AUTO OF 40 YEARS AGO

Steam-Driven Machine Now on Exhibition at a Lowell, Mass., Garage.

ECCENTRICITY OF INVENTOR

Worked on His Contrivance During Nivil War and Exhibited Result Throughout Country.

In the show rooms of one of the local garages at Lowell, says the Boston Herald, is on exhibition what is believed to be the first steam-driven automobile eyer invented in this country, one which served the ideas and fulfilled the expectations of its builder perfectly. The machine, a rather oddlooking affair as compared with a modern car, was the invention of William W. Austin, who died last year in Win-

Mr. Austin was born in Dighton eighty-five years ago, and at the age of 9 was left an orphan. When a young man he became apprenticed to a blacksmith and after remaining at his trade for a few years went to Boston and eventually to Lowell.

In 1860, at the very outbreak of the Civil War, he started to work on his first automobile. His second effort was the machine which is now on exhibition here. He took his invention to the larger cities of this section of the country and on his return to Lowell some time later he brought with

Eccentric in some particulars, Mr. Austin, instead of placing the money in the bank, buried it and made a map of its detailed location. When he left the city some months later he placed the map in what he considered safe keeping, but on his return it was gone, and, not being able to remember just where he had placed the money,

mourned it as lost. A few years later, while away from the city, a mental picture of the spot where it was buried flashed into his mind, and he returned here with all haste and after some efforts located the notes where he had buried them. Decomposition had destroyed the outer edges, but he appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury and the notes

CANADIAN WRITER AND EDUCATOR WHO IS DEAD

Professor Goldwin Smith, one of the most distinguished educators and writ ers of modern times, died at "The Grange," his home in Tonorto, recently, at the age of 86 years. Since the death of his wife last summer the infirmities of old age have been creeping rapidly on Dr. Smith, and several months ago he gave up all his literary work. On the morning of Feb. 2, as Roosevelt, will command the Beothic he was walking through the hall of his and have a crew of twenty-nine. This his thigh bone. On account of the patient's advanced age the bones would not knit, and from the first there was no hope of his recovery.

Goldwin Smith was born at Reading,



England, on Aug. 13, 1823. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, and became in 1847 a fellow of University College. He was Regius professor of history at Oxford from 1868 to 1866. In 1868 he was elected to the chair of English and constitutional history in Cornell University, and in 1871 he settled in Canada, where he devoted himself largely to Canadian fournalism and to literature. His pleasant home, the Grange, is situated in the center of Toronto. His various works, literary and political, make up a very fine record, but to many he is of interest as a leading figure in now-forgotten controversies in which both Mr Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield took part. In addition to his work in biography, criticism and political essays, Goldwin Smith was a poet.

WITH THE SAGES.

Whose escapes a duty avoids a gain Who is fr The man who masters Enleterna

good thoughts is to be To culti loyal to or er a Lee. The gre plurgings of this life all tion. - Robert are frio:

son. No on lightens

In this world who is of it for any one creditors take your cont."- Flieg-nde

MILLIONAIRES ON A HUNT MAY SEEK NORTH POLE.

Paul J. Rainey, millionaire turfman and polo player, who is said to have apent nearly \$1,000,000 on the turf, has decided to give up racing for good Many of his horses have already been gold. He is going to the frozen north for a six months' hunt after big game. Mr. Rainey plans to penetrate the wilds of Labrador and perhaps even make a dash for the north pole He will hunt all over Ellsmereland.

Harry Whitney and Mr. Rainey have gone to Sydney, C. B., where they





Capt Bartlett

will join the arctic ship Beothic, which they have chartered for the trip into the northern latitudes. Capt. Bartlett, who accompanied Peary on the ome, he tripped and fell, Tracturing entire expedition is to be recorded in photographs, and in this respect it City Ordinances Against Obstruction probably will differ from any similar undertaking. There will be ten cameras with duplicates of them all to be used in case of accident. Some of the cameras are especially adapted for over-ice photography. There will be motion pictures of all the hunts and of the fishing, the harpooning of walruses, the fights with polar bears, and the caribou chases.

NEGRO CADDIES DOWN SOUTH.

Obliging and Cheerful Helpers the Visiting Golfer Finds Them.

The winter resort golf player meets a refreshing novelty in the negro cad- in a man's bosom when he watches dy. Sometimes the "boy" is a grizzled his huge electric sign attracting the atold fellow rising 50, who totes the bag tention of the crowds in the street. of clubs about with the alacrity of youth.

The caddies come in all sizes, from six feet or more with the muscular At night the statue carefully was rebuild of a prize fighter down to lads moved within the building, and the just about able to handle the bag; but first duty of the janitor the next mornno matter what his age or size, the ne- ing was to put the sign on duty in its gro caddy has infinite ability to be cheerful. He doesn't adopt the somewhat cynical manner of the white caddy, and his manners are better.

For another thing, the black lad their business, and don't give it the ordinarily has the eye of a hawk and care and attention it demanded formertraces the balls with marvelous sure- ly. They bought it many years ago ness. One caddy said he hadn't lost a when its presence was considered necball in the two years that he had been essary to the sale of tobacca and their caddying, which is a remarkable rec-

The negro caddy comes into his work with an amiable idea that he is the partner of his employer. The ball is fifteen years, and the Indian was one "ours." "Whose ball is that near the pin?" asks the golfer. "That's ours, sir", the caddy says.

When the golfer gets a good long ball from the tee, the caddy does a lot of quiet rooting. "Ride on, ball, ride on," he calls, much as if he were roll ing the bones and rooting for his number to come up. He does his best to coax the ball into the cup, too, in much the same way, but his sense of etiquette is too strong to permit him to make any noise while the play is ac-

tually being made. No matter how much of a dub he has for a boss at the time, a writer in the New York Sun says, he doesn't sneer or say, anything imperlinent which is a relief to the player from un North, who knows the unpleasant bubits of some of the white caddies. The only bad habit the boy has is to gamble on the result of the match he's accompanying. It can be seen what a test of cheerfulness it is for him when his player is a dub and misses an easy shot for the hole and so throws away

The Rubalyat Up to Date.

A can of succotash beneath a bough, fome turnips, beans, and peas for me

the bet.

The while the Ment Trust howls in futile woe We're learning to eat vegetables now. -Eosten Traveler.

Cash and Credit. "Father, what it meant by bankuntey?" "Bankruptcy is when you put your

INVENTING NEW ANIMALO



EN years ago it was found that it was possible to cross the cow with the native American buffalo. In fact, the cross was made, and the herds have been developed until at present there are more than 300 head in the United States, "Buffalo Jones" of Arizona has a thriving herd, and another of even greater numbers is that on the Goodale ranch in the panhandle of Texas. Great, shaggy, high-withered steers stalk about the fields, overlording their domestic ancestors in no mean manner.

This is a creature that never existed in the world until recently, says the Washington Post. All the suns that shone in the past failed to see its like. It is a new thing in the world. The important question is whether it is a useful thing. This question is not yet decided, but it is well within the range of possibilities that it will prove more profitable to raise the hybrid than the cow, and if this is proved the latter will pass away and in its place will remain the new creature, the cattelo, for so it is called through a com-

bination of the names of its ancestors. There are a number of points in which the cattelo surpasses the domestic cow. It is of greater activity and can find a livelihood where the cow would starve. Mountain fastnesses and barren plains lend themselves as pasturage for it where herds of cattle could never graze. Likewise the frozen north countries lend themselves to the grazing of cattelo where cows could not resist the cold. The cattelo has a shaggy coat inherited from its wild ancestor that is without a peer as a resister of cold. Interior Alaska might be induced to yield up billions were cattelo brought there to pasture.

But there is still another of the brand-new animals that appears more attractive than all the rest. This is the zebrass, offspring of the royal zebra of Abyssinia and the plebeian ass of the west. It has been developed under the special care and guidance of the United States government itself, and the hope is strong that there will result a bearer of burdens and drawer of loads that will surpass any domestic animal now known. Five years ago King Menelik of Abyssinia sent to President Roosevelt the finest zebra in all his domain, and the Abyssinian zebras are the largest and handsomest in the world. As his back yard was already filled with things from the wild, the President turned the zebra over to government scientists of the Department of Agriculture, who, being agog with the newly found idea of the times, that of inventing new animals, set about using his royalty of the stripes for

The asses they already had in plenty of the variety of the patient Mexican burro that bears the packs of the prospectors of the west. The experiments were carried on at the experiment station at Bethesda, near Washington. To-day there are five young hybrids running about the place and declaring themselves the very latest things in animals. The oldest zebrass, the first of its kind, was born a little more than a year ago. It is a male, and those that followed are all females, this fact offering the possibility of developing the herd very rapidly. Animal growers throughout the country are waiting with great interest the further development of these strange crea-

And the possibilities loom large to all appearances. The zebrass seems to have combined many of the good qualities of both its parents, and is one of the prettiest creatures in the world. It has the heavy coat of hair of its mother on the body and the short coat of its father on the head and legs, thus exaggerating its already apparent trimness. The stripes of the male parent are present, but greatly dimmed on the body, while vivid on the legs.

The greatest hybrid that the world has ever known is the mule. This is a cross between the horse and the ass. The resultant mule was, however, barren, and the possibility of developing a more perfect type through selection did not exist. The mule had to be taken as he was and made the most of. At that he has borne the brunt of cornfield labor at home and tugged the nation's cannon into the ever-advancing frontier. He has surpassed in many ways both the horse and the ass that bred him. The zebrass is evi-

INDIAN TO WOOD PILE

Modern Methods Have Killed the

Picturesque Sentinel of the

Cigar Store.

WAS VENERATED BY DEALER

of Streets and Other Causes

Hastened Downfall.

The wooden Indian has gone to the

attic, the basement and the wood pile.

He no longer is the recognized sign of

the tobacco store, says the Chicago

Time was when the proprietor of a

tobacco store considered the statue of

the American aborigine standing at

the entrance of his doorway a neces-

sary adjunct to his business. It was

regarded by the proprietor with the

same feeling of pride that now swells

When a new coat of paint covered the

front of his store the Indian was adorn-

ed with a new suit of attractive colors.

A few tobacco dealers still have the

Indian sign. They consider it now

more as a keepsake than an asset to

attachment for the relic prevents them

The retail tobacco business has un

dergone a revolution during the last

of the old customs slated for the tobog-

gan. When modern ways and modern

stores began to encroach upon the din-

gy, untidy tobacco stands of the plo-

nears, the reformers chose to regard

the absence of the Indian as a mark of

their kind. The electric sign or the

Other things, too, aided custom it

discarding the wooden Indian. On nar

row sidewalks the life-sized statue

mounted on a large base was a serious

obstruction and often it was necessary

for pedestrians to pass it in single file.

This led to ordinances and laws

against street obstructions, and the

wooden Indian became ill. At this

stage in the history of the retail tobac-

co business window decorations came

into vogue. The big signs prevented a

discretion led the shopkeeper to aban-

The use of an Indian statue as a

sign of a tobacco store is commonly

BIRD CHAT.

is, eggs preserved in lime until they

get a consistency like that of hard but-

A fostl rahphoryucus, a bird of 50,-

000,000 years old, sold for \$9,000 re-

cently, the highest price ever paid for

Cardinals have been known to alight

The Chinese eat "rotten" eggs-that

don the old scheme for the new.

was the first to use tobacco.

their reflection in the glass

a bird.

unassuming "Cigars and Tobaccos" on

the windows downed the chief.

from using it for kindling.

accustomed place,

News.



dently a creature superior in every way to the mule, and, it is believed, with selection and scientific breeding, it will take a place in the world that

will tend to retire the latter and possibly the horse from the field of action. But of the new turn taken by scientists is a great law of heredity which was deduced first by an Austrian monk, Gregor Mendel, who lived half a century ago. This monk in his cloistered garden studied long the laws that govern the things that grow and their relation to the parents that bred them. He established, in the first place, the fact that all things having life be they plant or animal, are controlled by the same laws. Then he worked on the hypothesis that given traits of either or both parents would occur in generations that followed in certain mathematical proportions. He bred together for many years plants and animals having certain dissimilar and readily recognized qualities and noted the recurrence of each in the generations that followed. Finally he worked out of these figures the greatest law of heredity that science has ever known and set it down for posterity Little was thought of it at the time, and it was neglected until, within the past ten years, it has been hit upon, has been proved and re-proved a thousand times and finally has been established as the one great and correct law. This law the government has taken great pains to prove.

WIFE AND CHILD OF MAN LOST A YEAR.



Dora Oiserman

Mos Sophie Oiserman

DRIVEN HOME.

to take the proffered seat.

when a lady come along!"

short-range gun.

man.

SPLINTERS.

Grate work-grinding horse-radish.

It is a mistake to aim too high with

A level-headed man is not necessari-

If you don't ask for too much you

will find more cheerful givers.

After waiting a year for the return of her husband, who left his home to go to a neighborhood store, Mrs. Sophie Oiserman of Chicago has asked the police to assist her in finding him. Oiserman and his family lived at 589 Sangamon street. According to the wife's story they were happy and never quarreled. He left the house, waving a good-by to his little daughter Dora, then 1 year old, and he has not been seen nor heard from since by any member of his family.

Month after month the wife sat waiting for the return of her husband. She would not call the peace into the search, believing that soon he would be back. She taught her ittle girl to lisp the name of her father and pray for his return.

BOY IS VICTOR OVER TWO BIG BALD EAGLES.



Ten-year-old Ira Cunningham, son his age. The efforts of the portly wom of a farmer in a remote section of an to insert herself into the space left Pennsylvania, known as Ringdale, had by the boy were fast becoming ludica fight with two huge bala eagles for rous. Broad grins were appearing, and his life, and he will carry the marks a girl or two giggled. of their talons to the grave. He was The boy, who was of the "red-hair returning home from school when two ed temperament," began to blush eagles swooped down upon him, knock- furiously, and was evidently embar ing him down and attacking him view of a clever window display and with great fury. They repeatedly sank their talons in his shoulders and said to the woman, letting his shrill, tried to carry him away. The boy thin voice go distinctly through the fought pluckly and, getting hold of car, "but if I'd 'a' been big enough to a club, resisted the birds so sturdily leave a good-sized seat, mebby I'd 'a' accredited to the fact that the red man that they abandoned the attempt and forgot to pull all of me up out of it

High Finance,

"Why do you keep asking people for change for a dollar, and then asking other people to give you a dollar for your change?"

sailed away.

"Well, somebody may make a mistake in change, sometime. And, believe me, it won't be me!"-Cleveland ly a flat-headed man.

Mere Mention.

money in your hip pecket and let your upon window sills of houses and peck will?" at the panes, probably attracted by

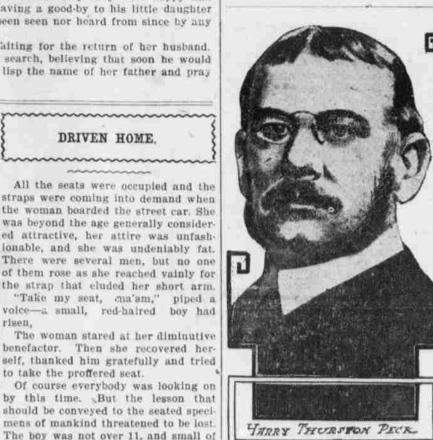
"Did you uncle mention you in his "Yes; in very uncomplimentary terms."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

SUED FOR HEART BALM.

COLUMBIA PROFESSOR

Suit for \$50,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage has been brought in the Supreme Court at New York by Miss Esther Quinn against Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, A. M., Ph. D., L. H. D., L.L. D., holder of the chair in Latin at Columbia University, president of the Latin Club of America, member of many prominent literary clubs and associations, magazine writer, critic of the fair sex, and sayist on morals.

The first wife of Prof. Peck obtained divorce in South Dakota in September, 1908. The grounds were desertion. On Aug. 26 of the following year he married Miss Elizabeth D. du Bois a teacher of classics in the Morris nigh school. Miss Quinn in her complaint alleges that her friendship with the scholar-critic-writer began in June, 1900, and continued until Feb. 3 last, when she heard for the first time of his marriage to Miss du Bois. In the same document Miss Quinn asserts, through her lawyer, Daniel O'Reilly, that in September, 1908-the month in which his first wife divorced him-Prof. Peck proposed marriage to her and the accepted him. The Columbia



professor is 54 years old. Miss Quint is much his junior. Through his at torneys, Tappan & Bennett, Peck has entered a general denial of the charges. The woman's lawyer will offer in evi dence on the trial of her cause more than a hundred letters written to her

rassed at the turn events had taken. "I'm sorry I ain't bigger, ma'am," he she affirms, by the famous litterateur It is a remarkable collection of letters with dates running from 1900 to 1909, crowded with tender phrases, many of them filled with expressions of adoration, declarations of unswerving devotion, sobriquets of endearment.

Are They Born!

Mr. Penman-It is computed that 70 persons are born every minute. Mrs. Penman-And from observa tion, I should say that a large proportion of this number consider them selves poets.-Yonkers Statesman.

No Excuse. 'Why do you smoke cigarettes?" "Why not? Robert Louis Stevenson

Bowers-She was safe in challenging moked them!" that fellow to guess her age. Powers "Yes-but he went and lived on the -Who is he? Bowers-The weather island of Samoa while he did it."-Cleveland Leader.



Boston for witchcraft.

1621-Christening of first child born of French parents in Quebec.

1672-War declared in Boston against the Dutch; the first declaration of war in the colonies Union between the colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut. 1680-Elizabeth Morse imprisoned in

1778-The British under Sir Henry Clinton held a council of war and decided to evacuate Philadelphia. 1787-First cotton mill in the United States started at Beverly, Mass.

1793-A Democratic society was formed in Philadelphia. 1800-Connecticut yielded all claim to Western territory....First municipal court established in Boston. 1819 Cornerstone laid for the Pengana

1835-Railroad line between Boston and Lowell oppned for traffic. 1838-Earl of Durham arrived in Can-

sylvania State capitol at Harris

ada to assume his office as governor-general. 1845-Fire in Quebec destroyed more than 1,600 houses ... Sir John Franklin sailed on his last expe-

dition to the Arctic. 1846-A convention met at Albany torevise the constitution of New York.

1848 Maj.-Gen Winfield Scott received by the municipal authorities of New York. 1859-First sod of the Georgian Bay

canal was turned near Toronto. 1861-Sayannah blockaded by Federal squadron ... Union troops destroyed the railroad between Alexandria and Leesburg, Pa. 1862-Gen. Banks defeated at Winches-

ter and driven across the Potomac. 1864-Nathaniel Hawthorne buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass....Sidney Edgerton appointed first governor of Montana ter-

1865-Galveston, Texas, surrendered to the Federal troops.

1869-The Massachusetts State Senate refused to grant the right of suffrage to women. 1878-One hundred houses destroyed by tornado at Richmond, Va.

1881-Award of \$15,000 made for the attack on American flahermen in Fortune Bay.

1886-Haymarket anarchists indicted in Chicago for murder. 1888-Boston Corbett, slayer of J. Wilkes Booth, escaped from an asylum in Topeka.

9-Flood at Johnstown, Pa., resulting from the breaking of a dam, destroyed 2,295 lives. 1891-The "modus vivendi" coercion

act passed by both branches of the Newfoundland Legislature. 1892-The "High-Water Mark" monument at Gettysburg dedicated.

1893-Body of Jefferson Davis taken from the tomb in New Orleans for removal to Richmond.

1896-Coronation of the Emperor and Empress of Russia at Moscow. 1898-Gladstone's body lay in state in London.

1899-French Court of Cassation decided in favor of the revision of the Dreyfuss verdict, ... More than one hundred buildings in St. John, N. B., destroyed by fire.

00-Welland canal dynamiters sentenced to life imprisonment.... Gen. John B. Gordon elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans.

1905-W. W. B. McInnes appointed governor of the Yukon Territory. ... President Roosevelt offered his services as a mediator to end the war between Japan and Russia.

09-William Lorimer elected United States Senator from Illinois after four months' deadlock Andrew Carnegle gave \$1,000,000 for a herc fund in France ... Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition opened in Seattle Great street car strike was begun in Philadelphia.

Paper Makers' Strike Settled.

The mills of the International Paper Company at Palmer Falls, N. Y., and at points in New England have resumed operations during the week past, with the striking employes all taken back after ten weeks of idleness, men employed as strike breakers being sent away and the company of State militia. on guard at Palmer Falls sent home. Chairman Lundrigan, of the New York Board of Mediation and Arbitration said the men returned to work under a contract which abolishes Sunday work, makes an increase of about 5 per cent in wages and fixes eight hours a day as a maximum in machine rooms except in emergencies. He believedthey had settled a most complex situation to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Peace Conference Hopeful.

At the closing session of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, Secretary Knox, through James Brown Scott, announced the probable early establishment of an international court of arbitral justice. The dean of Worcester, England, and Rev. William Thomas, of London, delegates for the British and German empires, urged the American churches tojoin in a world peace league.

South American War Averted.

The offer of mediation made by the Inited States, Brazil and Argentina was definitely accepted by the governments of Peru and Ecuador, and the diplomats hastened the work of organizing a joint conference. Pending this action, however, the feeling between the two rivals continued at high pitch, and there was no let up in the preparations for an emergency. Bu the troops are to be withdrawn from the frontier. The boundary dispute was still pending before the king of Spain.