

# The Boston Always Leads in Everything.



## MEN'S SUIT DEPARTMENT.

We have placed before the people of this city a much finer grade of Clothing (ready to wear) than has ever been carried here. OUR \$28 AND \$30 MEN'S SUITS are the best value ever offered. They cannot be found outside of THE BOSTON at any price.

### For \$20

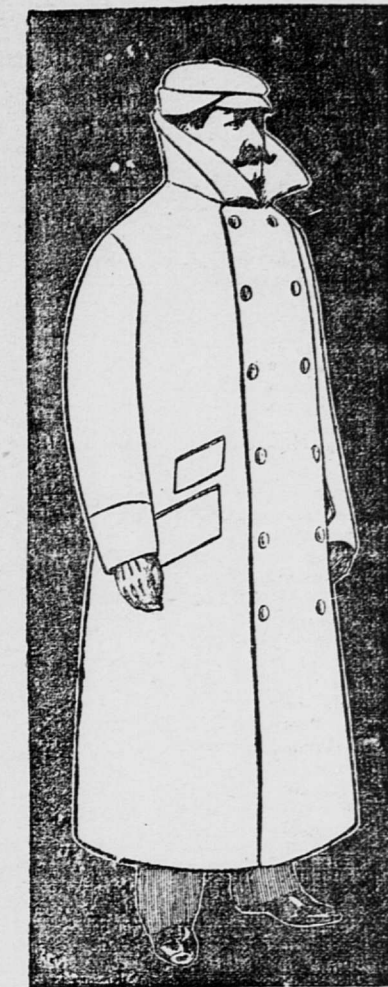
You may have your choice of any \$28 or \$30 Men's Suit in the house this week.

## MEN'S OVERCOAT DEPARTMENT.

THE ULSTER like THIS CUT don't look cheap. There is SOMETHING about THE BOSTON'S OVERCOATS that you cannot compare to any except the **Best Merchant Tailor's Productions.** The prices we charge range from

### \$8 to \$35.

And we guarantee the price to be as low as the ordinary kind are sold for elsewhere.



Sketched From Life.

# Boston One-Price Clothing House,

Corner Robert and Sixth.

BOWLBY & CO.

### NEW ERA IN PHONES

THE STANDARD TELEPHONE TO BE INTRODUCED IN THE NORTHWEST

WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

PRELIMINARY WORK WILL PROBABLY BE STARTED IN ST. PAUL.

MAURICE AUERBACH TALKS.

One of the Local Men Who Has Invested Money in the New Concern.

Within the next thirty days active work will begin toward securing for St. Paul and the Northwest Standard telephone, the introduction of which will place the service at such a low rate that it will be with-

weather stockholders than our company. "I have great faith in the new enterprise, and I have already invested considerable money for stock, as have the other directors. We have signed articles of agreement and will no doubt incorporate about the first of the year. We have purchased a franchise from the general company, and, as soon as incorporated, will be ready to sell to the local companies throughout our territory. There are none of the telephones in use now, as the invention is a new one, and the general company has been in existence but a short time. There has been some talk of using the wires of the Postal Telegraph company, in which case it would take but a short time to get the new system into general use. This point has not been settled. The question of introducing the new invention into the Northwest, however, has been decided, and I think it will not be long before we will have it in St. Paul.

RATES WILL BE SO LOW that our large hotels will doubtless have an instrument in each room. They will all be long distance, so that a man in St. Paul, without going out of his own house can talk



STANDARD LONG DISTANCE DRAWER TELEPHONE. (When not in use the transmitter-receiver, made of aluminum, is laid in the drawer of the desk and the receiver in the drawer makes the connection.)

In the reach of hundreds who now cannot afford the expense of having a telephone in their home or place of business.

It has always been claimed that the Bell Telephone company has monopolized the business for seventeen years. It is also claimed that neither the original cost of manufacture, the cost of installation of the telephone exchange through the use of their improved central office apparatus. They can, and declare that they will put the telephone into every store, office or other place of business, and into the house of every man of moderate means, and thus fulfill the prediction that in three years from now they will have 100,000 of their telephones in use in New York city. The aim of this company is to popularize and cheapen telephone service and if this is accomplished its end will be attained.

The Bell company has secured hundreds of patents on the multiple switchboard, thinking that the multiple switchboard would control the telephone situation of the future. The Standard Telephone company can operate at an office at a rental which would run any company using the ordinary multiple switchboard. Inasmuch as the Standard does not use the multiple switchboard it does not infringe the Bell patents. It has no desire to infringe, as such a policy would be retrogression. Another factor in the cost of telephone service is the cost of line wiring in a city. The cost of wiring an exchange of 10,000 subscribers in the heart of a city, including standards, is about \$200,000 for installation and about \$30,000 a year for interest, depreciation and maintenance. It is known that the engineering force of the Standard company is at work developing improvements that will reduce this factor down to about \$125,000 for installation and about \$20,000 a year for interest, depreciation and maintenance. All Standard Telephone company exchanges have been planned for these improvements, and when they are ready they will be added.

TALK WITH MR. AUERBACH.

Mr. Maurice Auerbach yesterday said to a Globe reporter: "The introduction of the Standard telephone is a matter of considerable importance, as it is not only superior to those now in general use, but our company will be able to furnish the service at greatly reduced rates. As far as being able to meet the competition of the Bell people, we have no fears. While they have millions of capital, I do not believe they have

known of the appliances of the Standard company to justify the public in regarding it as the great competitor of the Bell company. It is armed with devices whose value is incalculable, and it is known to be backed by the greatest aggregation of financial and political influences ever organized in this country. It is a peculiarity of the human mind, in many cases at least, that prospects and results cannot be appreciated or realized unless they are absolutely tangible. For this reason the work of the Standard Telephone company, which its promoters believe, will in a very brief time be recognized everywhere as a great power in the field of transmitting human intelligence, has not been comprehended or appreciated except by the few persons who have been given the time to the operations of that organization. Necessarily the value and capabilities of a new electrical device are matters which can be understood only by careful and expert investigation.

The founders of the Standard telephone system were convinced, at the outset that the Bell Telephone company had nothing to fear nor the public anything to expect from a rival in the telephone business unless that rival was possessed of appliances better than those employed by the Bell company. It was equally essential that the plans of any new concern which might hope to compete with the Bell Telephone company, the Postal Telegraph company or the Western Union Telegraph company should be laid on lines as broad as those of any of these concerns. It was essential that the rival company should first and above all, possess a long-distance transmitter over which persons might converse easily for distances in excess of one thousand miles. It was equally essential that vast improvements should be controlled in connection with the switchboard.

The Standard Telephone company possesses a long-distance transmitter which is novel and of great utility. The name of the material which is used in the contact is withheld, and it is said that there are only three or four men living who know what it is or how it is prepared for service between the electrodes. It was the discovery of an American inventor in the year 1894, and is said to have proved far better adapted to the transmission of speech than any carbon instrument.

MARVELOUS ACCURACY. It is known that the material is not a semi-conductor, but can be made to vary its resistance at its points of contact so that, in effect, as there is no "make and break," the slightest modulations of the voice are reproduced with marvelous accuracy over long or short distances. Several appliances in connection with the transmitter, which were discovered by a Michigan inventor of great ability, are also part of the groundwork of the Standard system. These inventions rest upon the employment of a new element in telephoning on which the Standard Telephone company holds a fundamental patent.

George W. Moore, a lawyer in Detroit, Mich., who is familiarly known by his intimates as Abe Lincoln, because of his resemblance to the great president, was one of the first to recognize the possibilities of the instantaneous application of electric power in a telephone transmitter. When such an application for electric power had been secured in the patent office, Marcellus Bailey, who drew the specifications for the original Bell telephone, gave as his opinion—and there is no better authority—that this Standard appliance is impracticable.

The Standard switchboard is a novel departure in exchange work, and marks an epoch in switchboard construction. It is exceedingly cheap to install, as well as to maintain. For an exchange of 10,000 subscribers the cost of the Standard company's claim, a switchboard costs, instead of \$350,000, only about \$20,000. Instead of \$80,000 a year for connection, its cost, with operation and maintenance, instead of being \$30,000 would be only \$3,000. Each action of the switchboard has, instead of 10,000 jacks, or switching terminals, only about thirty to fifty. The limit of the multiple switchboard now in use over the United States is, at the top notch, 10,000 subscribers. The limit of the Standard switchboard is, as above stated, not reached even at 50,000.

No nature connected with a great telephone organization is of more vital practical consequence than the switchboard, both as regards its utility and as regards the cost of construction. Upon the character of the switchboard depends the yearly rental which can be charged subscribers when actual competition is in full blast, the rapidity of satisfying their desires and the income of the corporation.

CHEAPER SWITCHBOARDS. The so-called "multiple switchboard,"

which is now used by the Bell Telephone company all over the country, is enormously expensive. It is the expense of installing these switchboards which has furnished the excuse for the high rentals that are charged, and the Bell Telephone company has also frequently referred to this matter as a bugbear to frighten out competitive investors. In the celebrated contest that was waged between the people of St. Louis and the Bell Telephone company it was urged by the corporation as a reason why the municipality could not build a plant of its own that the switchboard situation was so complicated and the cost so enormous.

Tests of the practical utility of the Standard transmitter have been made purposely most severe, and it has always answered the demands put upon it. An experiment conducted lately by the chief electrician of the company was the transmission of a voice message over a circuit which was composed in part of twelve persons who joined hands. Under normal conditions the transmission of a voice message over 1,000 miles and a whisper made audible over an incredible length of wire. After one of the late tests, which had been witnessed at a recent competition, he said of the Standard transmitter:

"These instruments are marvels of perfection. You have proved them to be far superior to others. My personal opinion is that you have the finest telephone that has ever been invented, and I cannot believe that any other instrument of the success of your company is assured."

### SALT SPRING LAND GRANT.

The Government Has Disposed of Some of the Lands. State Auditor Dunn has prepared a statement showing how certain lands subject to the law by which the Salt spring land grant act, amounting to 3,434 acres, were disposed of by the United States land department prior to the act of congress in 1879. The land was granted to the state of Minnesota, so that indemnity will now have to be selected for them. According to an act of congress in 1879 some 12,300 acres of Salt spring land located in the vicinity of Twelve springs were granted to the state to be used for educational purposes. Part of these lands have been used to pay for making the state geological survey, and the entire lands have been controlled by the board of regents, but have never been filled, and at the present time there remain 3,933 acres belonging to the state.

Presently Pillsbury, of the board of regents, has taken steps to have the grant adjusted and the entire business connected therewith has been turned over to the auditor's office. A statement of the lands that were disposed of by the United States government before the grant was made is now being prepared at present the tax department is authorized to select indemnity lands and have the matter settled up at once.

### WANT TO CHANGE.

People in Cass County Want to Be Attached to Crow Wing. A petition was filed in the office of the secretary of state yesterday by the citizens of Cass county, asking that seventeen townships be detached from that county and attached to that of Crow Wing. The township referred to are those adjoining Crow Wing county, and the petitioners are residents of that section. The law requires that a petition of this kind shall be signed by at least 25 per cent of the legal voters of the section. The reason for asking that these townships be attached to Crow Wing is that Cass county is unorganized, and the greater portion of it is still a separate county at present the tax-payers and other work necessary would only be about \$40,000 in cost, whereas people now residing within its borders at the same time these people want a county government and have evidently made up their minds that the cheapest and best way to secure it is by joining Crow Wing county. If this movement is successful it is altogether probable that the portions of the county will be detached and annexed to the other surrounding counties.

### REMARKABLE EXHIBITION

Given by Prof. Gleason, the Great Horse Trainer. There are "horse shows," and then again there are horse shows. Most of the "horse shows" seen in this city for some months past have not been advertised as such, but have proven such without a doubt. But there was a horse show in the Auditorium last night which was everything that was

claimed for it. The great horse tamer, Gleason, and some half a dozen vicious horses were the star actors, and kept an audience of some 1,000 people thoroughly interested for more than two hours. Few men have ever attained the fame Mr. Gleason enjoys in his particular line, and from his work last night it is fame honestly won, for he is a wonder in handling horses. His theory is that you cannot do anything with a horse until you have mastered it, and then you can do whatever you please with it, without being cruel or abusing the animal.

His first move, then, is to master the horse, and this he does quickly by means of checks and ropes, which in the case of a kicking horse, very soon tire the animal completely out, after which it is only necessary to instruct it in what he wants it to do. Last night Prof. Gleason had six horses belonging to Messrs. Dr. Delamore, J. R. Coon, Dr. L. N. Scott, Joseph Marti and Fred Schroeder, all of them vicious in certain directions, and all of them strong, muscular animals. When they were led into the Auditorium, there was a lively scene as the first horse was harnessed, and the training began. After a few minutes of wild kicking the animal was so subdued that the clatter of drums or tin pans, the music of a brass band, the setting off of fire crackers or the waving of flags and umbrellas did not in the least annoy him. It would but stand without the restraint of halter or rein in the midst of the din.

### BAR INVESTIGATION.

E. A. Jaggard Says the Committee Has Not Given Up. The bar investigating committee held a meeting yesterday, but nothing was done. In fact, only a few of the members of the committee were present. In speaking of the matter later Edwin A. Jaggard, a member of the committee, said to a Globe reporter:

After my return from Chicago, and have therefore been unable to give the work any attention for the past few days, but the members of the committee still hold themselves ready to listen to anything that members of the bar will produce. They have by no means organized. The committee has had two great difficulties with which to contend. The first is the fact that they have no power to subpoena witnesses and therefore can accomplish but little. The second difficulty is that it is very hard to get anybody to place themselves in a position of public prosecution. But notwithstanding these difficulties, I am well satisfied that much good has already been done. The publicity that has been given to the matter has shown that the committee could have received. The fact of the organization of the committee has been a key to public opinion and a strong indorsement of the course pursued by the Globe. I consider the prosecution of Mr. Fauntleroy is a great injustice, and I believe the public is of the same opinion.

### GERMANIA LIFE MANAGER.

George W. Raedenburg Temporarily in Charge. Mr. W. A. Wesendonck, special director for the Germania Life Insurance company, who has been in the city for some time in reference to the appointment of a successor to Mr. J. J. Boyle, who resigned Nov. 1 as local manager, left the city yesterday. Although the appointment has not yet been made, the new manager will not be given out until the first of the year. George W. Raedenburg was appointed by Mr. Wesendonck to act as manager until the man who has been appointed shall be ready to begin active duties.

### BISHOP FOWLER COMING.

He Will Lecture Here on the Evening of Dec. 6. Bishop Fowler is soon to favor the St. Paul people with his presence and eloquence. He will lecture in the First Swedish M. E. church on Dec. 6 on one of his favorite themes, "Great Deeds of Great Men." Bishop Fowler is not a stranger in St. Paul, and the announcement that he will again be heard in this city has created quite a stir among his vast number of friends here. When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, Bishop Fowler was called upon by the citizens of Chicago to deliver the funeral oration. He also delivered a memorial oration at San Francisco on the death of Grant, that was declared by the papers to be the greatest ever heard in that city.

### PLUMBERS MAKE MERRY.

St. Paul Union Entertains Members From Minneapolis. The St. Paul Plumbers' union gave an enjoyable dance and banquet at Labor hall last evening. The entertainment was strictly an invitation affair, given in honor of the Minneapolis and Duluth unions, a large number of whom are in the city. As early as 8 o'clock the hall was crowded with members of the unions and their friends, who en-

### ALTGELD IS HISSED

ILLINOIS' GOVERNOR AROUSES THE IRE OF THE SONS OF ST. ANDREW.

### HIS ABUSE OF CLEVELAND

CREATES AN UPROAR AT THE SOCIETY BANQUET IN CHICAGO.

### STIRRED UP BY CAMPBELL.

Could Not Stand the Ohio Ex-Governor's Eulogy of the President.

### PERSONAL.

Special to the Globe. CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Gov. Altgeld was hissed tonight at the banquet of the St. Andrew's society when he began to abuse President Cleveland. He and ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, were guests of the society, and the ex-governor first spoke, taking occasion to compliment the president highly as an honest, pure-minded, patriotic and conscientious man.

This roused the ire of Altgeld, who came after him and began his address by saying he did not propose to apologize for the shortcomings of any national administration, and much less for that of Mr. Cleveland. At this point hisses became plentiful and finally were so pronounced that the governor was compelled to stop and wait for the noise to subside. When the hissing ceased he resumed his talk, and was more than less severe on the head of the nation, but the banqueters let him proceed and made no manifestation. The governor would not have been invited had it been known he intended to abuse the president, and it is understood would not have said anything about Mr. Cleveland had ex-Gov. Campbell's eulogy not irritated him.

Mrs. F. E. Pilcher, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting Mrs. Arthur Pilcher, of Hazel Park. Mrs. E. C. Short and children, of Aurora avenue, are visiting in Wisconsin. Miss Glenn, who was the guest of Mrs. Severance, has returned to Buffalo. Miss Edith Solomon will leave for Savannah, Ga., on Monday evening. Mrs. Harris, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Bigelow. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Benson have returned from the East. Mrs. J. B. Woolworth has removed to 525 Hague avenue. Mrs. Justus Rice is at the Aberdeen for the winter.

## Why Not Support Your Home Shoe Factories?

Why Not Secure Foot Comfort This Winter?

Made by the Working People Of Your Own City.

### A GOOD THING TO THINK ABOUT.

IS IT NOT? We think it is. Our workmen agree with us too. We should all pull together at home.

Have gone Into the Public Press To help our Retail Dealers, Whose Names We put in Print.

## Call on Them.

They are in all parts of our city. They Sell Boots and Shoes Made in St. Paul by St. Paul Workmen.

MANUFACTURED BY C. Gotzian & Co

