

ABOUT TERRAPIN.

Their Price Varies According to the Time of Day.

The diamond backed terrapin is an aristocratic denizen of Chesapeake bay and worth almost its weight in gold to the epicure of the fashionable cafe.

The diamond backed terrapin is only another name for a small species of turtle, and time was when the colored people of Maryland ate them after roasting them in their shells and never dreamed of their value as food for a royal menu. Now a terrapin farm is a mine of wealth to its possessor.

A true story is told of a poor negro fisherman who chanced upon a nest of diamond backs near Tangier island in 1893. In four hours he took out \$1,200 worth and stopped only when too exhausted to work.

Terrapins "in pound" present an interesting but by no means an appetizing appearance. The pound is a place where the fishermen keep the turtles until they are shipped to some city to the markets. The farms where they are cultivated are flooded with sea water, so that the little object preserves its delicatessen qualities unimpaired.

There are certain rules understood by those who purchase terrapin. They are careful to observe that the extreme tip or muzzle is not injured, that the bottoms of the feet are not worn off, that the head is prettily shaped—small, thin and pointed—and the eyes brilliant. The feet should be small and slender.

Cooking terrapin properly is such an art that only a chef or a Marylander should be permitted to give instructions. To begin with, the first rule is a challenge to the humane society. "Plunge the terrapin alive into boiling water." Then "boil until the skin and toe nails come off."

When the rudimentaries and vitals are disposed of, the rich, sweet meat, which is better than chicken or canvasback duck or frogs' legs, is stewed and prepared with an affinitive sauce and a "dash of madeira" or a little good sherry, and in one recipe "a pint of pale brandy, to which a match shall be set when it is turned over the terrapin," are added to make the delicacy complete.

The only people who can cook the terrapin as it demands are the Maryland cooks, who learned from the colored people, and their secret of success is to handle it as little as possible and to serve it from the dish in which it was cooked, thus preserving its native juices and aromas. The dash of wine is an innovation of art.

On the terrapin farms of the Chesapeake a peculiar sport is indulged in by the men, called "terrapin racing." The turtles are let loose in a large room where at one end a hot fire is blazing, protected by a guard. They all begin a scramble for the light and warmth, the men betting on particular ones. They have no continuity of purpose and are likely to branch off in a dozen devious routes, but the terrapin that first puts its nose against the fire wins the race.

Terrapin are rated according to their value with a family pedigree, which simply gives the name of the state whence they come. First on the list for its terrapin is Chesapeake bay; next comes Long Island; then Virginia, Charleston and Savannah, Florida, Mobile and the gulf follow. Mississippi and North Carolina and other points south furnish excellent terrapin.

Now for prices. Eighty dollars a dozen is not considered high for choice terrapin at certain seasons and on special occasions. A modest housekeeper saw one crawling over some lobsters in a fish market and out of curiosity inquired the price.

"What time is it?" asked the marketman, looking at his watch. "You may have it for \$3, but if it was 6 o'clock tonight, and I only had that one, I should have to charge you more. I expect some in at any moment."—Detroit Free Press.



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Common Sense Medical Adviser. This book is exactly what its name implies. There are no technical terms, no efforts to "show off" a great store of medical knowledge. It is a condensation. There are over 1000 pages, and every page is full of talk about common sicknesses that are known in every family, and how to cure them. Dr. Pierce has studied and practiced medicine for over thirty years. He is the head, the ruling power of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. He is a busy man, but it is the busy people who are the world's benefactors.

This book is particularly a book for mothers. It will relieve them from many anxieties. The book is fully illustrated. There are colored plates, and plain black and white. For 25 cents in stamps, to pay cost of mailing only, you may have this book in paper binding. For 35 cents in one-cent stamps, you may have it in fine French cloth. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, at above mentioned institution.

If constipation was painful like a toothache, sickness would be a thing of the past. If it were so, the proper remedy would be promptly resorted to, and the long train of disorders for which it is responsible would cease to exist. But unfortunately constipation is the guest to neglect. The right remedy is put off from day to day. It shows itself in a headache, some injurious humors, powder that comes but temporary relief is used. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets go to the first cause of the trouble and cure it. They are a prompt and permanent cure for constipation. They cause no pain and never gripe. They are sold in every drug store, and sell themselves, and sell nothing else that is "just as good."

Pellets.

WHO WAS LORD OGILVIE?

A Mysterious Scotch Character In New York Early In The Century.

Helen Everston Smith contributes to The Century a chatty paper about "A Group of American Girls Early In The Century." After describing Chancellor Livingston's beautiful home, Clermont, the authoress says:

To add to the pleasantness of this room, both the orangery and the conservatory opened into it, and it was in these surroundings that the young sons and daughters of Captain Livingston and some of their cousins had many a lesson in literature, elocution and singing from the gifted and eccentric but courtly and kindly Scottish gentleman known as Lord Ogilvie, who, without money or price, devoted himself for many years to the instruction of young gentlemen and ladies in this new country, knowing that it could yet afford but few opportunities, and generously wishing that the scions of the young republic should lack none of the graces of a polite education.

"A strange man he was in many ways," said my grandmother, "but gifted beyond any I have ever known in his own favorite lines." He was always welcomed at Clermont and made it his headquarters for several years, going and coming as he willed, sometimes appearing at breakfast, after an absence of months, as unceremoniously as if he had been only a few hours away, and disappearing again after months of sojourn as silently as an Indian brave. "Odd enough he was, but a most rare and lovable man, and, though plain of face, endowed with remarkable manly beauty of form and grace of manner."

It is to be wished that we could gather more information in regard to this gentleman. Mrs. Smith thought it probable that his title of "lord" was bestowed upon him in this country either through a misunderstanding of the Scottish designation of "laird," in a sort of half tender, half ironical courtesy. At any rate, he always accepted it with grave politeness, as if it were his right, and it may have been. If his antecedents were known to his host, the confidence was surely kept.

My friend, Miss Susan Hayes Ward of Newark, N. J., tells me that her grandmother, Mrs. William A. Hayes of South Berwick, Me., when Miss Susan Lord, heard Lord Ogilvie read the then new poem of "Marmion" in Portsmouth. She was enraptured with the poem, and the next morning hastened to the bookstore to buy a copy. Here she was heard by the reader of the previous evening, who, in grateful appreciation of her enthusiasm, begged to present her with a copy of the book.

A little later than this Lord Ogilvie took great pains to instruct Miss Lord, who was a fine musician for the place and time, in the proper pronunciation of the Scotch songs which she sung. Mrs. Hayes always loved to recall anecdotes concerning her voluntary tutor. Miss Ward has heard that Lord Ogilvie was at one time in Virginia and Kentucky, pursuing his original but highly valuable kind of educational mission work. Surely there should be more traces left of this remarkable man. Who was he? What led him here? How long was he in America? What became of him? At the time of his stays at Clermont he was, in my grandmother's estimation, "quite an elderly man," but she was then so young that a man of 40 would have seemed old to her.

He may have been the heir of the Lord Ogilvie who, with his "clan regiment of 600 men from Strathmore and Airliie," was "out in forty-five," at Prestonpans. In that case his estates would have been confiscated. He was certainly violently opposed to the house of Hanover and endured his pupils with an exaggerated love of the "martyred" queen of Scots and Charles I, while his affection for his country seemed to be rather on account of the humiliation it had inflicted upon England than for any sympathy with republican ideas.

"Pretty," "Clever," M. de B. said to me some little time ago that "the verses of Huot were pretty."

"They pass beyond the pretty," I replied. "You are like the man who, seeing the sea for the first time, said that it was a pretty thing."

Readers of Dean Church's book on the "Oxford Movement" will remember a grave parallel to this. R. H. Froude remarked one day to the author of the "Christian Year," who was then his tutor, that he thought Law's "Serious Call" was a clever book. Keble made no answer at the time, but said just before parting: "Froude, you said you thought Law's 'Serious Call' was a clever book. It seemed to me as if you had said the day of judgment will be a pretty sight." This speech, Froude told Isaac Williams, had a great effect on his after life.—Cornhill Magazine.

A Rare Exception. "Yes, I am a theosophist," said the baldheaded stranger to the party in the hotel corridor. "I am proud of it too. I can prove my reincarnation to have been from an equestrian to the first Rameses."

"What's that?" exclaimed a man with eyeglasses, reaching out his hand jocosely. "An equestrian. Shake, stranger. You're the first theosophist I ever met who was not reincarnated from a king or an emper- or."—Buffalo Times.

TALK ON SPIDERS.

A Beautiful Web Built Upon a Wall on the Moorland.

Walking across the moorland one bright sunny day in August, I came across a large spider's web built upon a wall. Its precise geometrical accuracy at once betrayed the fact of its belonging to a member of the family epeiridae. The form of web built by this family of spiders is the popular ideal of a spider's web, and it is but a small percentage of the nonscientific community who, if asked for the description of a spider's snare, would not give that of an epeira. But there are spiders' webs and spiders' webs. All spiders do not build their snares alike, and some obtain their prey by hunting. I searched for the spider and found him, as usual, resting, head downward, in the center of his web, his colored body showing up well in the dazzling sunlight. A decided white or cream colored cross upon his back at once pronounced his identity—the common garden or diadem spider (Epeira diadem). This species has when disturbed a curious habit of shaking the web, so I touched the spider, and at once the net shook so violently as to obscure all form and shape by reason of the rapidity of the vibrations.

In October the garden spider forms its cocoon, to contain the eggs, which, after laying over winter, hatch in the spring, when a most beautiful sight may be seen. Speaking from experience, this sight is truly beautiful and cannot fail to interest even the most unsentimental. Directly after leaving the egg these pretty little spiders construct an irregular mass of very fine threads among the herbage, in the middle of which they cluster together, as closely as the proverbial "herrings in a box," forming a little ball of about the size of a pea. Gently touch one of these threads, or a twig, near enough to disturb them, and in an instant the little ball is turned, apparently, into smoke, as the 600 or 700 of almost invisible little atoms of life begin to disperse and scatter themselves in the immediate neighborhood.

If quietness prevail for some little time and the disturbance be not continued, the tiny creatures gradually gather themselves into a cluster again, which is restored to its former size as soon as the few thousands of bodily appendages can be packed to the best advantage.

It is said that the total absence of light in no wise affects the construction of a web, and it has also been stated that young spiders can make these beautiful webs in full perfection. Dr. Dallinger has watched a spider begin and complete a web in 27 minutes.

In common with some other insects, the subject of our sketch has a peculiar method of overcoming its victim by winding threads round and round it until it is enveloped in a strong silken covering. Thus the spider is able to deal with large insects, and the method also gives him a supply of fresh food, for the insects thus incased are kept alive in the web. The second pair of legs of the male is armed with a number of short, strong spines, for the purpose, it is said, of defending him against the attacks of his spouse, who is very ferocious during the pairing season and has been known to capture and devour her mate when approached by him at this season.

In "Homes Without Hands" the author (Mr. Wood) gives an interesting account of the ingenuity displayed by a garden spider. A web was exposed to a strong current of wind. Either from its inability to renew the part during the storm or knowing that if done it would be probably torn away again, the spider suspended some pieces of wood to the web as weights, which, while serving to preserve the form and shape of the web, did not offer too great a resistance to the wind. To prove that they were not accidentally so placed, Mr. Wood removed the pieces of wood, but found that other pieces of wood took their places, thus showing, beyond doubt, that they were there for some purpose.—Newcastle Chronicle.

Japanese Pockets.

Japanese folks, says a traveler in that country, have six or eight pockets cunningly inserted in the cuffs of their wide sleeves. These pockets are always filled with a lot of things that would surprise any one who took a dip in one of them. Among the things they carry are the prayers which the priests compose, and which are written out on little squares of rice paper. They carry plenty of these pocket prayers, for they use them like medicine. If they feel distressed in mind or body they whip out a prayer and swallow it, paper and all, confident that they will feel better at once. Their handkerchiefs are of paper, too, small squares again of a silky paper, and they use these for various things, never using one but once. As soon as it has done one service, wiping out a teacup, drying a tear, or what it may be, it is thrown away.—New York Times.

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BLOOD MARRIAGES.

Authorities Seem to Differ as to Whether They Prove Injurious.

The results of blood marriages have been differently regarded by various authors. Esquirol attributed to them a predisposition to insanity among the descendants. Meniere affirms that in the majority of cases deaf mutes owe their infirmity to the ties of relationship between their parents. Lucas thinks that these marriages are a cause of degeneration in the human race; that they produce mental dullness, brutality, insanity, impotence, etc. Liebreich states that consanguinity is frequently the cause of pigmentary retinitis among the descendants. Raynaud ranks consanguinity among the conditions which may produce albinism. Lays seemed to have proved also, says the writer, the injurious influence of consanguineous marriages.

On the other hand, says the writer, others have boldly declared themselves in favor of these marriages and state that they are not at all injurious—that generally they give good results. It is not astonishing then, he says, that in the face of such extreme opinions other authors, such as Levy, Bouchardat, Voisin, Darwin, Lacaze, Ballet and others, should view the question from both sides and affirm that these marriages are productive of both good and evil results, according to whether the contracting parties are exempt from or affected by constitutional diseases. With such a diversity of opinions, continues the writer, it is difficult for physicians to decide when they are consulted by patients in regard to the subject.

M. Perrin recently made a study of the question under consideration and gives his conclusions as follows: First of all, among the numerous affections attributed to marriages of consanguinity, idiocy, insanity and epilepsy are due generally to heredity, but in a few cases consanguinity of the parents may certainly be the cause.

As to convulsions in the young, the cases are so numerous that it is impossible to attribute this affection to the influence of consanguinity. It may have a share in the production of deaf mutes, but it is not an invariable factor. With regard to affections of the sight, the influence exercised by consanguinity has been ascertained, and in albinism has been distinctly proved. Concerning sterility, M. Perrin thinks this cannot be attributed to consanguinity alone. He has further shown that certain congenital deformities have been so frequently observed in children whose parents were perfectly healthy that in these cases we are forced to admit the theory of consanguinity alone.

On the whole, says the writer, we may conclude that if under certain circumstances consanguinity and heredity are two aetiological factors which combine in the same family to bring about the same morbid results it is none the less true that in some cases consanguineous marriages among healthy persons may exercise an unfavorable influence on the children. M. Perrin, says the writer, advises physicians not to dissuade their patients from marriage if there is no diathesis, no hereditary disease, and if they are in good health and have strong constitutions; on the other hand, it is not well to encourage them, he says, because even in the best conditions the children of such marriages have presented irremediable defects. But if the physician discovers the least trace of physical or mental affection he should exert all his influence to prevent such marriages, for they could only be productive of deplorable results.—New York Medical Journal.

Presence of Mind.

An example of presence of mind was that of a woman who, being left alone in the house one night, heard a noise in the dining room and knew that burglars were removing the plate. She was too far from any other house to summon assistance. Seizing a large paper bag which lay on a table, she inflated it and broke it on the wall of the stairs with a loud report. The thieves, mistaking it for a pistol, dropped their plunder and fled.

There is no quality perhaps which we all covet more than this ready wit which makes action as prompt as thought in danger. Self control, which we can cultivate, helps us to attain it in a degree, but it is largely a gift of nature, like a keen eye or nimble tongue. We who are born without it may console ourselves with the fact that emergencies come but once or twice in life, while every hour calls for the use of common sense, patience and self control, all of which we can have if we will.—Youth's Companion.

The eggs of a bluebottle fly, if placed in the sun, will hatch in two or three hours. Linnaeus declares that the larva of three bluebottle flies will devour the carcass of a horse as quickly as would a lion, so rapidly do these insects increase and so voracious do they become.

Red clover blossoms are indicative of industry. A writer on floral curiosities says that this notion was suggested by the humblebees, which particularly frequent this plant, the common bees not being able, by reason of the depth of the flower, to reach its honey.

In 929, during the reign of Athelstan, a crown was made for that sovereign very similar to the coronet now worn by English earls.

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U. P. TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST—CENTRAL TIME.
No. 2—Fast Mail, 8:45 a. m.
No. 4—Atlantic Express, 11:40 p. m.
No. 28—Freight, 7:00 a. m.
GOING WEST—MOUNTAIN TIME.
No. 1—Limited, 3:55 p. m.
No. 3—Fast Mail, 11:20 p. m.
No. 23—Freight, 7:35 a. m.
No. 19—Freight, 1:40 p. m.
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Legal Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR LINCOLN COUNTY, NEBRASKA. In the matter of the estate of Mordica C. Farnish, deceased.

This cause came on for hearing upon the petition of Abigail E. Farnish, administratrix of the estate of Mordica C. Farnish, deceased, praying for license to sell the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, (being lots two and three) and the east half of the southwest quarter, all in Section 19, Township 9 north, Range 29 west, in Lincoln county, Nebraska, or a sufficient amount of the same to bring the sum of \$800, for the payment of the debts allowed against said estate, and the cost of administration, there not being sufficient personal property to pay the said debts and expenses.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before me at my office in North Platte, Nebraska, on the 30th day of December, 1906, at one o'clock p. m., to show cause why a license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell so much of the above described real estate of said deceased as shall be necessary, to pay said debts and expenses. It is further ordered that this order be published in the NEBRASKA STATE SENTINEL WEEKLY TRIBUNE for the time required by law.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1906. H. M. GRIMES, District Judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at North Platte, Neb., November 17th, 1906. Notice is hereby given that Michael C. Harrington has filed notice of intention to make final proof before Register and Receiver at his office in North Platte, Neb., on the 25th day of December, 1906, to timber culture application No. 12,394, for the southwest quarter of section No. 4, in township No. 14 north, range No. 29 west. He names as witnesses, Isaac Lamphugh, Harry Lamphugh, Allen Tife Lester, Walter, all of North Platte, Nebraska. JOHN F. HINMAN, Register.

WILCOX & HALLIGAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA. Office over North Platte National Bank.

DR. N. F. DONALDSON, Assistant Surgeon United States Army and Member of Pension Board, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA. Office over Streitz's Drug Store.

E. E. NORTHUP, DENTIST, Room No. 6, Ottenstein Building, NORTH PLATTE, NEB.

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