

# HAS A LOCK OF LINCOLN'S HAIR

## Colonel Mosby's Prize Memento of the Civil War.

### ITS STORY IS INTERESTING.

The President Sent It to the Southern Cavalry Leader Rather Than Have Him Come For It, as He Had Sent Word He Would Do.

Colonel John S. Mosby, the southern cavalry leader in the civil war, has many mementos of that long and bloody struggle, but none which he treasures more jealously than a lock of dark hair wrapped in a faded yellow scrap of newspaper. The hair was cut from the head of Abraham Lincoln. It was Lincoln's own hand which cut it and the great war president himself who sent it.

In the spring of 1863 the Army of the Potomac lay along the north bank of the Rappahannock, about fifty miles north of Washington, says the Youth's Companion. The intervening country was, of course, in the possession of the Union troops. Off in the recesses of the Blue Ridge mountains, about thirty miles westward, was Colonel Mosby, with a body of picked southern cavalymen, seeking to do what they could to the Federal outposts and lines of communication.

About the middle of March there happened at Fairfax Court House, a village of about 600 inhabitants, halfway between Washington and the army on the Rappahannock, a force of several thousand Union troops under General Lightfoot. From a military point of view, his camp at Fairfax was nearly as safe as Boston. Between his own army and the southern army, under General Lee, lay General Hooker's Army of the Potomac. Even Colonel Mosby's small force—less than 100 men—was thirty miles away.

**Capture of Stoughton.** Nevertheless Colonel Mosby determined to capture General Stoughton, setting twenty of his best troopers, started one drizzly March afternoon for Stoughton's camp. It was midnight when he ran into the picket, who was easily captured in the darkness. And thus, taking the picket after picket in the black night, Colonel Mosby made his way without incident into the village until he entered General Stoughton's bedchamber. The happy officer was compelled to dress to accompany his captors. The picket, rainy night and the fact that men of both commands were rub-capes of the same style rendered impossible for the prisoners, Stoughton included, to determine the number of the enemy. With half a hundred men and a hundred horses Colonel Mosby quietly made his way out of the camp and was soon beyond the reach of pursuit.

The adventure created a stir in military quarters. Stoughton was roundly rebuked for allowing himself thus to be taken from the midst of his troops, though he was in no wise to blame.

**His Message to Lincoln.** Shortly afterward Colonel Mosby, with a few companions, was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Washington, the road he encountered an old market woman taking her cart to the Washington streets. Colonel Mosby stopped and questioned her, being a pair of scissors at her belt having heard of President Lincoln's capture, he said:

"Do you know Mr. Lincoln?" "Ah," replied the old woman. "Seen often, I have."

"Taking the scissors, Colonel Mosby cut a lock of his hair and, wrapping a piece of paper, handed it to the woman, saying: "Give me this lock of President Lincoln's hair."

### NOT COOK FRESH FISH.

ists in Yellowstone Barred From Using Hot Springs. Longer will the disciples of Isaiah be allowed to catch fish in Yellowstone lake and cook them immediately in a hot spring near by.

ian Products For United States. re than fifty vessels are loaded in Calcutta with Indian products for the United States.

## A New Detective Method

By M. L. POMEROY

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

I, as a detective, have recently worked up an entirely new method of procedure in criminal cases, the sense of smell. True, dogs have tracked persons by this sense, but they have not, so far as I know, distinguished between individuals.

My attention had been drawn to the matter by reading the following:

"Every human being has a specific odor of his own, by which he can be recognized by persons of sensitive smell. The case is mentioned of a man who, blindfolded, could pick out each individual in a company of twenty by his odor. The smell is not born with us, but develops gradually till about the age of fourteen, after which it remains unchanged. Members of a family have a kind of common odor, which exists even when they have lived apart for a long time."

I cut out what I had read and put it in my pocketbook, where it remained for some time. Being a detective it occurred to me that there was a new field of criminal demonstration that had never been opened. I consulted with physiologists about reducing the idea to practice, but gained nothing of real value from any of them. Finally accident put me in a way to make the first step.

I was called in on the following case: In 1862 Edward Nolan, a man with a wife and two children, went to the civil war. After one of those battles in which a large number of unidentified bodies were shoveled into trenches or buried under headstones marked "Unknown" the soldier, Edward Nolan, disappeared. His name was reported among the killed, and no doubt was entertained that he was dead. Since no one was found who could vouch for his death his widow declined to marry again for some years after his supposed death.

Nolan's father during the war made a great deal of money in army contracts. He died without will and without issue, and the fortune by the law of inheritance descended to his two children, both boys and both minors. Ten years after the battle in which Nolan was understood to have been killed his widow married again. Her husband, Thomas Chadwick, took the management of the estate belonging to the Nolan boys and did what he liked with it. Then Mrs. Chadwick died.

One day a man appeared who claimed to be the departed Nolan. If he were what he claimed to be the property his father had left belonged to him. One of his boys had died. The other was in delicate health and left the management of the property in his stepfather's hands, where it had been since the death of Nolan senior. Chadwick was thrown into an uncomfortable state of mind, for if Nolan could establish his claim to the property Chadwick must not only give up its management, but render an accounting. Since he was unable to account satisfactorily, he would be in trouble.

Nolan put his case—that is, collecting proof of his identity—in my hands. He refused to state why he had not shown up before, but I inferred that another woman than his wife was the cause. The only point of law involved was his identity with the son of the Nolan who died leaving a fortune.

As is usual in such cases, those who knew anything about the real younger Nolan stood on opposite sides of the question. Nolan's letters, written when he was a young man, were produced and compared with his handwriting at the time of his reappearance. Some experts pronounced them to have been written by the same person, while others said they had not. Pictures taken when he was a boy were compared with his face, but there was little resemblance, though it was admitted that they might have been Nolan's likeness.

I failed to find any proof that the man was Nolan. Had he accounted for himself from the day of the battle the difficulty might have been overcome. As it was, I saw no way to establish his claim.

One day a man came to me and said: "I understand a man has turned up claiming to be Ned Nolan, who went to the war and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. I knew Nolan well, and I can tell if this man is he without looking at him. Nolan had a murky smell to him. I once took up his hat and noticed the odor in the lining. It was quite strong. Any one could smell it."

I selected a dozen men and lined them up, placing Nolan the ninth from one end, the third from the other. Then I blindfolded Mathews, the man who said he could identify him, and introduced him into the line. He put his face up against the bodies of eight men successively without a pause, but as soon as he came to the ninth, the claimant, he said, "Give me your hat. The man took off his hat and placed it in Mathews's hands. He smelled it and said:

"Hello, Ned! Where you been all this time?"

The odor in the hat lining, where perspiration had lodged, was very evident to me and others.

This case may be plainer than others, but I believe that every person has his smell and the day will come when criminals will be detected by it.

Nolan came by his own, or, at least, all that was left.

## SECRET EXPERIMENTS OF WRIGHT BROTHERS

So many extravagant stories have been printed concerning the interesting experiments with a new glider, which the Wright brothers have been making of late at Kill Devil Hills, N. C., that Popular Mechanics Magazine sent an acknowledged authority on aviation to North Carolina to write an accurate and complete description of the machine and of results secured, together with an expert analysis of the technical significance of the work. This article, profusely illustrated appears in the December number of the Magazine. It states:

"To those who were so fortunate as to see the flights with the glider, even to the technical experts who have some idea how they are accomplished, it was nevertheless little short of miraculous to observe the Wright structure of wood, wire and canvas, apparently under the absolute control of the operator, with no visible source of power, perform its amazing feats. To see it poise itself for seconds, even minutes, at a time, apparently in defiance of the law of gravitation, then advance steadily into the teeth of a driving gale, which by all that seemed reasonable, should have driven it backward again, finally to see it lose ground, back up, and settle with hardly a tremor, at the starting point, had all the seeming of something miraculous.

"At other times in the course of the trials, a most pretty sight was the extreme manipulation of the wing warping to balance the frail craft as it hung suspended in the invisible medium that so securely supported it. And, again, there were graceful, swooping maneuvers and half-raising dives, by which the younger Wright brother exhibited his seemingly complete mastery over the element that from the beginning of time has been regarded as the particular realm of the creatures of the air, with whose dominion of the atmosphere ocean it was so long supposed mankind could not hope to dispute.

"The glider has been tested by releasing it from a hilltop into winds ranging up to 50 miles an hour, every condition being especially selected to secure the strongest possible advantage from the strongly rising wind, as it is deflected upward by the slope of the hill. It is a well-understood effect of sloping ground that it upwardly deflects wind flowing over it.

"The results secured were what would be expected. At times, when the balance between the normal gliding speed of the machine and the velocity of the wind happened to be just right, the aeroplane would poise itself in a maintained position over the ground, without advancing or receding. On the occasion it thus hovered for about ten minutes. At other times it would rise or fall without horizontal displacement, and then again it would drift back or glide ahead, as fluctuations in the wind facilitated these maneuvers. At all times it exhibited the positive and certain control, for steering, balancing, and landing, which is a feature of the Wright power machines—and, indeed, of many others. Yet that the performance was not as wholly new as it has been heralded except in the degree of its accomplishment is attested in the Wrights' own reports of their first gliding experiments, communicated to the Smithsonian Institute and to the Western Society of Engineers, in which here is mention of brief hovering and gain of height in winds blowing up sloping ground."

## UNDEVELOPED POWER IN EASTERN RIVERS.

United States Geological Survey Studies—Stream Flow of Rivers of New England and Middle Eastern States. The rivers of the northeastern and middle eastern portions of the United States are the best known in the country and the earliest in point of development, and their usefulness as sources of power and centers of industry has been demonstrated for several generations. Nevertheless it has been shown by the work of the United States Geological Survey during past years, and it is again demonstrated in a report just issued

by the survey, that in spite of the long familiarity of manufacturers and industrial men in general with most of these rivers, the water resources they afford have not yet been appreciated and by no means developed to their fullest extent. In fact, there are very few rivers in this great region in which the developments of water power have come anywhere near the maximum possible degree of usefulness.

The report mentioned, Water-Supply Paper 261, contains flow records during the year 1909 of the principal rivers in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland which empty into the Atlantic Ocean.

Beginning with the records of the St. John River basin, in the State of Maine, the report takes up successively all the principal streams and many of their important tributaries along the coast as far south as the Rappahannock Basin, in Virginia. Among the records of interest is that on Connecticut River at Oxford, N. H., covering the years 1907 to 1910. It shows that the highest discharge for the three-year period occurred on April 16, 1909, when the river flowed 49,700 cubic feet per second. The highest discharge in the year 1908 was 36,700 cubic feet per second, on April 30; the maximum flow for the year 1907 was 40,600 cubic feet per second, on May 3. The record further shows that the lowest water was recorded in the year 1908 when, on September 28, only 288 cubic feet per second of water passed the Oxford station. During that year the flow exceeded 1,000 cubic feet per second in September and October only one day, and during this two months' low-water period the average flow was only 687 cubic feet per second. So wide a range of flow is not uncommon in many of the streams of the eastern portion of the country, and in some of them the extremes are even greater. Potomac River, for example, has during the period in which its flow has been observed by the Geological Survey produced a flood flow 470 times greater than that of low water. This one record alone demonstrates the necessity for observations of this kind, because in developing a water supply enormous sums of money may be uselessly expended if the developments are based on observations made during high stages, completed after construction has been completed. It may be found that low-water conditions render a large part of the investment unprofitable.

Advertise in The Citizen.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

### The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Amity Club Ball.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Jos. A. Bodie, Jr., George Burkett, F. W. Schuerholz and Edward Matthey are looking after the preliminary details of the twentieth annual ball of the Amity Club which will be held at the new State Armory, Thanksgiving eve, November 29.

—Attend the lecture tonight.

## DO YOU WANT YOUR BOY TO SUCCEED?

### ?

One of the most important things you can teach your children is the value of money, and one of the best ways to do it is to encourage them to save money systematically and to deposit it regularly in a Household Bank furnished free.

The boy who early becomes familiar with banks and the earning power of money will have a distinct advantage when he starts on his business career.

## Honesdale Dime Bank

accepts savings accounts of minors subject to withdrawal under parental authority. One dollar is enough to begin with and three per cent. compound interest is paid.

This Bank solicits both Savings and Business Accounts and loans back its money to Wayne county people furnishing good security.

Advertise in The Citizen.

## Roll of HONOR

Attention is called to the STRENGTH of the

## Wayne County Savings Bank

The FINANCIER of New York City has published a ROLL OF HONOR of the 11,470 State Banks and Trust Companies of United States. In this list the WAYNE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Stands 38th in the United States  
Stands 10th in Pennsylvania.  
Stands FIRST in Wayne County.

Capital, Surplus, \$527,342.88

Total ASSETS, \$2,951,048.26

Honesdale, Pa., December 1, 1910.

## CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND. Each box contains 25 pills. Sold by druggists everywhere.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

### The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

—Advertise in The Citizen.

## Play Pocket Base Ball

A brand new game of skill — exciting, fun making and fascinating to young and old. Is indestructible and can be carried in the vest pocket.

## Has All The Points Of Regular Base Ball

You Can Make Put-Outs, Strike-Outs, Runs, Base Hits, Etc. One or any number can play. One team may match another. Simple Instructions.

Become a Champion. We will arrange to have you or your team matched if you will issue a challenge anybody can play, but it takes skill to become expert.

MOTHERS, Here's the Chance to give the boys the very thing they want at a less price than you could possibly please them in any other way. Give each of the boys a POCKET BASE BALL GAME for a Christmas present—he can play it by himself, or any number that have these games may choose sides and play as teams.

Everybody That Likes Base Ball will be delighted with this fascinating game. It teaches the boys patience and determination and develops a steady hand and a quick eye.

BOYS, GET UP A WINTER LEAGUE. You'll have more fun than you ever did before.

TO INTRODUCE this fascinating game we will for 25 cents and the names of your leading toy dealer and druggist send you a game with full instructions of play. SEND TO-DAY, this offer is for right now.

## ESPE SALES COMPANY, - Nashville, Tennessee



A GROUP OF PRETTY, LAUGHING FACES WITH THE TUNEFUL MUSICAL COMEDY, "THREE TWINS," AT THE LYRIC THEATRE, MONDAY, DEC. 4.