on the goods won by the machine."

While one of the dealers estimated that there are from 100 to 125 machines in the city, another believed there were not to exceed fifty. Allowing that there are but fifty machines in the city and that each does a business of five dollars would mean that \$250 passes into these machines each day. Figuring on that fifty machines doing an average business of ten dollars per day, would mean that \$500 passes into the machines each day. A prominent Riverside Avenue dealer was heard to remark a few nights ago that his machine had been paying from twenty-five to thirty dollars per day for some time, and other dealers have the appearance of doing fully as large a business. The best paying machine in the city is said to be at the Hotel Spokane bar, where two machines are used each twenty-four hours, one during the shift of the day bartender and the other at night. While all the dealers agree that the machines are not conducted on a percentage basis some acknowledge that they receive about thirteen and a half cents for each cigar won, and men who are "ahead of the game" are few and far between.

There is an ordinance now pending before the council for the licensing of nickel-in-the-slot machines. The proposed license fee is fifty dollars per annum.

A slot machine which automatically registers letters is being experimented with in the Post-office Department at Washington. This machine attends to the business itself, returns a receipt when the letter with the fee is slipped in the slot, registers the letter and drops it into a pouch, without the assistance of any clerk. What is wanted now is a stamp that will automatically lick itself.

A wonderful application of the perfected phonograph has been made by Mme. Anna Lankow, a vocal instructor of New York. She had several talented pupils anxious to secure European experience. Theodore Wangemann, a phonographic expert, supplied the delicate cylinders, and, under his direction, the pupils sang their best into the phonographic horn. Mme. Lankow took the cylinders to Berlin, where the voices were reproduced for the German managers. The experiment was so successful that engagements to sing in Germany in concert and opera were obtained for two of the pupils, based solely upon the phonographic samples.

With a view of perpetuating the different dialects of mankind, a novel scheme has been adopted by the graphophone promoters. Under an arrangement with the Smithsonian Institution,

representatives of the various Indian tribes in this country are to give conversations in their own tongues upon the cylinders of the phonograph and each is to be translated into English for the benefit of posterity.

A few days ago an Apache Indian was sent over to the graphophone agency from the Smithsonian Institution, and after considerable persuasion on the part of an interpreter the untutored child of the forest made "a heap big talk into the little devil," as he termed the phonograph. When his Apache dialect had been translated into English, the buck was told to listen to it, and he put the transmitter to his ear for that purpose. As the phonograph began to work currents the Apache dropped the tube and fled.

The discoveries of science never end, and they break out sometimes in the most unexpected places, like the X-rays and things of that kind. Now it is reported by the *Chicago Times-Herald* that an entirely novel remedy for drunkenness has been found, which beats the gold cure. It says: "From Listersville, W. Va., comes the interesting announcement of the discovery of a new remedy for drunkenness, which, so far as it has been tried, has scored a larger percentage of cures than any other system of treatment for alcoholism now before the public. Unlike many 'cures' of that sort no drugs are introduced into the patient's system. The treatment operates directly upon the will and its influence is entirely mental. Whenever a resident of Listersville gets drunk he is arrested by the police, but instead of spending a night in jail he is put inside of an old gas tank, and the boys of the village roll it about the streets an hour or two, beating a lively tattoo upon it with sticks and stones. When the patient is removed from the tank he usually is quite sober; thoroughly repentant and eager to take any temperance pledge which may be proposed." The new cure, it is added, has been in operation in Listersville for several months now, has been thoroughly tested, and "no man has had to take it more than once."

The theatrophone has become quite an institution in Paris but it is found to give overmuch satisfaction to amateurs who do not know enough of the opera or drama to follow the action in their minds from only hearing the music and words. It is now announced that Edison has perfected an instrument bearing the complicated name of the "phonocinematograph," which combines the qualities of the phonograph and the cinematograph, and which consequently makes it possible to follow the action of the opera while hearing words and music. If the machine does all that is predicted for it the next generation will be able to see and hear our artists preserved, so to speak, for eternity. One cannot help wondering what will become of the unfortunate managers of theatres. If people will be able henceforth to see and hear operatic performances without moving from their own fire-sides, why need they trouble themselves to go to the opera?

Amateurs and Motion Pictures

The inventive genius of Nicholas Nelson, a mechanic of Waukegan, Ill., has brought into existence a simple machine that is destined to enthuse the devotees of amateur photography.

This machine is to be known as the new motion picture camera, it being a combination arrangement to take moving pictures and also to project them on a screen in a manner similar to the magniscope, cinematograph, etc. The fact that it is

simple and easily handled, made expressly for amateur use, and readily operated by any one who can use a common camera, makes it attractive to those who have grown tired of the ordinary camera, while its novelty and peculiar function will tend to lessen the popularity of the common picture-taker.

The camera is very simple in its construction weighing only eleven pounds, compactly inclosed in a neat leather case, easily manipulated and carried. On one side of the camera is situated the photograph lens and on the other side is the projecting lens. Between them is placed by the operator a glass plate which is attached to a gear run by a crank until the glass plate is covered with negatives and the moving picture becomes a reality.

The developing process is very simple, just the same as the development process in common photography, except that the picture from the negative is printed upon glass instead of paper, in order to have it a transparency. To project the picture the glass print is placed in the camera by the operator. An acetylene-gas outfit is provided with every machine, the lamp of which is attached to the outside of the camera so as to shine through the photograph lens, picture and projecting lens to the screen, and when the crank is turned there appears on the parlor wall the image of one's favorite horse, dog or children, as the case may be, in lifelike reality.

It is to be manufactured only for amateur use, although with an unusually powerful light it could be used for professional purposes. However, in a parlor the camera will show a picture eighteen by twenty-four inches in size. The projected picture is especially clear, much more so than the pictures thrown by larger machines, for the reason that the glass plate is more transparent than the gelatin film used in the other moving picture machines.

The possibilities of the camera for home amusement are great. One feature is that the pictures are reversible with ludicrous effect, as are the cinematograph pictures with which we are familiar. That pictures taken to-day may be shown fifty or a hundred years hence is one of its most pleasant features. A father, withered with age, could view his grown-up or departed children as they appeared and played together in their childhood days. The actions and peculiarities of departed friends might, with it, be preserved. The life of favorite pets could be prolonged as long as desired. Years hence the children could enjoy viewing their grandparents as they were when young. In fact, the possibilities of the machine are innumerable.

New Corporations

A new company has been incorporated under the name of the Edison Talking Machine Company of Chicago with a capital of \$10,000. Incorporators: Frank Woods, Floyd C. Ramsdell and Charles Divan.

The Massachusetts Mutoscope and Amusement Company, of New York City, was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to conduct exhibitions of pictures, mutoscopes, phonographs, biographs, vitascopes, mechanical and electrical contrivances, nickel-in-the-slot machines, maintain summer and winter gardens, theatrical, musical, specular or open-air public exhibitions. The directors are: Henry B. P. Wrenn and Archibald B. Dalby, of New York City; William H. Porter, Jr., of Brooklyn; Charles P. Knevals, of Larchmont, and Ethelbert W. Brown, of Westchester, Pa.

Eophone Experiments

The revenue cutter Manhattan now lying at the Battery, has just had completed an eophone, with which they will make experiments during the next fog.

The eophone is a mechanical contrivance for locating the direction from which a sound comes.

The one on the Manhattan, especially made for experimental purposes, is placed over the pilot-house.

The part on the top of the pilot-house is about two and a half feet high and about the same in circumference.

A solid roof, supported by wooden bars, gives it the appearance of a circular cage.

In the centre of the cage is an upright oblong of wood covered entirely with brass. The wide sides of the upright are concave, and upon these concave sides the sound wave strikes.

Running down through the roof of the pilot-house from one of the concave sides is a sound shaft, connecting directly under the roof with a pipe, to which two ear pipes are attached.

The upright moves on a rotary ball-bearing track, and during a fog the person desiring to locate the source of a sound places the pipes to his ears and moves the upright about until he can hear no sound, and from exactly the opposite direction the sound is supposed to come.

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

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHONOSCOPE.

DEAR SIR.—In an article headed "Graphoscope with Talking Pictures" published in your Journal, you have doubtless unwittingly given publicity to some incorrect statements recently published in a New York paper. The article to which I refer was written by one of those irrepressible reporters who generally search sensationalism even at the cost of truth. Hence the distorted description of the new "Graphoscope," its possibilities of projecting moving pictures in color with all the accompanying details of sound, etc., to say nothing of the incidental reference made to Lulu, "Queen of the Air," and travels with Barney Barnato, etc., etc.

While acknowledging the fact that the Farini of the present is none other than the "Lulu of the past," I must protest against the attempt made to represent me as the "only pebble" in the field of moving pictures.

In reference to this portion of the "romance," I would say that I utterly object to playing the part of "Hero," when to do so must necessitate my borrowing thunder and filching credit so justly due to others.

Let it therefore be distinctly understood that the "Graphoscope" is the unaided invention of Thos. H. MacDonald, manager of the factory of the American Graphophone Co., situated in Bridgeport, Conn., and that the new camera employed in producing pictures for saune, was also invented and patented by Mr. MacDonald.

It affords me pardonable pride and pleasure to announce that I am associated with Mr. MacDonald in the photographic department of this work, which is carried on at the factory under his immediate supervision, thus affording me the inestimable advantage of his aid and advice on all occasions.

Very truly yours,

L. FARINI.

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.

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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.

Wonders of the Cent

Notwithstanding the rumpus raised by the disputing friends of gold and silver, the most useful and hard-working member of the coin family is of neither of these materials. It consists of five per cent of copper and five per cent of zinc, and bears on its face the legend "one cent." The rise of the cent to this position of supremacy has been rapidly going on the past few years. It doesn't require a person of advanced age or long memory to recall the time when the humble coin was practically unknown west of the Mississippi. Now its use is well nigh universal, and the demand for it is increasing so rapidly that the Philadelphia mint is compelled to turn out one-cent pieces at the rate of nearly 4,000,000 per month to keep up the supply. According to the estimate of the director of the mint, there are at present something like 1,000,000,000 pennies in circulation, engaged in carrying on the small business of the country.

Two recent devices have been largely responsible for the increased use of our only copper coin. One is the penny-in-the-slot machine, which has spread over the land like the locusts of Egypt within the past two or three years. A single automatic machine company in New York City takes in half a million pennies a day. As there isn't a crossroads village in the country that hasn't a chewing gum, kinetoscope, music or weighing machine operated in this way the number of coins required to keep them all going is enormous. The other invention responsible for the rise of the cent is the bargain counter." The craze for forty nine-cent and ninety-nine-cent bargains makes work for a lot of pennies. Supt. Milman, of the New York sub-treasury, said the other day that it was no unusual thing for one of the department stores which make a specialty of "bargains" to take \$10,000 worth of cents—1,000,000 pieces—at a time. The penny newspapers and in some places three-cent street car fares have also increased the field of operations of the one-cent piece.

"The cent is really the most interesting and least known of our coins," said Mr. Milman, and there are some very curious facts about it. The sub-treasury is the clearing house for the pennies in circulation in the metropolitan district, and the penny is for us a barometer, a calendar and an accurate index of business conditions.

"Why, in the middle of July there was a week or more of cold, rainy weather, and the supply of pennies coming in for exchange into larger denominations fell off one-third. A heavy storm or the sudden coming of cold weather, anything that keeps the penny-spending part of our population at home, is accurately reflected in the falling off in the supply of cents coming to us for exchange. All through the summer the pennies accumulate on our hands, but when cold weather comes and the children get back to school, and retail trade revives, there is a great demand for them. At present the minor coin division has tens of thousands of dollars' worth of pennies on hand, but they are beginning to go out, and by November 1st, we shall probably be compelled to call on the mint for a fresh supply. The holidays demand a lot of pennies, and with the approach of Christmas our cent pile melts away amazingly.

"There is no better indication of lively trade conditions than the cent. During periods of dullness they always accumulate on our hands, and when trade revives they begin to circulate rapidly again.

"They come to us from the slot machine companies, the newspaper offices and the street railways, and they go out to the department stores, the toy and confectionery shops and the small trades generally. Of course, some of them come and go through the banks."

"Come this way," said Mr. Milman, "if you want to see the way we handle pennies," and he led the way to the minor coin division, where half a dozen clerks were busy at work. In one corner of the room was a stack of canvas bags reaching nearly to the ceiling and making a good-sized pyramid. "Those are all pennies," said the director. "I suppose there are some 100,000,000 pieces there, and we have more below." In another corner of the room was a stack of loose coins piled high above the heads of the clerks, who were busily counting them into canvas bags. The pennies are kept in bags of 1,000 each, and when they come in they are all counted over. An express wagon drew up at the door, and behind its grated door could be seen the canvas bags piled high. There's a sample lot of half a million or so from the slot-machine company," said the superintendent, "and here is a boy with a hundred dollar bill who will get ten bags of pennies for it. That's the way they come and go. Talk about the volume of currency affecting business. I wonder what some kinds of business would do if we locked up just what pennies we have on hand and didn't allow them to go out? If somebody should corner the penny market, people would realize what a highly important coin it is for the reason that there is no substitute for it."

Nine out of ten persons would say that the cent is the last coin a counterfeiter would think of for reproduction. As a matter of fact it is something of a favorite with this gentry. There are several reasons for this. No counterfeit is ever perfect, and a cent can be passed with some slight imperfection where a similar fraud in a larger coin would mean detection. When a man receives a cent in change he doesn't examine it as a rule, but a silver dollar he will scan closely to see if it is spurious. Then, too, there is about as much profit in counterfeiting cents, considering the labor of producing them as there is in the larger coins. A pound of copper costs eleven cents and contains material for over a hundred pieces. Even allowing for the labor involved, this leaves a good margin for profit. During a part of the past summer the various sub-treasuries have received as high as three or four dollars per day in spurious cents. As fast as they come in they are split in

two and the mutilated pieces returned to the owners. The counterfeiting of one-cent pieces has recently reached such proportions that the United States secret service is now engaged in trying to trace out the gang of counterfeiters that are doing this work.

There are several unique features about the coinage of pennies, and the work is managed in a somewhat different fashion from turning out of gold and silver coins.

In the first place, although the U. S. Government is the only authority entitled to indulge in the manufacture of coins, our Uncle Samuel does not prepare the blanks from which pennies are made. He finds it cheaper to let out the work by contract than to do it himself, and it is at present in the hands of a Cincinnati firm. They prepare the copper blanks in sheets large enough to turn out a hundred pieces each. It is not known exactly how much the government pays for these blanks, but the price is in the vicinity of \$1.25 per 1,000, or a trifle over one mill for each unstamped cent.

In the disparity between the real and face value of the cent there is considerable profit for the government for the reason that a great proportion of the pennies coined will never be presented for final redemption. An enormous number of cents are lost in one way or another every year. They work their way into the sewers or the ground, children place them on railway tracks to be flattened out or otherwise mutilated so that they will not pass current. One hundred thousand per year is a small estimate of the loss in this way. Another source of profit for the government is in the recoinage of old pieces, which were all larger and intrinsically more valuable than those now in use. In the three years 1894-97 the gain from recoinage of old copper cents, three-cent and two-cent pieces into current pennies and nickels was \$87,553.39.

When the copper sheets ready for stamping reach the Philadelphia mint, where all our minor coins are made, each one is tested to see that the alloy is in the right proportion. Thence they pass directly to the coining room. Here the sheets are cut into strips, from which the round blanks, called "planchets," are punched, and these are run directly through the stamping machines, where they receive the impressions from the dies.

The stamping machine consists of a heavy cast iron arch above a small round table at which the operator sits. A nearly round brass plate called "triangle" is fastened by a "knee" joint to the lever of the arch. This triangle holds the die which is forced down on the blanks and leaves the impression. The brass blanks or "planchets" drop through a hollow tube upon feeders which carry them beneath the dies. Any imperfect pieces are rejected by the woman operators, who acquire wonderful dexterity in detecting them.

From the stamp the coins go to an automatic weighing machine. This intelligent piece of mechanism—a German invention perfected by a former director of the mint—throws out all pieces that are above or below the required weight, and an electric alarm attached to it warns the operator in case two coins try to pass into the receptacle at once. The pieces of correct weight pass on to the counting room, and the others are sent back to be recast.

Pennies are not counted by the laborious process of handling each piece, but by a device known as the "counting board," by which 500 are counted at a time. The counting board is an inclined plane with columns the exact width of a cent separated by copper partitions in height exactly equal to the thickness of the coin. The cents are spread over this board and fall into the grooves prepared for them, all surplus coins falling off into a trough. Then the counting board is emptied into the

canvas bags which are carted away to be shipped to any part of the country.

The figures of distribution kept by the mint are interesting as showing the localities where pennies are most in use. Last year the demand for pennies was greatest from Pennsylvania, which took over 11,000,000 of them. New York was the second largest customer, adding 9,000,000 to her supply. In New Mexico, on the other hand, the cent is still unappreciated and little used, and in 1896 only 4000 pieces—\$40—were sent to this territory.

EARL MAYO.

General News

Mr. Blauvelt has opened a phonograph parlor in Providence, R. I., and intends to transform the rear part into a salesroom.

James E. Hough, the general manager of the Edison, Limited, London, has returned to England. While in this country he purchased a number of thousand dollars worth of graphophone supplies.

George J. Gaskin has returned to New York City looking refreshed after a very pleasant trip abroad and is now prepared to supply the various phonograph companies with the very latest songs.

The Universal Phonograph Co., are making a specialty of records by Geo. Rosey's famous Orchestra. This organization is the largest that that have ever played to a phonograph. The records are marvelous.

Business in the record making line has been brisk of late owing to the numerous low-priced talking machines now placed on the market. We have noticed several new firms springing up of late and all seem to be kept busy.

The Keystone Dry Plate and Film Works, John Carbutt, proprietor, have introduced a method of finishing the negative and positive films which, if adopted, will insure longer life to the projecting film and insure against shrinkage.

T. A. Williams, of Westerly, R. I., has purchased a complete outfit for exhibition purposes, consisting of a cineograph and a number of the latest films, and, together with the phonograph, he intends giving high-class entertainments.

Mr. James W. Dyre, who has been connected with the record making department of the Columbia Phonograph Co., in Washington, D. C., and New York for several years, is in Europe, in charge of the record making department at Paris, the European headquarters of the Company.

While in the Maine woods Mr. Perrigo, of Milo, Me., procured a loud and clear record of a bull moose calling and reply of the cow. It was taken near the Kathadian Mountains on October 29. He has a number of people who can vouch as to the truth of his statement. The sole rights or records of same are for sale.

Nearly a dozen biograph pictures have been made in Boston and vicinity the past month, including race scenes at Charles River Park, harbor

Views, street scenes, etc. A panoramic view taken from a train moving at the rate of fifty miles an hour over the tracks of the raised roadbed on the Dedham branch of the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. will probably make a big hit.

Hermann's Theatre, in New York City, which has often changed its name but never its fatal bad fortune, was lately reopened as "The Jonah" Theatre. The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, depicted by the veriscope is the attraction. The same exhibition as prolonged through three hours at the Academy of Music last spring is shown in about an hour.

Anthony Coinstock arrested two men in College Point, L. I., for giving improper phonograph exhibitions in a public park in that village. The evidence against one of the men was insufficient to convict and he was discharged. The other man pleaded guilty to operating the machine and a sentence of thirty days' imprisonment and a fifty dollar fine was imposed.

Animated picture machines are now being used very extensively for advertising purposes and prove to be a very good attraction. The latest idea is to procure a long wagon and have the machine boxed up on the front and the sheet of canvas stretched across the back. It can be operated while the wagon is in motion. The advantages therefrom are numerous.

At the annual meeting of the American Graphophone Company just held, the following-named directors were chosen: M. E. Lyle, Andrew Devine, Frederick J. Warburton, Edward D. Easton, William E. Bond, R. O. Holtzman, William Herbert Smith, John J. Phelps, R. F. Cromelin. Officers elected for the year were: Edward D. Easton, president; William E. Bond, vice-president; William Herbert Smith, treasurer; Paul H. Cromelin, secretary.

The Columbia Phonograph Company has bought out the Northern Talking Machine Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the establishment of the Northern Company, of Buffalo, will hereafter be maintained as one of the branch offices of the Columbia Phonograph Company. During the present year the Columbia Company has opened extensive branches in Philadelphia, Chicago and Paris, and now in Buffalo. The growth of the talking machine business, which has received a remarkable impetus in the last few months, has made these extensions necessary.

The making of records for talking machines has grown to be a business of large proportions. What is known as a "record" in the trade, is a cylinder on which has been engraved the record of a musical or other performance intended for reproduction. Processes for duplicating records are controlled by the American Graphophone Company, which has entered upon an active campaign against dealers and manufacturers who are infringing their patents. Action has just been begun by the American Graphophone Company in the Northern District of Illinois against D. E. Boswell & Company, of Chicago to enjoin that firm from duplicating records.

The New York Gramophone Company recently gave an invitation musical at Chickering Hall, New York City, for the purpose of obtaining records for the gramophone and of showing how it was accomplished. Many invitations were issued and the hall

was filled. Mr. Emil Berliner, the inventor of the gramophone, explained in an interesting and instructive manner, the principles of sound wave recording. The instrument was only seen, not heard. Records were poured into it, but owing to the fact that the records undergo a chemical preparation they were not repeated out of it. Instrumental and vocal records were made by Miss Helen Jenynge, Russell Hunting, Billy Golden, B. Del Orto, the Neapolitan Quartette and several members of Sousa's Band. The exhibition gave entire satisfaction to those present, and all departed marveling at the wonderful workings of the talking machine.

Our Correspondents

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The feature that attracts most attention and comment, is no doubt the wonderful myriadscope, located near the west entrance to the exposition building at the state fair. The magic maze, seen by so many people at the World's fair did not compare in interest to this new invention, which is now being exhibited free of charge. The walls of a triangular shaped device are so arranged as to reflect each object in the enclosure 380 times. The merchants of Chicago and other cities are putting the myriadscope in their stores for the benefit of lady customers, and the inventor is receiving many orders from our ladies for use in their dressing rooms for arranging their hats and dressing apparel, as it is especially designed for that purpose. The invention is simple in its construction and has many valuable features that the inventor will be glad to explain to visitors. Don't fail to see this wonderful invention.

The inventor, Mr. Will Q. Prewitt, and his assistant, of Chicago, are here, and they are each giving their entire time explaining the many advantages and improvements of the myriadscope. They are also appointing state and district agents to represent them in all parts of the United States, therefore, if you are out of business, this wonderful invention offers an opportunity not often found.

F. A.

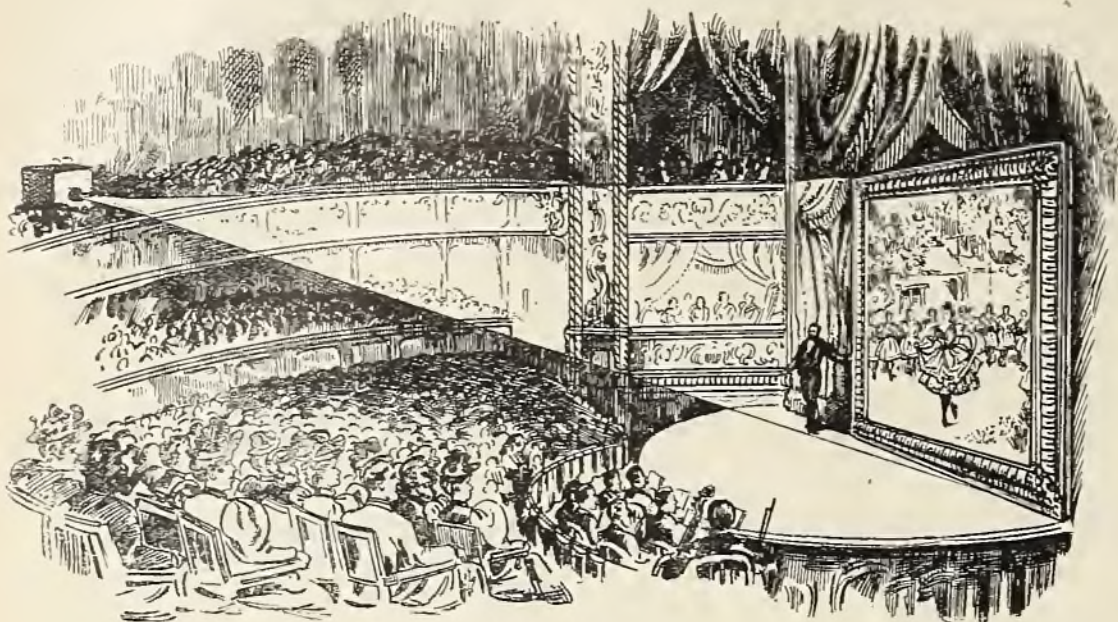
DAWSON CITY, N. W. T.—A phonograph man struck town recently and opened up his stock of amusements. Many of the oldtimers who have been in the wilds of the Yukon for the last five or ten years seeking gold had never dreamed of such a wonderful invention. It was, indeed, a revelation to many of them. One old fellow who had just come in from the diggings with his pockets full of gold was so enraptured with the machine that he offered the operator \$500 for his box of amusements.

The bargain was closed. Then the old fellow realized that he was incapable of making the "gold darning thing go," as he expressed it, and then for twenty dollars a day he hired the former owner to do nothing else except to operate the machine for the edification of his friends in a saloon.

For several days the new owner was busily occupied in rounding up his friends and bringing them in to hear "a whole box full of band music and them actors actin'" and them thar electioneering fellars," as he called it. The phonograph was unable to stand the strain and in the course of a month it was *non compos mentis* and the owner promptly started the operator back to civilization with a sufficient stake to buy another. He has not returned. Some one arrived and reported that he was in an asylum for inebriates at Portland.

WM. J. JONES.

"Picture Projecting" Devices



PATERSON, N. J.—The White Elephant Extravaganza Company opened at the Bijou Theatre recently with a burlesque show. Among its attractions it numbered two vitascopes, which the management called "the elephantographs." There was a rehearsal, with no audience but a few soubrettes, attaches and others interested. It was desired that a trial be made of the "elephantograph," so as to make sure that all was in perfect working order for the initial performance. The machine was set up in position, the electric wires connected, a strip of film adjusted and all was ready. The mechanism was set in motion and the life-like figures were projected upon the screen. Suddenly there was a snap, a glare, a scream of "fire." The film had caught fire from the electric light and was all ablaze. The smoke was dense and poured out through the corridors, making it appear that there was a big conflagration.

Some one ran to the corner of Broadway and Main Street and sent in an alarm from box 451. Before the engines arrived, however, the blazing films had been quenched and the danger was over. The wooden canopy surrounding the apparatus luckily did not catch fire, and the delicate machinery was but little injured. The films, however, four in number, were ruined and are a total loss. David Dow is the owner of the "elephantographs," and estimated his loss at \$1,100. The performance went on just the same that evening, as the company had another machine and many views.

The news that the Bijou Theatre was on fire spread rapidly and caused a large and excited crowd to gather. For a fire that occupied such a short time, it was most disastrous, and a great loss to Mr. Dow. The theatre, however, was in no wise injured by the fire.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The projectoscope entertained five hundred or more people at Chicora Park last month. The pictures were clear and the best ever seen in Charleston and were thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd present.

After the exhibition was over the pavillion was cleared of the chairs and the young people spent an hour in dancing, the music being furnished by an excellent string band.

Among the projectoscope pictures presented were several new ones that have given satisfaction wherever they have been shown. One especially interesting to lovers of horses is a picture of the horse market taken in Buffalo, N. Y., where are located the largest horse stock yards in the United States, over 5,000 horses being shipped daily from

this point. The picture shows the horses being led aboard the cars and the action of these high spirited animals makes a very interesting picture indeed.

Another was one taken in the Buffalo Bill Wild West show, showing a band of Sioux Indians performing their Indian Ghost war dance. Still another was a burlesque dance taken from the opera "Rob Roy." A great scene in New York City, taken at the postoffice, is also a most thrilling picture and shows the vast concourse of people passing and repassing, wagons, street cars, trucks, policemen, etc. The fac-simile of the 14th round of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, the beautiful umbrella dance by the famous Leigh Sisters, and the kiss scene from the "Widow Jones" made famous by May Irwin and John C. Rice, will be repeated daily.

BELLVIEW, MINN.—An explosion at a kinoscope entertainment caused a fire and a panic with injury to several persons. The kinoscope had not been working well, but the operator assured the 300 people present that there was no danger. But just as the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight commenced the machine exploded and the fire from the chemicals communicated to the curtains, and in a second the whole outfit was in flames. People shrieked and made a stampede for the door, women and children screaming and men yelling fire. Men lost their senses and jumped over women and children in order to reach the door. Several people slid down stairs while others jumped from the stairs to the ground. Nobody was much hurt.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are several names, compounded laboriously if not fearfully, out of the Greek, for the devices which exhibit objects, by optical projection on a screen, as though they were seen actually in motion. The kinoscope will serve to designate the entire class, and of its interest and value there is not room for question. But the views projected are, as yet, made on rather rapidly moving films, and those films are celluloid. The light in any optical projection lantern is accompanied by heat, in the ratio, generally, of its intensity and whiteness. That from oil is hot, that from the pencil of unslacked lime is hotter, and that from the electric arc is hottest of all, as everybody knows who has occasion to operate one of these instruments, there being always danger of cracking the condensing lenses. But the celluloid film has the high inflammability

of celluloid generally, and it is so near the arc that only its quite rapid motion keeps it from quickly igniting. Moreover, the films not in use at any moment are kept near by, and certainly the apparatus cannot be classed other than as a marked extra hazard. The dreadful fires of a month or two at the charity bazar in Paris was so swift and complete that it destroyed all positive evidence of its origin; and yet it is known that an apparatus of just this sort was in use, and it was reported that the dangerous films were plentifully placed about, with lights closeby. There is ample reason for searching after protective devices.

BOSTON, MASS.—The biograph at Willard Hall, which has returned for a limited engagement in this city, has met with unprecedented success and will continue for a short time. The management will have almost a complete change of programme, including many of the best products of the biograph cameras. The views have met with much success, but it is the hope of the management to even improve on these. Many foreign selections will be added, and altogether an entertainment far above the average may be expected. The views of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee have attracted considerable attention here, and a number of others will be put on exhibition. Some of the most noticeable views are those showing "The Poachers," the Philadelphia steam shovel at work, a fire boat in action, and a view of shooting the chutes.

Where They Were Exhibited Last Month

Biograph

Keith's, Boston, Mass.; Keith's, New York
Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.; Willard Hall,
Washington, D. C.

Veriscope

San Jose, Cal.; Burnside Post Opera House, Mt. Carmel, Pa.; Opera House, Clearfield, Pa.; Eden Theatre, Paterson, N. J.; Opera House, Williamsport, Pa.; Greene's Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Jacques, Waterbury, Conn.; Worcester Theatre, Worcester, Mass.; Casino, Terre Haute, Ind.; Opera House, Knoxville, Tenn.; Ford's, Baltimore, Md.; Taylor's Opera House, Trenton, N. J.

Projectoscope

Chicora Park, Charleston, S. C.

Kinetograph

California Theatre, San Francisco, Cal.

Cinematographe

Parisiana, Paris; Eden Musee, New York; Orpheum, San Francisco, Cal.

Kinoscope

Baptist Church, Doyleston, Pa.

Vitascope

Woodlyn Park, Camden, N. J.; West Lynchburg Hotel, Lynchburg, Va.; New Park Opera House, Erie, Pa.

Cineograph

Metropolitan Park, Bayonne, N. J.; Huber's Museum, N. Y.

Cinagraphiscope

Association Hall, Hamilton, Ont.

Photoscope

Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, N. J.

Bioscope

Calumet Fair, Paterson, N. J.

Legal Notices

Allan Robinson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles A. Cheever, promoter, of No. 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, N. Y., by Judge Truax, of the Supreme Court, on the application of Harford B. Kirk and Peter J. L. Searing. Mr. Cheever has been in no regular business for seven years. He was formerly interested in organizing phonograph companies, and became president of the Metropolitan Phonograph Company. He owns stock in the New York Phonograph Company, but it is hypothecated. He was one of three plaintiffs in a suit against John L. Martin, which was settled on September 2 last for \$18,000 second mortgage bonds and \$62,500 stock of the St. James Company, which owns the St. James building, at Broadway and Twenty-Sixth Street. Mr. Cheever transferred his interest in the suit in October, 1896, to his brother and to his attorney.

A mortgage to guarantee the issue of bonds made by the Edison Phonograph Works, of Orange, was filed in the Register's office in Newark, last month.

The mortgage was executed on August 2 last, by the Edison Phonograph Works to the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of this city, and was for the amount of \$300,000.

It is stated in the debenture articles that the sum raised by the mortgage was to be used for the purpose of taking up demand notes held by Thomas A. Edison to that amount, representing so much money advanced by him to the concern.

The bonds issued are of the denomination of \$1,000, payable in gold and will mature in series of twelve. The first series will mature in six years and another series will mature each succeeding year.

The mortgage covers the plant, machinery, patent rights and all other property of the concern.

The articles were signed for the Edison Phonograph Works by Thomas A. Edison, president, and J. F. Randolph, secretary, and for the Fidelity Company by Thomas T. Kinney, president, and Uzal McCarter, secretary.

T. Cushing Daniel, trustee for Christopher Armat, John H. Armat, and Selden B. Armat, instituted a suit in equity against H. S. Griffith and the American Mutoscope Company, owners of the biograph, seeking to restrain the defendants from manufacturing or using certain patented improvements in an apparatus called the phantoscope, which is alleged to be an infringement upon the rights of the plaintiff, inasmuch as it is claimed that the device made use of by the Mutoscope Company embodies principles invented and patented by Charles Francis Jenkins and Thomas Armat.

The bill of complaint states that the Mutoscope Company is an incorporation created and existing under the laws of New Jersey, Defendant Griffith being the agent for the company here. It is set up that Charles Francis Jenkins and Thomas Armat were the first and joint inventors of certain new useful improvements in phantoscopes, fully described in letters patent issued July 20, 1897, and running seventeen years.

The bill recites that the inventors sold, assigned, and transferred their entire right, title, and interest in and to the improvements to T. Cushing Daniel, trustee, which deeds of assignment were duly recorded in the patent Office. It is complained that H. S. Griffith and the Mutoscope Company are now making, using, and selling phantoscopes, containing and embodying the inventions claimed to be exclusively owned by the

complainant, and that the complaining trustee has been injured to the extent of \$50,000.

The complainant prays the court to temporarily restrain the defendants from making, using and selling the apparatus mentioned until a hearing is had, and upon the final hearing to make the injunction permanent. Messrs. Church and Church appear as counsel for the complainant.

A suit was filed in the New York courts recently against the American Mutoscope Company by Trustee Daniel for \$50,000 and such other profits as may have been realized by the defendant. It is said that there are about forty other different "scopes" and "graphs," but it is claimed that Thomas Armat is the original inventor, and the only one who has any right to use the principles involved in the apparatus for projecting the moving pictures upon canvas, and it is hinted that the two suits just brought are only the beginning of a legal contest to have all machines not authorized by the Armat people declared infringements.

Frank W. Prince yesterday gave a chattel mortgage for \$2,320 to Henry C. Colburn, of the graphophones and other electrical instruments located at St Michigan Avenue. Detroit, Mich.

Slot Machines

A slot machine which takes the place of the registered letter clerk, is now being given a trial by the postal authorities. Three of the machines have been placed in New York, and if it is found that they will do the work successfully, the machine will be adopted as a regular adjunct to the postoffice system all over the country.

It costs eight cents besides the regular two cents postage to register a letter, and the slot machine offers no cut rate. To work the machine you first drop a dime into the spout at the upper right hand side. It must be a United States silver coin in good condition. If it is plugged, under weight or a counterfeit, the machine will refuse to work, and the spurious coin will be dropped contemptuously on the floor at your feet.

If the coin is all right, a square iron cover on the top flies up automatically, and the machine is open for business. The cover reveals a ruled form of paper on which you write the name and address of the person to whom you wish to send the letter; also your own name and address. Then you find a small lever at the upper right hand side of the machine. When you press this back, the letter slot is opened, and you drop in your letter. Next you grab the handle of the big lever at the right and force it back until a bell rings. As you do this the iron cover closes and locks over the writing roll. Now you jerk the big lever forward until the bell rings again. As you do this a duplicate of your writing, on a separate slip of paper, is shoved out at the left hand side, and on this are printed the postoffice date mark, the serial number of the letter and the postmaster's signature. This is your receipt. Your original writing remains in the box until the letters are removed, and then it goes with them.

That is all there is to the process. In order that the collector may not have an opportunity to tamper with the registered mail, the machine is fitted with a hopper at the bottom over the opening of which is fastened a patent mail bag. This bag cannot be removed until it is locked and cannot be opened until it reaches the postoffice. The dimes fall into a brass cylinder in the order in which they were deposited, so that the postoffice people, if they find a bad dime, can tell at once by running over the written slips just who put it there and hold his letter until he produces a good coin.

The little city of Ottawa has started a war against slot machines, but whether it will succeed in banishing them is another thing. There is a state law against them, and where the municipal authorities wink at them there is not much likelihood that they will be disturbed. Here is an item from the *Ottawa Republican Times* in regard to the matter:

"The petition of the City Council recently to throw the slot machines out of the town was a peculiar one, inasmuch as there is a state law, passed by the Legislature, making the slot machine a gambling device. Any citizen can enter complaint to the State's Attorney and have an information filed against any parties who are violating the law in this manner. The matter of the Council passing an ordinance that there shall be no more slot machines run in the town makes no difference. There is plenty of law already. All that is needed is more nerve."

The American Graphophone Company has completed the purchase of another factory building in Bridgeport, Conn., which, added to the plant already owned by them, makes their factory one of the largest in the United States. This addition to the plant, which will considerably more than double the space available for factory work, has been made necessary by a remarkable and rapid growth of business within a few months. Early in the year, the Company purchased the building in which the factory was then located in order to occupy the whole building. At that time the Company leased about half the building. The demand for talking machines made it imperatively necessary to secure more room, and that was accomplished by purchasing the building together with a very large piece of goods adjoining it. It was thought then that the additional floor space thus obtained would answer for a long while to come and that new buildings, when needed, would be erected on the vacant ground. The rapidity with which the demand for the factory product has increased, however, has made it impossible to wait for the erection of new buildings. The emergency has been met by the purchase of the building immediately adjoining the present factory and connected with it by a wing at the south end. The newly purchased building is 400 feet wide by 60 feet long, and has four floors including the basement. Originally the two buildings were constructed for one concern, the Bridgeport Organ Company, and were supplied with power from the same engine house, situated in the wide court between the two. They are so connected as to make their use as one factory very convenient. As rapidly as possible the new building will be fitted up with the necessary machinery for manufacturing graphophones and supplies. A new 400 horse power engine has been ordered from Geo. H. Corliss, of Providence, R. I., for the enlarged establishment.

The building at present occupied is, like the new one, 400 feet long by 60 feet wide, but has only two floors. The two buildings, together with the connecting wing, contain about 160,000 feet of floor space, which will be devoted to the manufacture of talking machines and supplies. This means about four acres of space, or an avenue 150 feet wide—as wide say as Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington—and a quarter of a mile long, given up to making talking machines. With this purchase the Graphophone Company becomes possessed of the entire square of ground in Bridgeport in which their factory is located. This square fronts 600 feet on Railroad Avenue and is 400 feet deep. There is a considerable piece of vacant ground which provides for future extensions of the factory plant.

X-Ray Items

A Puzzle to X-Ray Experts

The injury inflicted on Charles F. Lacombe of the Mountain Electric Company by frequent exposure to the X-ray and its surroundings by which his hands have been burned, has re-aroused interest in the new process.

It is the only record in this city where the harm has been sufficient to cause alarm, but it was the experience of a number of experimenters after the discovery of the Roentgen ray that the portion of the anatomy much exposed suffered in some peculiar way.

Of late, through rapid improvements made in the tube and in the generator, the danger has been lessened, but not to that extent where all danger is at an end. The careful medical man who is called on to use the ray generally warn the patient that there is some slight danger of a burn, but the experts in Denver have grown to know the dangers and guard against them.

Up to last February the total record of injury sustained from the new discovery was twenty-three, and of that number twelve occurred in this country, one in Canada, four in England and six in Germany. Those who have interested themselves in this matter have not agreed upon the cause. There is a growing belief that the condition of the blood and of the body generally may have something to do with it, others believe the skin's condition most responsible and it is possible that inferior tubes may be more responsible than anything else.

Many theories have been advanced. Some have supposed burns to be entirely due to frequent and long exposures, but that is not tenable because in the recorded injuries five followed a single exposure and in two cases two sittings only preceded the eruptive phenomena. Others have compared it to sunburn, but more severe results have followed the use of the rays than have ever followed sunburn. Tesla believes that the hurtful action of the X-ray is not due to the ray, but to the ozone generated in contact with the skin. Ozone when too abundantly produced attacks the cutaneous surface, its action being no doubt heightened by the heat and moisture of the skin. Prof. Thomson takes exception to Tesla's reasoning and believes that the rays themselves are responsible in some way.

The radiation in an X-ray tube may be divided provisionally into three classes: ether waves, cathode rays, which are undoubtedly streams of matter electrically charged, and the X-rays, about whose nature there is no conclusive evidence at the present time. If the walls of the tube are thin enough and of suitable material, all these radiations will emerge and pass into the surrounding air. It is a matter of doubt if the cathode rays observed outside the vacuum tube are the same as those inside, but the inner ones undoubtedly cause the outer ones. There is no evidence that the X-rays carry with them particles of matter or that they directly cause a stream of particles, in fact, the evidence seems to point to the belief that they are ether waves of extreme shortness.

Dr. Gilchrist of the John Hopkins University who has made a special study of the disease, gives his opinion that the X-rays are not responsible, but that probably the cathode rays, being streams of matter electrically charged, are responsible. The modern Crookes tube used to produce the X-ray has platinum reflectors, and it is speculated that the lesions may be due to the entrance of platinum particles and that the cathode rays which accompany the X-rays are really responsible.

The "X-ray dermatitis," as the disease from

which Mr. Lacombe is believed to be suffering began with a darkening of the color of the skin which became dry and wrinkled. After a short time the pigmented skin could be rubbed off. In ten days the pain affected the parts and an examination showed a thickening of the bones of the hand and forearm. The joints were stiff.

The aching, throbbing and shooting pains grew worse, the bones were tender and the skin changed to a deep brown. The pain is due to the inflammation of the periosteum and possibly the bone, besides the softer tissues.

In such cases it takes from six weeks to four months to bring about a return to the normal condition.

X-Rays on Boy in Court

For the first time in history, so far as is known, the Roentgen or X-rays were used in a court of justice recently to aid in the determining of a dispute as to personal injuries.

The exhibition was conducted before Justice Johnson and a jury in Part 1., of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N. Y. The subject was nine-year-old Martin Hutchinson, of 1860 Dean Street, who, through his father, George H. Hutchinson, is suing the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company for \$10,000 damages.

The point to be determined by the use of the X-rays was whether the head of the humerus bone of the left arm was fractured.

Little Martin attended a Christmas festival in 1895 and was returning home on one of the company's cars when he was taken ill and it is claimed was thrown bodily from the car by the conductor, into the street.

Some of his ribs were broken and his shoulder fractured. The case was tried recently and resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The plaintiffs attempted to introduce X-ray photographs to show the nature of the injury to the humerus.

They were objected to, Lawyer J. R. Soley, for the railroad company, said he would agree to the examination of the boy by the X-rays in court. The apparatus was set up in front of the jury box, the electricity being furnished from the electric light wires in the building.

The machine was operated by Electrician Arthur W. Fox and Hayden Baker. Dr. William J. Morton and George R. Fowler conducted the examination. The proceedings opened with Dr. Harry Plympton on the stand, as an expert.

He testified as to the taking of the X-ray pictures used on the other trial. He considered an examination by the use of the X-rays as exceedingly dangerous. He said from the exposure to them, the skin was liable to become burned, ulcers have been known to form and were frequently very severe.

Lawyer J. Stewart Ross objected to the rays being used unless the Railroad Company would stipulate to indemnify the boy or his parents for any injuries that might be sustained.

This caused a sharp discussion between Mr. Soley and Mr. Ross, and as a result the examination proceeded.

Mr. Ross and the boy's father declined to permit any one connected with plaintiff's side of the case to take part in the examination, nor would he agree to have the examination proceed unless the defendant did agree not to expose the boy to the rays longer than three minutes or to place him nearer than six inches to the Crookes tube.

After some difficulty the doctors succeeded in getting the machine adjusted, and little Martin, seated on a stool, stripped to his undershirt, smiled while one million volts of electricity snapped in

the tube and rendered the bones of his left arm visible.

Dr. Morton, seated in front of him, looked through the fluoroscope. After examining the right side for a minute, he examined the left. This concluded the period of time allowed under the stipulation.

Mr. Hutchinson declined to permit his son to be further submitted to the rays.

'Graphs, 'Phones and 'Scopes

The Phonetoscope

The phonetoscope is the latest improvement in the instruments used by physicians and surgeons. Its use enables one to hear the respiratory apparatus, of the organs of digestion, of the ear in health and diseased, of muscles, joints, bones, fractures, dislocations, etc., and even the capillary circulation. The slightest vibrations, excluding other slight noises in the room, are heard during examination. It makes it possible for the physician to examine dressed persons with scientific accuracy, offers a certain method of detecting people who feign deafness, and enables the physician to appreciate the normal and pathological sounds emitted by the organs of the body. The phonetoscope is perfected on the principles used in the telephone.

A physician says: "The principles of the telephone are carried out absolutely in the new instrument. We have all known this for years, but none of us ever thought of applying the principles to the purpose for which they were most needed and yet we all realized the old stethoscope, which we have been using, was a crude apparatus. The difference between the two instruments is that one is made on the principle of a trumpet and the other on that of a telephone. With the new phonetoscope the beating of the heart can be heard as distinctly as though the ear were placed directly over it."

The phonetoscope was patented only last May.

The Yerkes Telescope

Great things are expected of the Yerkes telescope, that has just been mounted near Chicago. Its forty-inch lens is the largest ever made and its power is greater than that of any other astronomical instrument devised since the days when Galileo first bethought himself of putting two pieces of glass in a tube to magnify the apparent size of distant objects. This enormous telescope is in the hands of capable men, eminent in their scientific achievements and probably competent to put the wonderful instrument to its fullest possible uses. Already from observations made of the moon certain latter-day theories regarding the existence of vegetation on the planet have been disproved, and perhaps by means of it other mistaken notions concerning the various members of the solar system in respect to which humanity feels a natural and keen curiosity will be dispelled. But astronomy is a positive and not essentially a negative science. Its first function is to determine facts rather than to disprove speculations. The latter flow prolifically from unusual discoveries and there is now prevailing a marked tendency to imagine startling things about some of the other members of the great planetary system to which the earth belongs. Mars is a fruitful field for speculation. Many nonsensical suggestions have been made of late years concerning the possibility of inter-planetary communication and even supposedly learned men have joined the discussion with a gravity hardly to be expected.

New Films for "Screen" Machines

INTERNATIONAL FILMS

RETURNING FROM THE FIRE. This scene taken at a N. Y. Engine House, shows the department just returning from a fire. The engine is being backed into the house and the horses stand out life size on the picture their every action together with the firemen encouraging them is clearly defined and the whole scene is most attractive and is always encored whenever shown. Very sharp and clear.

ACROBATIC CLUB SWINGING. Two acrobats in costume assisted by a lady in tights. The latter is seen standing on the shoulder of one of the former from which difficult position she goes through all the intricate movements of club swinging in its different forms. Her supporter at the same time doing his own exercise with clubs. The third during this time is occupied in grotesquely burlesquing the actions of his associates. Full of graceful and lively action. Very sharp and clear.

DAIRY SCENE. A genuine New England dairy scene showing farmer in background milking, assisted by his three daughters who are respectively engaged in churning butter, bottling milk and feeding the poultry. A very pretty rustic farm-yard scene and one that is bound to please everybody. Very clear and distinct.

NEW FARM SCENE. This picture was taken in a farm-yard and shows the returning of the cattle to the farm. Two white and five brindle cows pass in front of the picture followed by two little children seated in a wagon drawn by two white goats. In the back of the picture the farmer is seen milking a cow. Entire scene full of action. Very sharp and clear.

FEEDING THE POULTRY. This is a very pretty and attractive subject showing the farmer's little daughter feeding over 300 chickens, ducks and geese. The picture is entirely covered by the poultry; towards the end of the film two goats appear upon the scene and eat what remains of the feed in the little girl's basket. Very clear and bound to become popular.

EDISON FILMS

SHEEP RUN—CHICAGO STOCK YARDS. A large flock of sheep being driven over the runs from the cars to the slaughter beds. The sheep, pressed by the driver and frightened by the surroundings and the confusion, move very fast. Several of the animals in their fright jump over an obstruction in the runway. Strong effects of light and shade, showing the white coated animals in agreeable contrast, add to the merit of an excellent negative. The picture has good action, and will be interesting.

BUFFALO STOCK YARDS. An interesting subject full of moving horses, ponies, mules, etc., taken at the Buffalo yards of the Erie Railroad. A long line of horses being led, driven and ridden in the yards where they are sold and distributed. Has much animation and freedom of action, and the figures are large. Equal to or better than our successful "Buffalo Horse Market" film.

ARMOUR'S ELECTRIC TROLLEY. Shows the private electric railway of Messrs. Armour & Co. in their great Chicago yards. The motor is drawing a loaded train of their products, and passes near to the audience at the left of the picture.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY. The finish and weighing out of a running race with nine starters. Won by the famous Clifford, with Sloane up. Shows a good view of the track and the race.

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 ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

All Cobens Look alike to Me. Hunting
An Armful of Kittens and a Cat. Porter
A Picture of my best Girl. Porter
At the Fair, Galop. Columbia Orchestra
Bye and Bye You Will Forget Me. Spencer and Harding
Can't Think of Everything. Denney
Casey Digging in the Klondike Gold Mines. Hunting
Cockles and Mussels (Duet). Spencer and Harding
Come Play With Me. Quinn
Come, Send Around the Wine. Myers
Crappy Dan. Spencer
Dancing in the Dark. Sousa
Departure from the Mountains. Schweinfest
Don't Let Her Lose Her Way. Gaskin
Dream of Passion Waltz. Issler's Orchestra
El Capitan March. Rosey's Orchestra
El Capitan March Song. Quinn
Eli Green's Cake Walk. Rosey's Orchestra
Embassador. Rosey's Orchestra
Emmett's Lullaby. Quartette
Erin, O Erin. Myers
Eve and Her Pal Adam (Banjo accompaniment). Paine
Fly Song (Chauncey Olcott's). Myers
From the Hour the Pledge is Given. Myers
Hannah Thomson. Quinn
Handicap March. Diamond and Curry
He Can Like Kelly Can. Bernard Dillon
Her name was Mary Wood, but Mary Wouldn't. Hunting
Hot Stuff Patrol (Banjo). Ossman
I Can't Think of No One But You. Gaskin
I Don't Care If You Nebber Come Back. Gaskin
I Don't Blame You, Love. Gaskin
I Love One Love. Æolian Trio
Jolly Bachelor March. Rosey's Orchestra
Just set a Light. Favor
Kate O'Donoghue (Chauncey Olcott's). Myers
Katherine (Yodle). Pete LeMaire
Kaya Kaya. Quinn
King Carnival. Quinn
King Carnival March. Diamond and Curry
Lesson in Music. Signor Frejoli
Loves Whisper. Isslers' Orchestra
Lulu Song. Spencer
Mamie Riley. Quinn
Medley Reels (Banjo Solo). Vess L. Ossman
Medley Parody. Bernard Dillon
Medley of Coon Songs. Golden
Mollie Dwyer. Quinn
Monastery Bells (Orchestra Bells). Lowe
Mr. Bogan Gimmie Gin. Spencer
Mr. Finnegan and Mr. Flanigan. Hunting
My Little Chorus Girl. Quinn
My Little One. Favor
Never Mind the Moon, John. Denny
Nineteen Jolly Good Boys All in a Row. Myers
No Coons Allowed. Spencer
Oh Maria. Favor
Oh! Poor Bridget. Hunting
One Heart, One Mind (Xylophone Solo). Lowe
Plinkey Plunkey. Favor
Pom-Tiddle-um-Pom. Favor
Pretty Molly Dwyer. Quinn
Rainbow Dance. Rosey's Orchestra
Sadie, my Lady. Porter
Sally Warner. Porter
Scorcher March. Rosey's Orchestra
Series of Imitations. Girard
She is Coming Home To-night. Porter
She was there. Denny
Sounds From Home (Orchestra Bells). Lowe
Stars and Stripes. Rosey's Orchestra
Stars and Stripes Forever. Columbia Orchestra
Stephanie Gavotte (Zither). Wormeser
Susie Smith from Troy. Favor
The Beatitudes. Sermon on the Mount. Spencer
The Crimson Chain. Gaskin
The Czar of the Tenderloin. Denny
The Ten Commandments. Spencer
The Warmest Baby in the Bunch. Spencer
There'll be a Hot Time in the Tenement To-night. Hunting
There's A Little Star Shining For You. Quinn
Wedding of the Chinese and the Coon. Spencer
Whistling Girl. Johnson
Won't You Be My Little Girl. Gaskin
Yer Baby's a Coming to Town. J. T. Kelly
You can't stop a girl from thinking. Hunting
You're a Good Daddy. Gaskin
You're Not the Only Pebble on the Beach. Spencer
Zi-Zi-Ze-Zum-Zum. Hunting
4 11-33. Spencer

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 ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀ ❀

Asleep at the Switch C. Shackford 10
Arabella Jones, Will you Accept My Hand? Williams and Perrin 11
A Shanghai Layin' for a Coon B. Michaels 1
As the Clock Strikes Two W. A. Stanley 8
Cause My Baby Loves Me W. S. Wilson 2
Curious Cures James Thornton 3
Dar'll Be a Nigger Missin' Lew Bloom 2
Darling Mabel A. J. Mills 2
Don't Speak Unkindly of Her Gussie L. Davis 3
Every Nigger Has a Lady But Me Karl St. Clair 11
For I Love Her So R. T. Francis 1
Here Lies My Daughter C. Robinson 9
I Cannot Leave the Old Folks Ray Wilson 7
I'll Find My Sweetheart Again A. J. Lamb 5
I'll Make Dat Black Gal Mine Dave Reed, Jr. 2
I'm a Gay Sonbrette Safford Waters 9
I'm Looking For My Baby H. Von Tilzer 8
I'm Sorry for John W. C. Davies 8
In the After Years R. Moore 4
Just Plain Dora Brown Edw. Armstrong 5
Jack, How I Envy You H. Von Tilzer 9
Johnson Wins the Cake J. H. Flynn 9
Just For the Sake of our Daughter Rosenfield 3
Lady Africa Dave Reed, Jr. 6
Love Me, Love Me Hugh Morton 2
Lucky Jim L. V. Bowers 1
Lullaby Dearie W. H. Gardner 7
Mam'zelle Marie A. H. Fitz 10
Ma's Little One; or, My Baby Chas. A. Byrne 6
Molly Magee R. A. Beale 7
My Baby is a Bon-Fon Belle Gussie Davis 6
My Dream F. H. Brackett 7
My Girl is a Winner E. Nattes 1
My Neat Little, Sweet Little Girl Andrew LeRoc 4
My Pretty Polly H. Von Tilzer 10
Naples Miss Harriet Rice 7
Not Like Other Girls J. H. Smith 9
One Must We Be For Aye O. L. Carter 7
Pretty Mollie Dwyer Horwitz and Bowers 3
Rosemary—That's for Remembrance Douglas 8
Rose, Sweet Rose Mary Sutton 9
Safe in My Arms, Love W. A. Stanley 8
Send Back the Picture and the Ring Gussie L. Davis 2
She's My Warm Baby Dave Reed, Jr. 2
Sing Again That Sweet Refrain Gussie Davis 11
Softly in a Dream Wm. Arms Fisher 7
Sweetheart, Tell Me Again George Cooper 7
Sweet May McVey Rosenfield 3
Take Your Clothes and Go Irving Jones 3
Tell Me My Lady Fagin 3
The Angel of Sunset Rock Chas. Graham 8
The Black Nobility's Ball H. S. Miller 8
The Bridegroom That Never Came Gussie L. Davis 2
The Blossom Time O' The Year F. H. Brackett 7
The Cake Winner Robert Cone 4
The Day That's Gone Can Never Come Again Safford Waters 9
The Girl From Paris Smith and Mann 1
The Girl Who Won My Heart Thornton and Willie 3
The Irish Football Game Safford Waters 2
The Naughty Bow-Wow Bob Cole 6
The New Woman Chas. A. Byrne
The Song that Maggie Sings. Geo. M. Cohan 3
The Street Urchins Fate Thos. H. Chilvers 4
The Village Choir John Havens 4
The Warmest Coon in Town Packard and Cone 4
There's a Girl in this World for Us All Davies 8
There's a Good Thing Gone to Rest King Kollins 1
Thinking of the Dear Ones Left at Home Harry Howard
Time Will Tell Harry S. Miller 5
'Tis Then You'll Know O. Heinzman 8
Truly, Truly Hugh Morton 2
Waiting for You and I Chas. Graham 9
Wanted, Some One to Take Me Home H. Renchard
When All the Rest Forsake You W. H. Gardner 7
When You're in Love Bonnie Thornton 2
Where Love Abides Chas. Graham 8
Where Is Baby Gone W. C. Carleton 9
Willie Off the Yacht J. L. Golden 9
Won't Somebody Give Me a Kiss Emily Smith 4
You Ain't De Only Coon in Town A. H. Fitz 10
Your Ticket is Not Good To-day Chas. Graham 8

Note.—The publishers are designated as follows: 1 M. Witmark & Sons; 2 T. B. Harms & Co.; 3 Jos. W. Stern & Co.; 4 Myll Bros.; 5 Petrie Music Co.; 6 Howley, Haviland & Co.; 7 O. Diston Company; 8 Gagel Bros.; 9 Carleton Cavanagh & Co.; 10 E. T. Paul; 11 Spaulding & Gray.

Exhibitors' Directory

Kaiser, John,
Judge Building, Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Gladden, M. C.,
Lowell, Mass
Greenacre, George,
Bangor, Maine
Thayer, Frank,
Waterloo, Iowa

Wants and For Sale

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

WANTED.—Catalogues and all information relating to phonographs, slot machines, etc. Parties having second-hand outfits for sale apply World's Fair Novelty Company, 3 Wentworth Court, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

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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. It also gives you a list of the Latest Films, New Records for Talking Machines and a List of the Latest Popular Songs, thus making it a highly interesting and instructive monthly journal.

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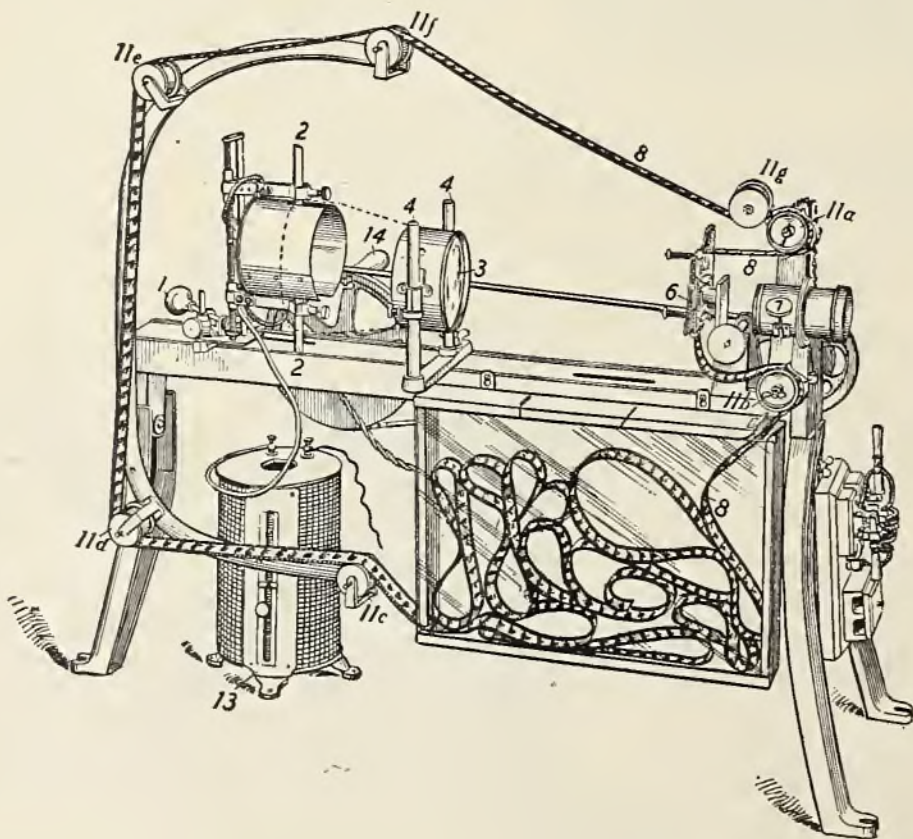
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The following letter received from Mr. Chas. Ford, Manager of Ford's Grand Opera House, Baltimore, Md.: MR. S. LUBIN, OPTICIAN, PHILA. FORD'S, BALTIMORE, August 16, 1897.

DEAR SIR:—I have had your projecting machine, The Cineograph in operation since June 7th, and although it was preceded by both the Cinematograph and Biograph the results have been so satisfactory that it is considered the best machine of the three. My season at Electric Park will close October 1st, but I have arranged to continue to run the machine elsewhere. Yours, CHAS. E. FORD.

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