

# AUTO OF 40 YEARS AGO

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

## ECCENTRICITY OF INVENTOR

Worked on His Contrivance During Civil 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 ever invented in this country, one which served the ideas and fulfilled the expectations of its builder perfectly. The machine, a rather odd-looking affair as compared with a modern car, was the invention of William W. Austin, who died last year in Wintthrop.

# INVENTING NEW ANIMALS

**T**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-winded 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 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 cattle, for so it is called through a combination of the names of its ancestors.



Paul J. Rainey, millionaire turfman and polo player, who is said to have spent nearly \$1,000,000 on the turf, has decided to give up racing for good. Many of his horses have already been sold. 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 Ellsmereiland. Harry Whitney and Mr. Rainey have gone to Sydney, C. B., where they



Harry Whitney



Capt. Bartlett

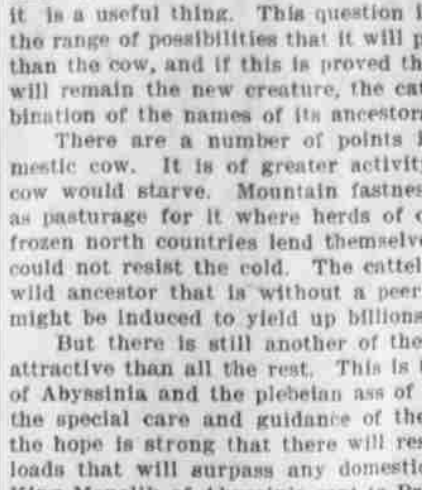
Mr. Austin was born in Dighton eighty-five years ago, and at the age of 9 was left an orphan. When a young man he became apprenticed to a blacksmith and after remaining at his trade for a few years went to Boston and eventually to Lowell. In 1860, at the very outbreak of the Civil War, he started to 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 him \$14,000.

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 were redeemed.

## CANADIAN WRITER AND EDUCATOR WHO IS DEAD

Professor Goldwin Smith, one of the most distinguished educators and writers of modern times, died at "The Grange," his home in Toronto, recently, at the age of 86 years. Since the death of his wife last summer the infirmities of old age had been creeping rapidly on Dr. Smith, and several months ago he gave up all his literary work. On the morning of Feb. 2, as he was walking through the hall of his home, he tripped and fell, fracturing 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,



Goldwin Smith

## INDIAN TO WOOD PILE

Modern Methods Have Killed the Picturesque Sentinel of the Cigar Store.

## WAS VENERATED BY DEALER

City Ordinances Against Obstruction 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 News. Time was when the proprietor of a tobacco store considered the statue of the American aborigine standing at the entrance of his doorway a necessary adjunct to his business. It was regarded by the proprietor with the same feeling of pride that now swells in a man's bosom when he watches his huge electric sign attracting the attention of the crowds in the street. When a new coat of paint covered the front of his store the Indian was adorned with a new suit of attractive colors. At night the statue carefully was removed within the building, and the first duty of the janitor the next morning was to put the sign on duty in its accustomed place.

A few tobacco dealers still have the Indian sign. They consider it now more as a keepsake than an asset to their business, and don't give it the care and attention it demanded formerly. They bought it many years ago when its presence was considered necessary to the sale of tobacco and their attachment for the relic prevents them from using it for kindling.

The retail tobacco business has undergone a revolution during the last fifteen years, and the Indian was one of the old customs slated for the toboggan. When modern ways and modern stores began to encroach upon the dingy, untidy tobacco stands of the pioneers, the reformers chose to regard the absence of the Indian as a mark of their kind. The electric sign or the unassuming "Cigars and Tobaccos" on the windows downed the chief.

Other things, too, aided custom in discarding the wooden Indian. On narrow 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 at this stage in the history of the retail tobacco business window decorations came into vogue. The big signs prevented a view of a clever window display and discretion led the shopkeeper to abandon the old scheme for the new.

## WIFE AND CHILD OF MAN LOST A YEAR.



Mrs. Sophie Oiserman

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-bye 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.

## BOY IS VICTOR OVER TWO BIG BALD EAGLES.



Ten-year-old Ira Cunningham, son of a farmer in a remote section of Pennsylvania, known as Ringdale, had a fight with two huge bald eagles for his life, and he will carry the marks of their talons to the grave. He was returning home from school when two eagles swooped down upon him, knocking him down and attacking him with great fury. They repeatedly sank their talons in his shoulders and tried to carry him away. The boy fought pluckily, and getting hold of a club, resisted the birds so stoutly that they abandoned the attempt and sailed away.

## COLUMBIA PROFESSOR SUED FOR HEART BALM.

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., LL. 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 essayist on morals. The first wife of Prof. Peck obtained a 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 high 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 she accepted him. The Columbia

## DRIVEN HOME.

All the seats were occupied and the straps were coming into demand when the woman boarded the street car. She was beyond the age generally considered attractive, her attire was unfashionable, and she was undeniably fat. There were several men, but no one of them rose as she reached vainly for the strap that cluded her short arm. "Take my seat, ma'am," piped a voice—a small, red-haired boy had risen.

The woman stared at her diminutive benefactor. Then she recovered herself, thanked him gratefully and tried to take the proffered seat. Of course everybody was looking on by this time. "But the lesson that should be conveyed to the seated specimens of mankind threatened to be lost. The boy was not over 11, and small of his age. The efforts of the portly woman to insert herself into the space left by the boy were fast becoming ludicrous. Broad grins were appearing, and a girl or two giggled.

## SPLINTERS.

Grate work—grinding horse-radish. It is a mistake to aim too high with a short-range gun. A level-headed man is not necessarily a flat-headed man. If you don't ask for too much you will find more cheerful givers. Bowers—She was safe in challenging that fellow to guess her age. Powers—Who is he? Bowers—The weather man.



Goldwin Smith

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 journalism 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.

Who escapes a duty avoids a gain.—Parker. Who is free? The man who masters his own selfishness.—Socrates. To cultivate good thoughts is to be loyal to oneself.—Lee. The greatest blessings of this life are friendship and affection.—Robertson. No enemy is more dangerous than one who fights for you for any cause.—D.

# THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



- 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 Boston for witchcraft.
- 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—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 Pennsylvania State capital at Harrisburg.
- 1835—Railroad line between Boston and Lowell opened for traffic.
- 1838—Earl of Durham arrived in Canada to assume his office as governor-general.
- 1845—Fire in Quebec destroyed more than 1,600 houses.... Sir John Franklin sailed on his last expedition to the Arctic.
- 1846—A convention met at Albany to revise 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—Savannah blockaded by Federal squadron.... Union troops destroyed the railroad between Alexandria and Leesburg, Va.
- 1862—Gen. Banks defeated at Winchester and driven across the Potomac.
- 1864—Nathaniel Hawthorne buried in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Mass.... Sidney Edgerton appointed first governor of Montana territory.
- 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 fishermen 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.
- 1892—Flood at Johnstown, Pa., resulting from the breaking of a dam, destroyed 2,235 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.
- 1900—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.
- 1909—William Lorimer elected United States Senator from Illinois after four months' deadlock.... Andrew Carnegie gave \$1,000,000 for a head 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 employees all taken back after ten weeks of idleness, men employed as strike breakers being employed 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 he announced would 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 believed they had settled a most complex situation to the satisfaction of all concerned.

## Pence Conference Hopeful.

At the closing session of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, Secretary Knox, through Solicitor of the State Department, expressed his confidence in the probable early establishment of an international court of arbitration. The dean of Worcester, England, and Rev. William Thomas, of London, delegates for the British and German empires, urged the American churches to join in a world peace league.

## South American War Averted.

The offer of mediation made by the United 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. But the troops are to be withdrawn from the frontier. The boundary dispute was still pending before the king of Spain.



Harry Thurston Peck

professor is 64 years old. Miss Quinn is much his junior. Through his attorneys, Tappan & Bennett, Peck has entered a general denial of the charges. The woman's lawyer will offer in evidence on the trial of her cause more than a hundred letters written to her, 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 observation, I should say that a large proportion of this number consider themselves poets.—Yonkers Statesman. No Excuse. "Why do you smoke cigarettes?" "Why not?" Robert Louis Stevenson smoked them! "Yes—but he went and lived on the island of Samoa while he did it!"—Cleveland Leader.