

THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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SUNRISE SIGNALS.

Pennyroyal—Just returned from Denver, ch? That's a breezy city. What struck you most forcibly in that locality?

Bascom—A dry goods sign.

Those querulous Republicans who seem afraid that the ways and means committee will not make the tariff will be put out of their misery shortly.

Edward Bok says that only four authors, William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, Robert Louis Stevenson and Mrs. Burnett, earn each \$50,000 a year with their pens.

As an autocrat of literary dramas Edward Bok stands without a peer.

Grover Cleveland's hunting trip may have no political significance, but it is hoped he will not shoot anybody's hogs, a la B. Harrison.

One company in Paris has a monopoly of funerals. This is true in line with the motto, "Death to riches."

The old guard of Baundit Garza dies, but never apologizes.

As the New York state Democratic convention is called to meet on Washington's birthday, it can reasonably be supposed that a plot is hatching and the delegates will meet to hatch.

Secretary Blaine—I have a communication from Chili.

B. Harrison—Well, don't open it; maybe it's an apology.

This is the day dedicated to the memory of the ground hog who blushed himself to death while contemplating the magnificence of the street-car hog.

Chili should tender a second humble apology to the United States pension bureau. It was the hardest hit, it feels it worst.

Calling a state convention in February suggests a fear that politics is going to follow base ball and pugilism into winter practice.

Encouraged by the successes of Boss Quay, a man has been seen who is a laborer because it made uncomplimentary allusion to his whiskers.

The sending out of an Arctic exploring party is soon followed by the organization of a relief expedition. This is in line with publishing a false item of news for the purpose of correcting it in the next issue.

The Democratic press is a unit in its denunciation of Pat Garza's recall. As a counter irritant the various organs are now vigorously denouncing Minister Montt.

Editorial Minister Whitlow had wants to come home, and he should do so immediately. A first-class newspaper man has no business monkeying with the slops of political journalism. He should be a plain, old-fashioned editor, but he loses all his influence when he takes to the slops of political journalism.

In sending a war message to congress when the secretary of the treasury is in office, translated into an error that will be charged against him when the percentages of the season's play are made up.

England is having a tough time to reach about our affair with Chili. Upon our part, we are not in a hurry to get out of our professed alliance, to the United States is good, and the ways and means committee in congress is preparing to follow it. But when the United States is so divided, the United States newspapers, she undertakes to instruct us in matters pertaining to diplomatic relations. The United States is not a consolidated all the various republics and nations in this country. North, South, East and West are "again here," and will show it.

The few representatives of the Farmer Alliance in congress are making a holy show of themselves and the party for which they stand. Meanwhile, the Alliance platform in Minnesota, constructed by Ignatius Donnelly, looks like a crazy quilt tacked upon by The Great Cryptographer.

It cannot be said of Garza that "he never set a squadron in the air." He has marched with the army of the United States, and now the Editor-Sewing Machine Agent-General-Baundit-Hawshucker can consider himself a member of the army.

Ever thought that an ultimatum would have but little effect in deflecting him from his high, insatiable purpose, whatever it is.

Lady Brooke recommends brandy as a cure for lary. The popularity of Lady Brooke will increase in an inverse ratio to that of Dr. Keely, who recommends sea-baths.

William Dean Howells composes all his stories directly on the typewriter. This imparts to his manuscripts a certain automatic style which so forcibly reminds the reader of the specifications of a patent car-coupler.

Richard Croker's literary article written by Bourke Cochrane is the best specimen of double-talk work ever seen on this side of the Atlantic.

A Chicago paper reports the John Grass as missing from the city. The last heard of him he was just leaving the city, trying to get a boat, and at the same time trying to get a boom for Sioux reservation real estate.

It looks as though Senator Montt seriously intends to recall himself.

THE HOTEL CORRAL.

John W. E. Lee, of Long Prairie, was probably the happiest man in the city of St. Paul last evening. He was the recipient of congratulations and good wishes from a host of friends, both in and out of the city, who had heard of the verdict in the United States court in a suit against the Pillsbury syndicate for royalty on a cookie machine used in their flouring mills, which was invented by him nearly twenty years ago.

Mr. Lee is a man not given to expressing his emotions and feelings in public, but he could not help feeling a little elevated over his hard-fought victory. He made a contest against tremendous odds and won, and the victory means for him a large sum of money.

The history of this invention and Mr. Lee's struggles to secure his rewards make up a story that is interesting and that can be found in the records of the patent office at Washington. Few people who have known the Long Prairie man as the banker and legislator, and who have known him in his early life. He was born in Alton, Ill., forty years ago, and came to this state in 1857. His father was a farmer and he lived on a farm near Little Falls, building and running the adjacent mill. His son was taught his father's trade, and worked with him for a number of years. In 1870 the two were engaged in the flouring mill at St. Paul when the younger man devised the now famous cookie mill.

The invention was utilized in the well known flouring mills, which were owned and operated by a great success. It was patented in 1874, and some backing was secured to manufacture the machine in large quantities. The machine was not pushed to the market, and Mr. Lee went to Long Prairie to make a living for himself and succeeded in securing a good start. In 1879 he was elected legislator of the county, and was later elected to the state legislature. In 1880 he was elected to the bank of Long Prairie, which he has managed ever since. In 1886 he was elected to the state legislature and at once entered the field as a candidate for speaker. He was defeated in the Republican caucus by Gov. Mendenhall, but he was elected to the committee. In 1880 he was a candidate for his party's nomination for state senator in his district, and came near securing the nomination. He was elected to the state legislature, and he has since been practical business man, and his successes only emphasize his qualities as a man. His success in this invention and his struggles to secure his rewards is an interesting story.

"At the time I was helping to build the hotel," says Mr. Lee, "my mind was being revolutionized by the fact that the object was to bring spring wheat up to winter wheat. Up to that period it was not so much as to winter wheat. Now it is better than winter wheat and brings a higher price, and the cookie machine which I invented, I claim, has been largely responsible for the success of the wheat. The principle involved in my patent is found in all of them, and the decision of the court in the case of the Pillsbury syndicate, which recognized my claims for royalty, I put the machine in the market, and it has since been used in the flouring mills of the country, and I am now making nearly all the machines used in this state. I called on this firm later, but they parleyed for a time and did not purchase the machine. I was finally induced to sell the machine to the Pillsbury syndicate for \$150,000. The Pillsbury firm later secured a new trial on the ground that the machine was not a new invention. They took two years and secured England, France and Germany, bringing here for their trial models, pictures and documents without paying me a cent. The machine was invented in Europe before I had devised it. After a fair and learned charge by Judge Otis in the suit, the verdict was brought in for \$150,000. The verdict was not over fifteen minutes, I am told."

The Milwaukee manufacturers fought hard, and were represented by the celebrated legal firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottom & Vias, of Milwaukee, while Mr. Lee's interests were represented by the law firm of Severance, of St. Paul, and Keith, Evans, Thompson & Farwell, of Minneapolis. The Milwaukee association rallied to the aid of the defendant. The Milwaukee manufacturers were not even secure entry into those who have supposed himself unknown.

"This is a test case, and was so regarded," said Mr. Lee, "and it affects every machine of the kind in use. The number of them can be estimated at ten million, and every flouring mill in the wheat-raising section of the country. Some have but one, while others have many as thirty. I used the Pillsbury machine for a number of years, and I know the manufacturer they had in use, and the verdict is for that amount. They had several others made by a Buffalo firm, which was not the same as the one I had. I have met with opposition from the Milwaukee association which seems to be organized to fight my invention. I have been successful in my suits to mills where I desired to see the working of the cookie machines. In this connection I have secured the rights to the machines which have made what profitable are all owed to inventors, not over two or three of whom have ever got anything out of their inventions. The Milwaukee association tried to throw discredit on every man who has tried to get the benefit of his work. I am glad to state that in the city of St. Paul, the Milwaukee association has been defeated. It was a fair trial, and it was a fair verdict. The St. Paul roller mill, Mr. Lee, had a long history, and one of his men testified in my first suit."

Mr. Lee has not yet decided how he will proceed to collect his royalties—at least, he has not prepared to have the Milwaukee association sue him. The Milwaukee company may appeal, but this Mr. Lee thinks will only mean delay. The decisions of Judge Nelson's court are not reversed, and the Milwaukee company's appeal is settled up. Mr. Lee will have a fortune of no small dimensions, and those who are interested in the success of the cookie machine will feel glad to hear of his good luck.

Maj. A. W. Edwards, the portly editor of the Fargo Forum, passed through St. Paul yesterday on his way to Washington, where he will take a home in the Fargo postoffice building.

In the term of our postmaster expired in December," remarked the major, "and as the president does not seem to be able to settle the matter, I thought I would go down and see the president. I was disappointed in finding the two senators, Hansbrough and Casey, and I think he has had both of them out. They are backing Grover, and I supported the Democratic nominee for congress in 1893 when I ended his chances. Congressmen are not to be trusted. My partner, Mr. Plumley, and Col. McGill is down there and thinks he has a chance. It is a real, real, real fight, and I think I will enjoy a few days. By the way, you seem to be having some trouble here over the postoffice, but there is not much of a fight on that side."

Ex-Senator Halvor Steenerson, of Crookston, spent yesterday in St. Paul looking after some legal matters. Mr. Steenerson was a member of the legislature, and was elected to the senate in 1893. He was elected to the senate in 1893, and he has since been a member of the legislature. He was elected to the senate in 1893, and he has since been a member of the legislature.

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