

**Exterminating the Birds.**

**MILLINERS CAUSING WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER AND CRUELTY AT HOME AND ABROAD.**

Some one has said if women could only know of the destruction of bird life that their love of finery occasions they would make it unfashionable to wear the feathers of murdered birds. In 1886 at least 5,000,000 birds were required to fill the demand for ornamenting ladies' hats. Forty thousand terns were killed in a single season on Cape Cod; 1,000,000 rai and reed birds (bobolinks) in a single month near Philadelphia. The swamps and marshes of Florida are well known to have become depopulated of egrets and herons, and according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat the state at large has become a favorite slaughter ground for milliner's emissaries. Seventy thousand birds were killed in a small village on Long Island in the short space of four months. A lady in Florence heard the mournful notes of some birds in small cages. They were blind. Their eyes had been put out. The cages are hung in trees smeared with tar. The birds sing and attract other birds, who get stuck in the tar. They are caught and their eyes put out. The little tufts of feathers which have been so much worn are taken from the beautiful egrets or small herons, who have them only during the breeding season. The bird is shot while trying to protect its young ones, and is easily caught on that account, and the young birds are left to starve. Many of the most useful and beautiful species of the birds are becoming extinct. Says a writer in the Boston Herald: "There have been tons of arsenic used in the past few years in the preservation of the bodies and feathers of birds. It settles upon the eyes and nostrils of those wearing the birds, and gives headaches and other ill feelings." An extract from a letter from Michigan gives some idea of the complaints made by farmers: "The destruction of birds has been carried on to such an extent that it is hardly possible to raise any kind of fruit, even the grapes as well as the apples getting too wormy to use. It is estimated that they save \$100,000,000 annually to the farmer." Michelet, the great French authority, says: "There could be no vegetation, and, therefore, no life, if the birds were all destroyed. Let every man frown upon ladies wearing feathers or birds and they will soon give up the fashion. In fact, I always look upon a lady with a feather or bird upon her hat as lacking in sensibility and refinement."

**Germany the Land of Books.**

Does the Anglo-Saxon pride of race give England and America the general impression that they are first in the field of literary activity, as in so many other fields? If so I fear that pride must have a fall. For they are outdone by at least three Continental nations. The average number of books published each year in England and in this country holds nearly the same—about 5,000, exceeding those of France by 100. But now comes sunny Italy, the land of idleness, with 6000 titles to its credit!—though this includes pamphlets and minor brochures. Higher still rises taciturn, censor-ridden Russia, with over 9000. This seems sufficiently incredible. But the combined literary output of America, England, France and Russia would be needed to parallel the publications of that country of spectacled professors—Germany. Germany shows for 1893 nearly 23,000 newly-published books.—Churchman.

**Paper-Making.**

Paper can be manufactured out of almost anything that can be pounded into pulp. Over fifty kinds of bark are said to be used, and banana skins, bean stalks, peavines, cocooned fibre, clover and timothy hay, straw, sea and fresh water weeds and many kinds of grass are also applicable. It has also been made from hair, fur and wool, from asbestos, which furnishes an article indestructible by fire; from hop plants, from husks of any and every kind of grain. Leaves make a good strong paper, while the husks and stems of Indian corn have been tried, and almost every kind of moss can be made into paper. There are patents for making paper from sawdust and shavings, from thistles and thistle-down, from tobacco-stalks and tanbark. It is said that there are over two thousand patents covering the manufacture of paper.

To remove grease spots use equal parts of ether and chloroform. A teaspoonful of ammonia to one teacupful of water for cleaning jewelry. Powdered pipeclay mixed with water will remove oil stains from wall paper. Washing the floor with turpentine before laying a carpet will prevent the ravages of buffalo moths. English naval authorities say that gunpowder will soon be superseded by the new and superior explosives.

**MILLINERY**

— AT —  
**REDUCED PRICES**  
For Cash.

ART SILKS, BERLIN WOOLS,  
AND ALL KINDS OF

**FANCY GOODS.**

**MRS. HEELEY.**

**David Chambers,**  
General Blacksmith,  
Francis-st., Fenelon Falls

Blacksmithing in all its different branches done on short notice and at the lowest living prices. Particular attention paid to horse-shoeing. Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction. 45-ly.



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**HARNESS**

...SADDLES...  
...TRUNKS...  
...VALISES...

— AT —  
**JOHN BERRY'S**

...KENT-ST.,...  
...LINDSAY...

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO THE SADDLERY AND HARNESS TRADE CONSTANTLY KEPT IN STOCK.

**REPAIRING**

DONE ON SHORTEST NOTICE.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**

I have recently had a considerable, though limited, sum of money placed with me for loaning on farms at

**Five and a-half per cent.**

Parties wishing to borrow on these terms should not delay to make application. Large amounts of funds, at slightly higher rates, according to security. In most cases solicitor work is done at my office, insuring speed and moderate expenses.

Allan S. Macdonell,  
Barrister &c., Lindsay.

**LINDSAY**

**Marble Works.**

\* R. CHAMBERS \*

is prepared to furnish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country with

MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES,  
both Marble and Granite.

Estimates promptly given on all kinds of cemetery work.

Marble Table Tops, Wash Tops, Mantel Pieces, etc., a specialty.

WORKS—In rear of the market on Cambridge street, opposite Matthews' packing house.

Being a practical workman all should see his designs and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

**ROBT. CHAMBERS.**

North of the Town Hall.

**WHY**

GO TO LINDSAY WHEN YOU CAN DO BETTER BY DEALING AT HOME

?

I AM OFFERING A FIRST-CLASS

**TOP BUGGY**

GUARANTEED BEST GRADE THROUGHOUT, WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, FOR THE LOW PRICE OF

**\$75.00.**

ITS DURABILITY TURNS INFERIOR MAKES "ABOUT FACE" TO THE REAR. INSPECTION INVITED.

The Improved "BUCK-EYE" Phaeton Cart  
**\$30.00.**

NEXT DOOR TO KNOX'S BLACK-SMITH SHOP, FENELON FALLS.

**S. S. GAINER.**

**KERR & Co. NEW CASH STORE,**

OPPOSITE BENSON HOUSE, LINDSAY.

New Fall and Winter Jackets,

New Dress Goods,

New Underwear for Ladies and Children,

New Trimming Braids,

New Corsets and Gloves,

New Frillings and Ties,

New Handkerchiefs,

New Flannels and Flannelettes,

New Towellings,

Cottons and Shirtings,

Gentlemen's Furnishings Complete.

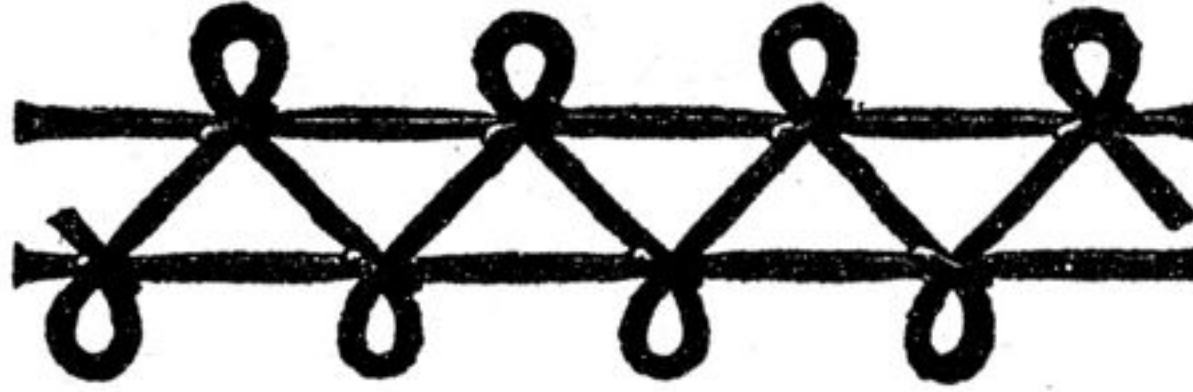
We cordially invite you to call and examine our new Fall Stock. One price to everybody.

33 KENT-ST., LINDSAY.  
Opposite the Benson House.

**KERR & CO.**

**SEASONABLE SPRING GOODS.**

Pat. Nov. 19, 1889.



Above Cut is One-half Actual Size.

**THE HATHAWAY PATENT FENCE WIRE,**  
Most Attractive in Design, and will stand a Test Breakage of 2,500 lbs.

**SHOVELS, PICKS, FORKS,**  
**FULL STOCK BUILDING HARDWARE,**  
**PAINTS, OILS, AND WHITE LEAD,**  
**A FULL ASSORTMENT OF TINWARE,**  
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES FOR CASH.

**BABY CARRIAGES \$5.00 AND UP.**

To the Patrons: Land Plaster \$6.00 and \$7.00 Per Ton IN CAR LOTS.

**JOS. HEARD.**

**BACK AGAIN.**

**HENRY PEARCE**

respectfully informs his numerous old customers and the public generally that he has returned to Fenelon Falls and resumed

The Boot and Shoe Business in the store lately occupied by Mr. S. Neilson on the east side of Colborne street, and hopes by turning out

**GOOD WORK AT LOW PRICES** to obtain a fair share of patronage.

Drop in, leave your measure and be convinced that he can do as well for you as any boot or shoemaker in the county. All kinds of

**REPAIRS EXECUTED** with neatness and despatch.

**J. Neelands, Dentist.**

Beautiful sets of Artificial Teeth inserted for \$10, \$12 and \$14, according to quality of teeth and kind of plate. Imitation gold filling inserted in artificial teeth free of charge. Gas (vitalized air) and local anesthetics used with great success for painless extraction. Visits the McArthur House, Fenelon Falls, the third Tuesday of every month. Call in the forenoon, if possible. Office in Lindsay nearly opposite the Simpson House.

**NOTICE.**

To the residents of Fenelon Falls.

Take notice that any person or persons removing from any village or district infected with diphtheria to Fenelon Falls will be quarantined for a period of 14 days or longer, at the discretion of the Board of Health. The citizens of Fenelon Falls who do not wish to be so inconvenienced will govern themselves accordingly.

By order of the Board of Health.  
A. WILSON, M. D.,  
Medical Health Officer  
Fenelon Falls, Feb'y 22nd, 1893. 1-t. f.

The "Fenelon Falls Gazette" is printed every Friday at the office, on the corner of May and Francis streets.

**SUBSCRIPTION \$1 A YEAR IN ADVANCE,** or one cent per week will be added as long as it remains unpaid.

**Advertising Rates.**

Professional or business cards, 50 cents per line per annum. Casual advertisements, 8 cents per line for the first insertion, and 2 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Contracts by the year, half year or less, upon reasonable terms.

**JOB PRINTING**

of all ordinary kinds executed neatly, correctly and at moderate prices.

E. D. HAND,  
Proprietor.

**The Inoffensive Burglar.**

HE NEVER RESORTS TO VIOLENCE UNLESS FORCED TO. SAYS ONE OF THE PROFESSION.

"A burglar is the most harmless person in the world if he's let alone," said a gentleman of that profession to a Chicago Record reporter. "It's only the greenhorns out in the country who go to work to kill the family before they rob the house, and of course they're always caught. A good burglar who wants to keep at his trade is just as anxious not to disturb the house as the house is not to be disturbed. Understand? He won't pull a gun and shoot unless some one shoots at him, grapples with him or blocks his way when he tries to get out. He doesn't want to make any noise. A pistol shot is always sure to bring other people—maybe the police—and therefore he won't shoot except in self defence. So you see there's no sense in being afraid of a burglar. The burglar is the one that needs to be afraid. He's taking all the risk."

"I'll never forget one night when I was going through a house on the South Side. I had crawled in at a kitchen window and tried the front rooms without getting anything, and then I went up stairs. The first room I struck was a big one at the head of the stairs. All the lights were out, but the curtains were up, and I could see everything in the room. There was a man asleep in the bed. He snored very loud. I began to fumble on the dresser, and I came across a box made of polished wood, as I could tell by the feel of it. I lifted the lid and found a tray lid under it. When I tried to raise this second lid, I happened to press against a lever or knob or something, and that little box suddenly made more noise than a brass band. You see, it was a music box, one of the kind that you start off by a push of the finger. It had bells, too, that made an awful racket."

"The minute that box began to pump away the man sat up in bed and says, 'Who's there?' I started for the stairway and fell over a chair. You should have heard the yell that man let out. I simply rolled down the stairs, fell out of that window and ran for dear life. All this time the man had his head out of the window and was calling: 'He-e-e-lp! He-e-e-lp!' It would be hard to say which was scared the worse. I ran through alleys for half a mile, and when I found I was safe I went into a saloon to rest up and laugh at the good joke."

"Next day I didn't laugh so much when I read in the paper that the man had over \$300 in his clothes that were lying on a chair in the room."

**Building Big Vaults.**

GUARDING AGAINST BURGLARS HAS BECOME A FINE ART.

The most vulnerable part of a vault now is the edge of the door. It is almost impossible to make an absolutely tight joint, one which will be impervious to liquid explosives. The old method of attack was by powder blown into the crack of the vault door. As the construction of these doors became more perfect this was made impracticable. Then the burglar turned his attention to other explosives and to-day he uses nitro-glycerine. Nitro-glycerine when warm runs as freely as water. If the crack of a door is not absolutely tight the nitro-glycerine will find some small lodging place in it. When exploded it rips off the door, tears off its outer layers or opens a space where a larger charge of explosives can be used. If the joint is too well fitted to permit the use of nitro-glycerine, and the vault is in an isolated place where powerful explosives can be used, dynamite is laid against a weak spot and well tamped. Its explosion either makes an opening or weakens the walls or door so that tools or other explosives can be used to advantage. With a guarantee of comparative freedom for operation a set of burglars can enter a modern vault in one to eight hours. The shortest process is usually by the use of explosives, and it has been found that the high explosives are singularly local in effect and produce very little sound. Hammer and sledge are often used, though burglars prefer boring, with the use of a blow pipe to draw the temper of the steel attacked. But the modern construction renders this sometimes extremely difficult, because of the high conductivity of the iron and the close contact of the cold steel adjacent. Burglars seldom attempt to make holes of more than an inch in diameter, and the heat from the small flame that can be introduced through such a hole is very quickly dissipated. Sometimes the burglar bores through the soft metal and breaks the intervening sheets of hard metal with the blows of a hammer, removing the metal piecemeal. It is estimated that an expert with finely tempered tools will work through an inch of vault wall in an hour. It sometimes happens, though, that an inexperienced burglar abandons a job after penetrating the outer layer of steel, because his poorly tempered tools were all dulled in the attempt.