



EARED VULTURE.

"They say," said the Eared Vulture, "that the flapjack turtle here in the zoo feeds very safe. It is said that many have been the flapjack turtles who have been eaten down South."

"But what do I care for safety? I only think of the days when I was solitary and alone. I think of those days."

"I'm sure you do," said the Wedge-Tailed Eagle from Australia. His brother near him was from Tasmania.

"Now, it is most interesting," said the Wedge-Tailed Eagle, "to think of how differently we all act and of what different things we like."

"I, for example, am one of the finest of eagles."

"It is strange," said the Barred Vulture, "but when folks or creatures start talking they always talk more about themselves and what they think and what they do than anything else."

"That is almost always the way."

"It is quite natural. It should be the way," said the Wedge-Tailed Eagle. "Folks and creatures know more about themselves than they do about others. They know more of their own ways and their own thoughts."

"They don't know others' thoughts so well, not nearly so well."

"Yes, I think that is quite natural. Now to continue about myself, for I know myself better than I know other creatures. I am one of the finest of eagles. I feed on kangaroos and lambs."

"I don't suppose the kangaroos and the lambs would call you one of the finest of eagles," said the Eared Vulture with a harsh laugh.

"I wasn't asking them for their opinion," said the Wedge-Tailed Eagle. "I wasn't asking any opinion. I was just stating a fact. I am a fine eagle, and



"And the Lambs."

though I may not be considered fine by the kangaroos and lambs, I am considered fine by the Wedge-Tailed Eagle family, and many visitors coming to the zoo think I'm a fine looking bird.

"The keeper, too, thinks I am a fine looking bird."

"We wedge-tailed eagles build our nests out of a great mass of sticks, and we place them in the tallest of forest trees."

"Yes, in the great forests we live, and in the highest trees. We love the great heights. These are our ways, and yet there are creatures who like to crawl on the ground and who like to live in holes, and even creatures who like to live underground."

"And we go to the highest points of the highest trees."

"Yes, it is as you say," the Eared Vulture admitted. "Birds and animals and people are very different in their ways. And it is well for different creatures to tell their own stories, for they, of course, know them better than any one else does."

"I put my head on one side and I look down at the people who pass me. And if they could understand me they would know that I was telling them of myself."

"Of course they can see me and they can see that I am brown and gray. They can see that I have a reddish-pink head and that my throat is fat and sticks out in a very ugly fashion."

"My head is wrinkled and bald, or bare, and my neck is the same way. I have a pointed beak or bill, yellowish green in color. And they can see that I am not a handsome sight."

"But I wonder if they know that I come from the tropics of Africa and that I am one of the largest of the old world vultures?"

"I am very solitary in my ways, too. I used to be by myself in my wild state. Seldom two of us went together. We hunted alone. We ate all the old trash we could by ourselves."

"We were not friendly, we were not sociable. And as the people in the zoo pass me by I feel like saying to them:

"Ah, you may look at me now, but you wouldn't have given that chance if I were free, for I'd not be making friends. I'm not friendly by nature."

"I'm ugly in my looks," the Eared Vulture went on, "and I'm not sociable in my ways. Truly, it can be said I make friends with no one, and no one minds in the least."

"You're right," said the Wedge-Tailed Eagle. "For I, your neighbor in the zoo, have no desire to be friendly with you any more than you care about being friendly with me."

1809 ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1865

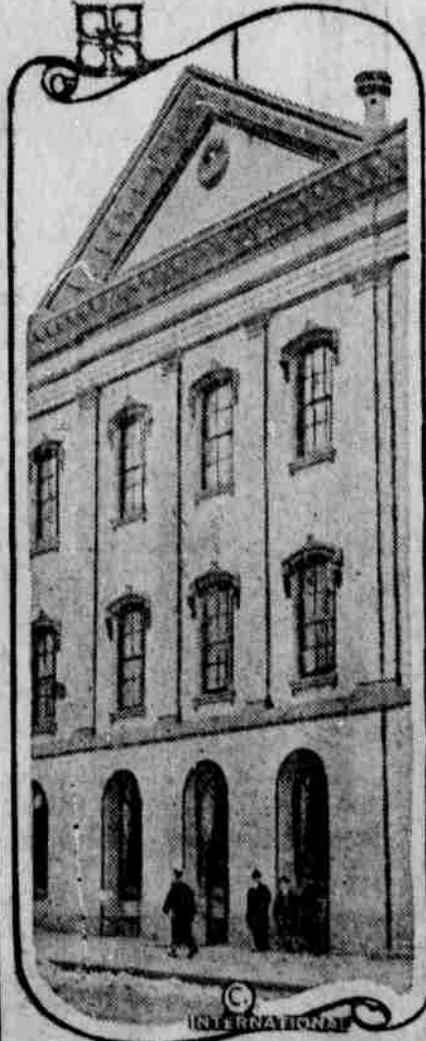


Eyewitness Tells of Lincoln Assassination in Ford's Theater

"An eyewitness of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln!" is a phrase that even fifty-odd years has failed to strip of interest. In an office of the old National Museum building at Washington one can find George C. Maynard, curator of technology. An atmosphere of peace pervades the place until one speaks the magic words which bring to mind that fateful night at Ford's theater in April, 1865. Then Doctor Maynard tells of what he saw.

"That evening," says Doctor Maynard, referring to the night of April 14, 1865, "I went to Ford's. As everybody knows, the play was 'Our American Cousin.' My seat was in the first gallery, on a level with and in full view of the upper right-hand box, which was reserved for President Lincoln and his party."

"The occasion was an unusual one. The war had come to be regarded as an interminable conflict, something



Ford's theater on Tenth street, Washington, where Lincoln was shot 20 minutes past 10 on the night of April 14, 1865. It is now used as a government office building.

which would always engulf this country. Those in the theater that night were giving vent to perhaps their first real enthusiasm that the war had actually ended. It was to be a gala night. An atmosphere of festivity pervaded the place. Also, it was Laura Keane's benefit.

"Naturally, it was a patriotic performance. I still have a small scrap of paper on which I wrote the musical program. 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' 'Red, White and Blue,' and 'Marching Along' were played, while the entire company was to have sung 'Honor to

Here is a face upon which men may see

The hushed austerity that nature wears

At touch of twilight, brooding on the cares

Of bygone days and of the days to be;

And yet which bears the clear tranquillity

Of one whose youth has breathed sweet prairie airs.

Or followed firm behind the plowman's shares,

Or trodden leafy forest ways and free.

The forehead tells of mastery; a mind

Which holding life a thing inscrutable,

Kept faith and hope forever sentinel;

The furrowed cheeks, the locked lips sorrowful,

Betray a will the nation knew so well,

And deep eyes showed a love for all mankind.

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

Our Soldiers, a patriotic song of the times.

"The President and his party did not arrive before the curtain rose. It was during the dairy scene when they came in. Miss Hart, playing Georgiana, was telling an American joke to Mr. Emerson, taking the part of Dunderbary, and he failed to catch the point. Twice she said to him: 'Why, can't you see it?' And he replied: 'No, I can't see it.' At this moment the Presidential party entered, passing around the south side of the gallery to enter the box. The play was suspended until President Lincoln was seated, the audience having risen with one accord and cheered enthusiastically. After some time Georgiana said, with emphasis: 'Well, everybody can see that,' and Dunderbary drawled: 'They ought to see it, you know.'

"It was about 10:30 when the pistol shot which sent the bullet at Lincoln was fired. Booth suddenly slid down from the front of the box onto the stage and rushed diagonally across, disappearing. He caught his foot in the flag decorations and made some exclamation which I did not understand, but no such dramatic speech as has popularly been accredited to him. Had he done anything of that kind I believe he would have been mobbed before he could have escaped. As it was, J. B. Steward, a man of athletic build, sprang onto the stage and was after Booth immediately.

"There was no panic, such as a fire would have caused. The entire audience was stunned, the real significance of the tragedy coming only after several minutes. The theater people swarmed upon the stage. An officer in military uniform managed to get to the President by climbing up from the stage into the box, the door having been barred. Laura Keane came quickly through the gallery with a pitcher of water, lending an odd note to the scene with her costume and make-up. The door of the box by this time was opened and she entered.

"Intense excitement reigned, yet no lack of self-control. There seemed to be a desire to lend whatever assistance was possible, while the air was electrical with a spirit of vengeance against Booth for the crime just committed. Several people climbed over seats, I myself helping one lady thus in making her exit. Some seats were broken. Yet, withal, the people left the theater slowly and quietly. It was about ten minutes before the President was removed, followed by Mrs. Lincoln supported by two gentlemen. A crowd of people filled Tenth street.

"At that time I was a member of the

military telegraph corps of the War department, being a cipher operator. I rushed to the office. Persons I met on the way were ignorant of the tragedy. At the office the news had been learned, but no details, and D. H. Bates, manager of the office, asked for particulars.

"A full force of telegraphers spent the night in the office, sending out reports of the President's condition. It was eight o'clock on the following morning before I left for my lodgings. I walked along G street. The morning was rainy, raw and cheerless. Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, almost in front of Epiphany church, I met a small squad of cavalry, accompanied by a few military officers and civilians on foot. The band was proceeding quietly and with an evident desire to avoid public notice. They were escorting the President's body to the White House.

"There is one other memory of that time of sorrow which I retain vividly. On the morning the President's body began the journey to Springfield it was warm, bright and altogether a day best suited to rejoicing, yet all Washington had come down town to see the funeral procession. Processions, normally, are stretched out, but this one was made as compact as possible. In the front went a detachment of cavalry, wedge shaped. Very slowly they proceeded, making their way steadily into the crowds which swarmed the

streets, forcing them silently back to the curb. Carriages containing officials, instead of going single file, went three and four abreast. The horses' footfalls were the loudest sounds, while sobs punctuated the stillness of the watching multitude."

Exemplar of Land of Opportunity. Robert Lansing, ex-secretary of state, said: "Born in the humble cabin of the Hodgenville farm, Abraham Lincoln is the national exemplar of a land of equal opportunity. His life and his career reveal the fact that the seeds of greatness nourished in the soul of even the most lowly may germinate and develop to perfection in the atmosphere and environment of America."



The house at 516 Tenth street, Washington, where Lincoln died after his assassination by Booth.

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AROUND THE MINES

Export shipments last year amounted to 479,121,080 pounds of copper. This is 8.6 per cent of refined production, or virtually the same as in 1919.

Lead mined in Idaho during 1920 totaled 270,468,568 pounds; zinc, 1,631,000 pounds; copper, 1,981,200 pounds; silver, 7,495,713 ounces, and gold, 24,047 ounces.

Not since the days when free silver and a double monetary standard were political questions of international importance has silver attracted so much attention as during 1920.

Increasing interest is being taken by eastern capital in the alumite deposits of Utah. Several large concerns are quietly doing important work in the state, while others are planning large activity.

Total production of refined copper during the year 1920 amounted to 1,670,759,496 pounds, according to Copper Export association statistics. This is 185,000,000 pounds below the 1919 total, a decline of 10 per cent.

The first cut in the price of Wyoming crude oil since 1917 occurred January 25, with the announcement by the Midwest Refining company that the purchasing price for practically all grades would be reduced 50 cents a barrel.

News has been received of an extremely rich strike of gold ore in the Elko Prince mine in the Gold Circle district in Nevada. It is said that on the 750-foot level there is a face of ore four feet wide that runs as high as \$2,000 to the ton.

The Emerald Oil company of Vernal, Utah, last year produced 14,645 barrels of crude oil from its Uintah basin properties. The production of the company was handled by the Raven Oil & Refining company, which contracted for the output two years ago.

The general slump in stock prices throughout the country has not affected those of Eureka, Nevada, district mining companies. In spite of the fall in the price of lead, the improved showing in the mines of Eureka has more than offset any bear influences.

Excellent progress is being made at the Tar Baby mine, according to the latest reports from the mine. A distance of 165 feet has been covered in drifting from the junction of the north-south and east-west faults struck recently in driving the Tar Baby tunnel.

Plans are being made by the management of the Virginia Louise Mining company to increase its production. Recently the capitalization of the company was increased to \$1,500,000, which furnished 500,000 additional shares for financing the installation of new equipment.

At the beginning of 1920 surplus stocks of refined copper amounted to 702,121,233 pounds, which, after deducting the excess of foreign and domestic shipments over refined output, would indicate stocks of surplus copper had been drawn down to 641,474,486 pounds.

The raise at the Imperial Mining property above Burke has now reached a point about sixty feet above the tunnel level and while the rock still continues to be very hard there is a noticeable increase in the amount of ore coming in. In the past few feet a carbonate of iron well impregnated with galena has been opened up.

An increase of over \$13,500,000 in the gross value of the mine products of Idaho in 1920 over those of 1919 is shown in the report issued by Robert M. Bell, state mining inspector of Idaho. The value of the mineral products for 1920 was \$32,854,857, compared with \$19,108,723 in 1919, an increase of \$13,746,134, the report said.

Frank Lamy, 55, one of the picturesque prospectors of Montana, who has searched in vain for many years for gold and rich ores, has discovered a fortune in a rich legacy awaiting him instead. All he has to do to collect between \$30,000 and \$40,000 is to go to Menominee, Mich., renew his acquaintance with old friends and relatives, prove his birthright and await the decree of the court.

Some excellent showings have been made in the Southwest Comstock property, under lease to the Dixon brothers, says the Carson City (Nev.) Appeal. Early last week a drift toward the west was started and the round of shots opened up the largest body of high-grade ore so far uncovered in the workings. Some of the specimens brought to town are of bonanza quality and practically all metal.

Mine owners and leasers of the Park City district have received another jolt which will add to the burdens of both and make it harder for both to keep "things moving" until such time as readjustment stimulate and reinvigorate the mining industry. Because of the increase in smelter charges, the 1921 contracts signed by the leasers will reduce their net returns on all ore shipped by them.

From a great mineral deposit near Barstow, Cal., an excellent quality of natural soap is now being produced in commercial quantities. A new industry, said to be the only one of its kind in the world, is turning out 8000 pounds of soap a day in Los Angeles.

The Tonopah Divide mine is developing an important ore body of high grade west of the shaft cross-cut on the 165-foot level, where drift 102 has been extended sixty-five feet with the face still in ore. Samples across the drift have run as high as \$140 per ton, with frequent assays of \$50 to \$60.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

(U. S. Bureau of Markets)
Washington, D. C.—For week ended Jan. 28, 1921.

Hay and Feed.—Receipts and notices of hay shipments light in western markets. Eastern markets dull but prices fairly steady. Quoted: No. 1 timothy, New York \$12.50, Chicago \$12, Memphis \$25, Minneapolis \$20, Atlanta \$21.25, No. 1 alfalfa, Kansas City \$24, Memphis \$22, No. 1 prairie, Kansas City \$14, Chicago \$15, Minneapolis \$18.

All wheatfields reached new low level in Minneapolis market. General dullness prevailed in all markets, particularly in southwest. Quoted: Bran \$25, middlings \$24, flour middlings \$24.50, Minneapolis, No. 1 alfalfa meal \$22, Kansas City, white hominy feed \$24, St. Louis, 25 per cent cottonseed meal \$23.50, Memphis linseed meal \$35 Minneapolis, \$39.50, Buffalo; beet pulp \$28, Philadelphia; brewers' grain \$25, Milwaukee; gluten feed reduced \$8 since last week, now quoted \$40, Chicago.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Northern round white potatoes declined about 10c per 100 lbs., f. o. b., reaching \$3c. Chicago car lot markets down 10c at \$1.10 to \$1.20. Sacked round whites about 20c lower f. o. b. New York shipping points, closing \$1.04 to \$1.13. Movement continues very light. Bureau of crop estimates release shows total stocks on hand January first, 142,340,000 bushels, compared with 127,400,000 bushels Jan. 1, 1920; 174,375,000 bushels Jan. 1, 1919.

Baldwin apples from cold storage closed slightly lower f. o. b., around \$4 per bbl. Baldwins and Greenings steady, mostly \$4.05; York Imperials \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Sacked yellow onions slightly lower f. o. b., 50c to \$1; mostly 50c per 100 lbs.; eastern markets down 10 to 15c. Jan. 27, at \$5c to \$1.50; midwestern steady, 75c to \$1.40.

New York cabbage steady f. o. b., mostly \$10 per ton bulk; eastern markets \$2 lower at \$12 to \$13; Florida Wakefields mostly \$1.50 to \$1.75 per 14 bu. hamper sales to jobbers.

Grain.—Flour jobbers state flour consumption shows decrease from year ago and still falling off. Corn trade small; mainly local, and affected by wheat; country offerings to arrive, light. Chicago cash market number one red winter wheat 22 to 26c over March; No. 2 hard 5c to 7c over; new No. 3 mixed corn 6c under March; yellow 5c to 5.5c under. Minneapolis reports fair flour trade; wheat demand good. Kansas City milling demand fair; export demand slow; cash No. 1 hard winter wheat 6c over Kansas City March. For the week Chicago March wheat advanced 3c, closing at \$1.45; May corn down half cent to \$1.50; Minneapolis March wheat up half cent at \$1.55; Kansas City March up 1/4c at \$1.53; Winnipeg May down 1/4c, at \$1.73; Chicago May wheat \$1.41.

Live Stock and Meats.—Compared with a week ago, cattle and sheep prices at Chicago declined. Hogs ranging 30 to 70c higher per head. Beef and butcher cattle down 25 to 50c; feeder steers 25c. Veal calves advanced 50c to \$1 per 100 lbs. Fat lambs, feeding lambs and yearlings down 25c. Fat ewes 25 to 50c. Jan. 28th Chicago prices: Hogs, bulk of sales, \$9.30 to \$9.90; medium and good, \$10.00 to \$10.50; \$10.50 to \$11.00; butchers' cows and heifers \$4.50 to \$5.00; feeder steers \$6.25 to \$8.50; light and medium weight veal calves \$11 to \$13.50; fat lambs \$8.50 to \$10.75; feeding lambs \$8 to 10; yearlings \$7.25 to \$9; fat ewes \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Eastern wholesale fresh meat markets almost invariably showed declines compared with a week ago. Lamb sales suffered most. Lambs lost \$2.00, pork loins \$1.00, veal steady to \$3 lower, beef steady to \$1.50 lower, mutton steady at some markets, lower at others. January 28th prices good grade meats: Beef \$15 to \$16, veal \$20 to \$22, lamb \$18 to \$20, market hogs \$16 to \$18, pork loins \$22 to \$24, heavy loins \$16 to \$18.

Dairy Products.—Butter market for the most part weak and unsettled during the week. Business of the past few days indicates that the tone is somewhat firmer although on the 28th the New York market showed signs of further weakness. Recent heavy arrivals of Danish butter have been moving rather slow so far as \$4.50 to \$5.00. Today's prices \$2 score down New York 49 1/2c; Chicago, 46c; Boston, 50c; Philadelphia, 43 1/2c.

Cheese firm tone throughout, was a rule during the past few days business has been dull. In Wisconsin the tone seems to be not quite so firm as a week ago. Prices at Wisconsin primary markets average \$14 to \$15c lower; twins 24 1/2c; Daisies 25c; Double Daisies 24 1/2c; Longhorns 27c; Young Americas 26 1/2c.

TRIVIALITIES CAUSE SUICIDES

Life Taken for Most Trivial Reasons in Number of Cases.

New York.—More than 6,000 suicides in 1920, an increase of over 1000 for a single year, were brought to the attention of the Save a Life league, according to its annual report, made public January 30.

"Life was taken," the reports say, "for the most trivial reason in a large number of cases."

"A man distressed because his new clothes were unsatisfactory."

"A woman peeved because her husband refused to eat the pie she had made."

"A man angry with his wife because she refused to vote the Democratic ticket."

"A couple in dispute as to how far a window should be left open for necessary air during the night."

"A woman because of trouble over a powder puff."

"In 1920," the report continues, "3567 men and 2904 women committed suicide. Possibly the increase in suicides among women may be due to the fact that so many have recently entered business and political life. Unhappy marriage relations and present living conditions also contribute largely to the situation."

"The youngest suicide was 5 years old and the oldest 103."

"Divorce figured prominently in self-destruction last year, more than 100 persons killing themselves for this reason. The great number of farmers who have given way to despair has been noticeable and also farmers' wives. Possibly the many splendid boys lost in the war may have been the cause."

Appreciation. "That was a powerful sermon your new minister preached against gambling."

"It sure was," replied Cactus Joe; "and just to show our appreciation, we're goin' to take a kiddy out of every poker game and add it to his salary."

Strategy.

Percival—Gosh! Isn't it raining! Punsy—Never mind, boyssie. Take father's umbrella, then perhaps he won't so much mind your coming back,