Democratic Watchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 30, 1902.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Starlight and moonlight and nights without a lamp To break the heavy clouds that hang above their

silent camp, And days when all the hours are gray in slant of

falling rain, When in the shivering, tossing boughs the weary

winds complain :

Dark days and bright days, days of bud and

Ah, not to them is grief or joy, who slumber in the tomb.

Long since the clash of arms forgot, the old swords rusted red.

And they who strove so gallantly, safe with the peaceful dead

Blue coat and gray coat, moth possess it now, Up and down the sentries tramp; today men guide the plow.

Other men, and other times, song and feast and shout

Where fiercely raged the battle and dreary was the rout.

Hilt to hilt and foot to foot, stubborn foes were they

Who fought on mount and meadow in that far heroic day.

Banner waving o'er their graves, we count you with the cost,

For freedom is your trophy, and no brotherhood was lost.

What have we to give the brave, who once were so alive,

Quick with love and quick with hate, stern and swift to strive?

Tears? Nay, they need them not: rather smiles and praise Sweet with the fragrance of these shining forest

days,

When May wreathes the upland and the valley is abrim

With flower-scent and color, and the glad winds sing a hymn.

Flowers on the lowly mound, let the children bring

Largesse of their beauty on these beds to fling. Peace to you, valiant ones, here at rest who lie.

While above your pillowed heads the marching years go by.

-By Margaret E. Sangster

Locusts Have Come.

Scientists Regard the Brood as Harmless, Birds are Eating the Insects Ravenously.

.

"Seventeen-year locusts" have appeared in the Smithsonian grounds and already cover the lower branches of two large trees. Altoona, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn., have reported to the agricultural department that they also have found locusts on park in this stage are not unfurled. They detrees. These three localities stand alone as communities which have developed this pest at this season, but the scientists of the cent colors. As they dry they assume a agricultural department anticipate that within a few weeks locusts will have appeared also in Pennsylvania. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina. South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Il-linois, Michigan, Wisconsin the District of Columbia and possibly in other localities.

The two trees in the mall on which the locusts have already hatched are situated within a few yards of the entrance to the tures, from one-fourth to dicate the number of locusts which have already emerged and have found lodging on the branches of the huge tree nearby. There are signs of them here and there in the form of the characteristic brown shells which the new locust leaves behind him, but the presence of the locust can hardly be detected. On the other tree, however, the pest is plainly in evidence. This is about 150 yards northeast of the main entrance to the national museum, at a point close to the edge of the asphalt walk and very near the intersection of the main drive with a gravel road way which runs from the Ninth street entrance to the mall to the medical museum. Here the grass and gravel are broken everywhere with little round "exit" holes of the insects, and the leaves of the dargest tree in that locality are spotted closely with brown shells. If there is anywhere any doubt of the existence of this pest a single glance at this tree will dispel it. Scientists at work in the institutions mearest the trees, the Smithsonian the national museum and the agricultural department, explain the early arrival of these locusts as due to particular local conditions, such as the added moisture drained into the ground from the asphalt walks near by and the heat reflected from both walks and buildings. A heavy shower and several bright, warm days are expected to do as much for the other portions of the park, and reports have already reached the city that various localities in the adjoining counties of Maryland have discovered locusts fully as far developed. In order to keep account of the pest the agricultural department has sent out over 5,000 addressed postal cards asking for the addresses to return them on the first appearance of seventeen-year locusts. Thus far only Altoona and Nashville have answered, which would indicate that local conditions similar to those in the Smithsonian grounds and in the fields about Washington exist also in Central Pennsylvania and Tenuessee. The department has "full records of their appearances in 1885, and consequently knows exactly where to look for them this year, and its postal cards are expected to return soon at the rate of several hundred a day, indicating the existence of millions of locusts. According to its charts, Maryland and the adjoining counties of its neighbor states and Indiana, with the adjoining counties of its neighboring states, are to be the most affected by the "plague." These communities have no reason to be alarmed, however, if the governmental en-tymologists are to be believed. The sevenm-year locust is not a pestilence, in spite of the popular horror of its prospective appearance. It never does any damage to anything expect young nursery trees and The young shoots of mature trees and rare-ly inflicts any permanent damage on the latter. When the female locust is about to hatch its eggs, it digs a slight opening in the young branch of the tree on which it has found a lodging. Afterward a strong wind will often break off the branch at the point where the eggs were interred. In this way many young fruit and other trees have been harmed by earlier broods, and even the most hopeful of the government's students does not expect all the trees to escape this year.

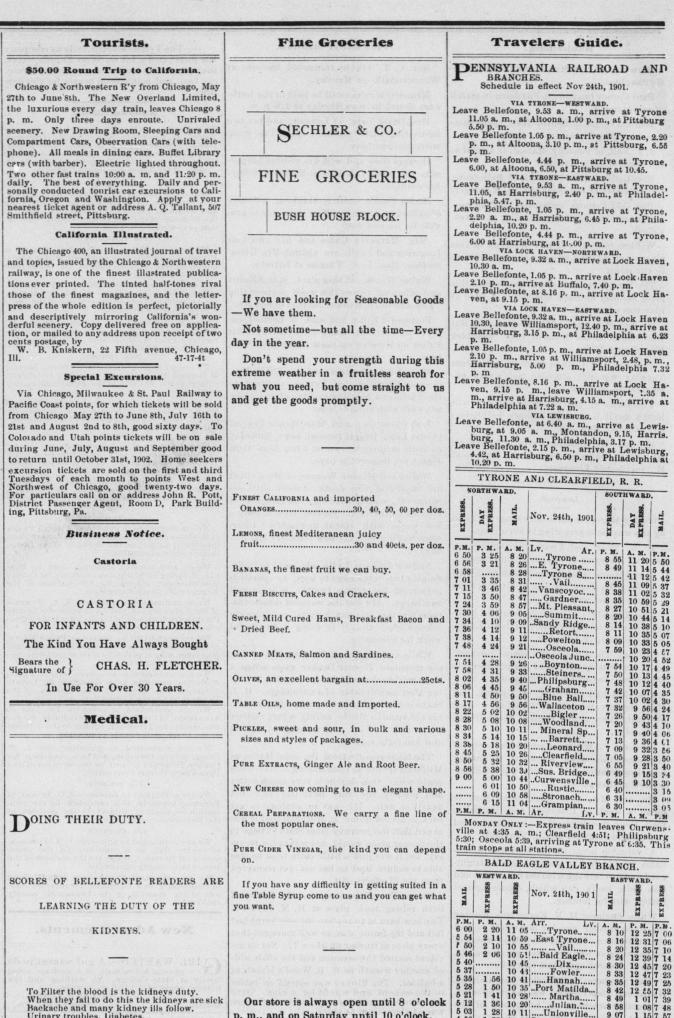
The Will of the Boss. (Philadelphia Times.) In all the history of Republican in-

stitutions it may be doubted if a situation ever was presented exactly parallel with that existing in Pennsylvania today. It is the most wonderful exhibition of the power of the "boss" that even this state has seen under the long developing system of which Senator Quay is the consuminate exponent.

The people of Pennsylvania are about to elect a governor, and the Republican party, of which Senator Quay is the head, is to nominate a candidate. This is to be done, as usual, by means of the "organization," which acts under the direction of the central authority, and the machinery was early put in motion to nominate the designated candidate in due form. While this is going on Senator Quay is persuaded that another candidate would be more agreeable to some of his friends and he abruptly countermands the orders. He does not say

what other candidate he prefers. He simply directs the Republicans of the state that they are not to elect any more delegates for Elkin but are to elect delegates who will hold themselves subject to his further instructions. He will tell them for whom to vote when he is ready. They are by no means to exercise any choice of their own. This may not differ in result from

the old plan of electing delegates instructed for local favorites, with a view to the transfer of their votes at the convention, but that plan, at least, maintained the appearance of some freedom of choice. All this pretense is now cast aside." Mr. Quay's present orders are, in effect, that the delegates to the convention shall be chosen with the understanding that they will do whatever he shall tell them. They are not to be instructed for Elkin, nor for another; they are to be instructed for X, an unknown quantity. By this means the entry of any individual candidates into the contest is to be prevented. There is to be no opportunity for any man to make himself or his qualifications known. The choice is to be left entirely to Quay. This demand is put forward without disguise. Mr. Quay does not pretend that the convention is to choose the candidate; he merely says that he has not yet determined upon who the candidate shall be. He is examining the various applicants, but will not announce his decision until the near approach of the convention, which will then officially ratify his choice. Strange as it may appear, the only earnest objection to this autocratic assumption comes from the friends of the candidate whose whole claim is based upon the fidelity with which he has represented Quay and his system. Elkin has been one of the chief instruments of the machine in applying discipline to insurgents, "ripping" out one man to put in another, and he has no logical ground on



hen they fail to do this the kidneys dity. hen they fail to do this the kidneys are sick we have and many kidney ills follow. Doan's Kidney Pills cure them all. Bellefonte People endorse our clair p. m., and on Saturday until 10 o'clock. ture of the situation is that Republi Mr. W. E. Haines of No. 1, Beaver Row, locomotive engineer says: "I was suffer-ing from an acute lameness in my back, and a dull, lingering aching over my kid-neys. I felt it in my head also and there cans who profess to be opposed to the machine methods acquiese in this in-SECHLER & CO. solent despotism and are preparing to neys. I felt it in my head also and there were pains over my eyes and in the top and back of my head and in the upper part of my spine. I was afraid I would not be able to attend to my duties as I was on night work and had to get some rest in the day time, for on account of my back and these pains I could not rest well I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and ob-tained them from the Bush House block drug store. They proved to be just the remedy I required for they removed the whole trouble." take their orders from Quay, as though GROCERS. he alone was the Republican party in 42-1 BELLEFONTE, PA. Pennsylvania-as apparently he is. If ever there is to be any political Travelers Guide. independence in this community, it THE STANDARD OF THE For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. SOUTHWEST Remember the name-Doan's-and take FRISCO) SYSTEM VIA TWO GATEWAYS Either ST. LOUIS or KANSAS CITY, the Frisco System affords excellent Pullman and *free* Reclining Chair Car service to MEXICO, TEXAS, and all destinations in Missouri, Kansas, Ar-kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Teritory, New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Money to Loan. MONEY TO LOAN on good security ases for rent. J. M. KEICHLINE, Att'y at Law 45-14-1yr. OAKLAHOMA AND Insurance. INDIAN TERRITORY GEO. L. POTTER & CO., Can be reached by way of MEMPHIS and the Frisco System, without change by those who prefer that gateway. Harvey Cafe Cars and Dining Halls along the line add materially to the comfort of your journey. GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS. Represent the best companies, and write policies in Mutual and Stock Companies at reasonable rates. Office in Furst's building, opp. the Court House For Rates of Fare, Map Folders and Free De scriptive Literature. FIRE INSURANCE Address O. M. CONLEY, Or SIDNEY VAN DUSEN. Traveling Pass. Agt General Agent. 706 Park Building, Pittsburg, Pa. ACCIDENT INSURANCE, 47-6 CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNA. LIFE INSURANCE Condensed Time Table. -AND-READ DOWN June 17th, 1901. REAL ESTATE ACENCY. No 1 No 5 No 3 JOHN C. MILLER, No. 3 East High St. 44-48-6m BELLEFONTE. GRANT HOOVER, RELIABLE 8 02 7 34 3 32 ... Mackeyville.... 8 19 4 13 8 4 8 08 7 40 3 38 ... Cedar Spring... 8 12 4 07 8 3 8 10 7 42 3 40 Salona.... 8 10 4 05 8 3 8 15 7 47 3 45 ... MILL HALL... †8 05 †4 00 †8 3 FIRE. 11 45 8 15 Beech Creek R. LIFE, ACCIDENT AND STEAM BOILER INSURANCE INCLUDING EMPLOYERS LIABILITY. 10 40 19 30 p. m. a. m. Arr. SAMUEL E. GOSS is employed by this †Week Days. 26.00 P. M. Sundays. 10.55 A. M. Sunday. agency and is authorized to solicit risks *Daily. for the same. PHILADELPHIA SLEEPING CAB attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 P. M, and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.36. Address, GRANT HOOVER, Office, 1st Floor, Crider's Stone Building.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES. Schedule in effect Nov 24th, 1901.

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MONDAY ONLY :- Express train leaves Curwens-ville at 4:35 a. m.; Clearfield 4:51; Philipsburg 5:30; Osceola 5:39, arriving at Tyrone at 6:35. This train stops at all stations.

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STATIONS.

Bellefonte

WESTWARD

MAIL. | EXP.

Ar.

Nov. 24th 1901

EASTWARD.

MAIL. | EXP.

the scientists' description of the locust as The bugs emerge through a little hole the nearest tree and climb to the lower branches. There they fasten themselves on leaves, branches twigs, anywhere and in any position for about an hour. The brown shell-that which is found on the

ing locust begins to appear. When fully out of his old shell his body is creamy white in appearance, except that his eyes are like coral and there are occasional little black splotches. The wings velop next, growing into exquisite, gossamer nets of the most shimmery and irridesroofed position over the locust's back and the insect is perfectly formed. With the first rays of the sun the insect loses his clear, cream color and becomes dark. This is the first stage of the chrysalis growth. The locust is from that time fully developed.

The life of the new brood thus brought into existence continues for only a few weeks. Ordinarily they disappear suddentwo Smithsonian buildings. Near the July, having thus lasted six weeks. In monument to Prof. Henry, about 50 yards that time the insects have mated and the ly in this locality, about the first week in west of the north door of the Smithsonian building, the ground is perforated with the tree branches where the insects did the tree branches where the insects did the tree of the situation is that Republitheir courting. These eggs hatch after a one-half an inch in diameter. These in- little and the young drop to the ground underneath, burrow steadily downward and form the nucleus of the "pests" of seventeen years later. This long wait is required to bring the new brood to maturity. All that time this generation is growing at the bottom of the little tunnels formed when the is sects were born. In the course of that growth they require new shells, exactly as they do when they spring into the world, an indefinite number of times, probably four or five. It is this long stage of growth un-derground which limits the locust's appearance to septendecimal years. All this time the locusts have been feed. ing on the vegetable diet furnished by the roots near this little cave. He is consequently a toothsome morsel to the hog, which scents him whenever he nears the surface, and to the birds, which discover him after his change of form. But in 1885 modern , America began to speculate whether on the basis of this vegetable diet in comparison with the scavenger instincts of the oyster, and after the custom of the North American Indian, the locusts might not prove a preferable food. Accordingly, several scientists had a "mess" of them cooked. The following is taken from a report on the experiment submitted to the Entymological Society, of Washington, soon afterward : "With the aid of the doctor's (Riley's) cook he had prepared a plain stew, thick milk stew, and a broil. The cicadae were collected just as they emerged from pupae and were thrown into cold water, in which they remained over night. They were cooked the next morning and served at breakfast time. They imparted a distinct and not unpleasant flavor to the stew, but were not at all palatable themselves, as they were reduced to nothing but bits of flabby skin. The broiled lacked substance. The most palatable method of cooking is to fry in batter, when they remind one of shrimps. They will never prove a delicacy. "T. A. Keleher, who sampled some of the dishes above described, has informed the writer that he found the cicadae fried in hatter to be most palatable, and that he much preferred them to oysters or shrimps. "That the cicada was eaten by the red men of America, both before and after the coming of the colonists, is indicated in a nemorandum, dated 1715, left by the Rev. Andrew Sendel, of Philadelphia, who re-ferring to the use of locusts as food in Eastern Asia, states also that the cicada is so used by the Indians. Dr. Asa Fitch corroborates this statement, giving as his authority W. S. Roberston, who informs him that the Indians make the different species of cicadae an article of diet, every year gathering quantities of them, preparing them for the table by roasting in a hot oven, stirring them until they are well browned."

the reports of the Agricultural Department. which have not operated against it hereto-fore. To quote Chief Entymologist How-ard "his life is endangered by our civilization." His burrow is only about two feet deep and is consequently destroyed by deep plowing. Where ever macadam roads or asphalt streets have been built since the

last brood the locusts are imprisoned and cannot reach the surface. But most effective of all, the black birds, cat birds and sparrows have learned to eat them and are gobbling up the brood in the Smith-

tables or any other product of the deld.

During his residence underground he eats the roots which cross his little tunnel, but

this injury is so very slight as to be almost

incalculable. The only general ground for apprehending the septendecimal appearance of the insect that many persons dislike the

sight of them on the trees and, cringe at

the sound of them crawling toward the

tree trunks in the evening. By all the scientific calculations this

year's brood is not likely to offend such sensibilities greatly. Many agencies now oppose the brief existence of the locust, or

'cicada septendecim," as he is termed in

sonian grounds as fast as the new locusts hatch out of their old shells. "When the locusts came here seventeen years ago," explained Mr. Howard, "the sparrows were themselves too new to know what the insects were. But they discovered what they were before the life of the 1885 brood had ended. This year, then, they are on the lookout for them and catch them just as soon as the bugs appear. If you look out in the park now you will see the birds gathered about the two infected

trees picking the new locusts apart. The activities of the sparrow will probably do more to lessen the next brood of septendecimal locusts than any other cause. The next brood will be much smaller than this. After 34 years the brood will be smaller still, and after a little more time the whole

species of this beautiful insect will have become extinct." A sight of the locust undergoing their

change from the brown, small and humble looking bug which has required seventeen years to develop into the fine, white, coral-eyed insect of to-day more than justifies

'beautiful." about the size of a man's little finger as soon as the sun is behind the horizon. Then they crawl directly to the trunk of

leaves and grounds after the new locust has been hatched-then splits and the form-

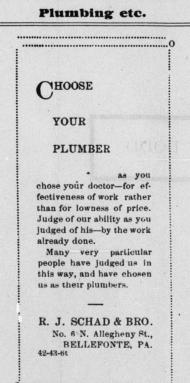
No other crop can be injured, however, in the least. The locust does not even touch wheat, corn, rye, oats, berries, vege- Chicago News.

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must be won by the absolute separation of all self-respecting people from this whole infamous system and the defeat of whatever candidates may represent it, whether they be personally good or bad. Stone and Elkin became obnoxious because they obeyed Quay's orders in contempt of public morality. Now he coolly throws thom aside and demands that he be allowed to select other tools at his own convenience. And, what is most astounding, he is praised and upheld in this by Republicans who have heretoforg posed as reformers and now scamper to get under the Quay umbrella. New Advertisements. 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE DATENTS. TRADE MARKS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPTRIGHTS, ETC. Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an in-vention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

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