

**ALL MEN ARE TYRANTS.**

By Levi A. Miller.

Thinkest thou that there is no tyranny but that  
Of blood and chains? The despotism of  
vice—  
The weakness and wickedness of luxury—  
The negligence—the apathy—the evils  
Of sensual sloth, produce ten thousand  
tyrants,  
Whose delegated cruelty surpasses  
The worst acts of one energetic master.  
However harsh and hard in his own bear-  
ing.—Byron.

Man is born a tyrant. Animals, from the smallest to the greatest, are tyrants.

Women wear iron heels and delight in grinding them into yielding, quivering flesh. Vegetable growths are tyrannical in their way, and the very stars seek to rule each other. The word itself is hateful to a civilized, intelligent people, but Darwin overcame that by using the expression, "Survival of the fittest." It is but a synonym for tyranny. The disposition of one man to take advantage of another is just as natural as for one dog to snatch a bone from another. It is through fear only that one dog is restrained from robbing every other dog. So with low-class humanity. The savage snatches everything he can get his hands on, regardless of the rights of the owner. He is only restrained by fear of punishment. The thief who depends on pilfering for a livelihood is only kept from stealing everything he sees through fear of being caught.

Were the laws against robbery suspended for a time, what a lot of thieves we would have. This reminds me of an incident that occurred some years ago, at Pittsburgh. Two tyrants robbed a poor cripple of all the money he possessed, which was only fifty cents. They became so enraged because the amount was so meager that they dragged him to the incline railroad track and bound him securely to a rail and left him. A pedestrian passing by noticed him in his sad predicament and cut the ropes that bound him just four minutes before the incline train came crashing along and thus saved his life. This verified my contention, that all men are tyrants.

This merely goes to show that a great many only lack the opportunity to become regular freebooters. They may not know that they are thieves and robbers, and if an opportunity is not afforded for developing the latent disposition, they may never know it, and die honest and respected.

In some, the disposition to take undue advantage, and to get that which belongs to another, without an equivalent, is so strong that it crops out in their business transactions. If caught at it they are sometimes denounced as rascals, but oftener pointed out as shrewd, sharp business men.

This is one of the fashionable forms of tyranny. The tyrant has a grip on his victim, and will not relax it until he has squeezed all the gold out of him he can. Moreover, he delights in making his victim feel that he is at his mercy. He may not do this in a particularly offensive way, yet he does it. The victim may be humble; kiss the hand that throttles him, and pay homage to the fellow-creature that lords it over him. He may cry out against tyranny and oppression in bitter tones; swear by all the gods that if he were in that man's place he would make the hearts of his subjects glad, and all that sort of thing. If, perchance, the wheel of fortune stops at his niche in the great living wall, does he cling to his benevolent ideas? Does he use his influence and means to make the burdens of the downcast lighter, to lift the prostrate to their feet, and to bring prosperity to those who, like himself, had a hard battle with the world? Occasionally, or probably only semi-occasionally. He soon gets over the habit of walking over the heads of the common herd; gathering where he has not sown, and dispensing favors where they are likely to bring the largest and quickest return.

In slavery times it was fully demonstrated that slaves made the hardest masters. The common field hand, who had writhed and smarted under the last of the cruel driver, when raised to the position of overseer plied the whip with a heavier hand, and increased the task with less mercy than the boss of whom he complained so bitterly while yet a common hand. The same is true in nearly all the classes of laborers. It is not every one who will be thus, but the spirit is there, and it remains through all ranks. In some it is much stronger than in others.

The under dog in the fight howls and whines, and begs for quarter until it gets on top, then it growls and chews, and tears with a vengeance, never once thinking, much less caring, for the pain and injury it is inflicting on the other dog.

The spirit of petty tyranny is often shown in those who are both master and servant. They are all gentleness and humility toward those above them, and all austerity and dignity to those below them. They bend the knee and bow the head to those in authority; yet crack the whip and turn a deaf ear to those below them. As a rule, the more servile they are to the one, the more exacting and unfeeling they are towards the other.

**Easter's Date Depends on the Moon.**

It is well known that Easter Sunday seldom, if ever, falls upon the same day of the month two years in succession. Indeed, it does not always appear in the same month, for, while it usually comes in March, this year it comes in April. This variation is traceable to the phases of the moon. Easter Sunday is always the first Sunday after the first full moon of spring. As spring begins on March 21, this year it comes earlier than March 21 or later than April 25.

**FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.**

**DAILY THOUGHT  
WHAT IS THE MATTER?**

Spring began the other night,  
At least so Mother said,  
But I can't find a single trace  
Of her to save my head.  
  
The pussy willows haven't mewed  
The four o'clock is late,  
High prices make the buttercup  
A very doubtful fate.  
  
The crocuses can't seem to croak  
Nor dandelions to roar  
I wonder if it all is due  
To that old German war?

If you are going to give an Easter party the invitations for it may be written on egg-shaped pieces of thin white cardboard, or they may be in the form of a little chick.

When your guests arrive let the first game be an egg hunt.  
Give each one a little fancy basket filled with finely cut tissue paper, in which to put the egg that he finds.

The eggs can be hidden all over a certain part of the house, and in as many places as possible. The best kind of eggs to use are those of white china, or you could cut them from white paper yourself.

If you wish to give a prize for the greatest number of eggs found, you could have a little chick or rabbit filled with candy.

After this is over seat your guests around a big table and let them make Easter flowers.

Give them first some red cardboard and let them make little flower pots. Take a strip of the cardboard, about eight inches long and three inches wide, and roll it so that it is slightly wider at one end than at the other.

Pin the roll together and then with the scissors trim it so that it is even all around. Then paste a piece of paper inside at the small end, and your little flower pot will be complete. Fill it with brown tissue paper, cut in very fine bits, for earth.

Have on the table for samples a number of artificial flowers, and give each guest sheets of green, brown and any other color tissue paper that they may wish. Some paste and fine milliners' wire also will be necessary.

Each one can then start to make a little Easter plant. The flower can be made of tissue paper, as nearly like the sample as possible. The leaves can be cut from the green paper, and then both flowers and leaves can be pasted on the thin wire, which should be first wound round with green paper.

When the plant is complete it should be fastened so that it seems to grow out of the little flower pot.

Your dining room should be decorated with as many flowers or plants as possible.

In the center of the table have a toy chick or rabbit on a nest of Easter eggs. Let a ribbon or a twisted strip of yellow tissue paper lead from the nest to each guest's place, and at the end of the repeat each child can pull his ribbon and get as a favor one of the eggs.

For the place cards cut out chicks and paint them yellow. Put a little standard at the back and write the names across the bottom.  
Cut circular plate doilies of yellow crepe paper and have them under each plate. Have all the yellow and white china possible on the table, and at each guest's place have a yellow daffodil.

Serve chicken and egg sandwiches, cocoa, and if you have ice-cream have it in the form of an egg, resting on a nest made of candied orange peel or little yellow candies.

About coloring eggs for Easter. It is much more fun to color our own, and, although it is not quite as easy to get a lot for dyeing as it was many years ago, when they were about 12 cents a dozen, still we can all have a few at least and have some fun with them.

Almost every one knows how to dye eggs. First of all, you know that they must be boiled hard in clear water before they are put into the dye.

There are so many dyes to be bought now already prepared that all you have to do is to decide on the color you want, and then buy a package of that color at the nearest drug store.

Directions are always printed on the outside of the package, so that any one can learn how to do it. It is merely a case of putting a small amount of the powder in the water and boiling the eggs in the mixture for a short time.

A great deal of care must be taken not to splash the dye over your clothing. An old pan must be used for the work, and plenty of newspapers should be spread around on the table, so that you do not dye that, too.

An old spoon can be used to lift them from the pan, and you had better have some papers ready to drain them on.

Possibly you would be interested to know how the children used to dye their eggs in your grandmother's time, when it was not possible to buy the dye already prepared.

One grandmother, in fact, told me of how she and her brothers and sisters used to do when they were children.

In the first place they had a little brass kettle, which was their very own, and sacred to the use of the Easter dyeing.

Down in their orchard was a place where they always built a small bonfire, and the boiling and dyeing always was done there.

Two forked sticks were stuck in the ground several feet apart and a long heavy stick was laid across them. The fire was in the center, of course, and the little brass kettle was suspended from the cross stick over the fire.

Their dyes were very simple and easy to get.

The outer skins of onions boiled in the water with the eggs made them a very pretty brown or tan.

The catkins of one of the alders made a beautiful yellow.

Best of all, though, were the gorgeous colors and patterns they could get from gay calicoes.

Going to their mother's patch bag they would select the gayest bits that they could find.

Then they would sew each egg up securely in the patch with the right side turned in against the egg. A lit-

tle lye was put into the water, and they were allowed to boil hard for some time.

When they were lifted out each egg was beautifully decorated with the colors and pattern of the calico.

In Austria eggs are given as presents at Easter, and the Emperor presents a great number of them to various people. They are frequently composed of silver or gold, mother-of-pearl or bronze, and often contain some useful present, a piece of jewelry or some little knickknack intended to give pleasure to the recipient.

**Easter Hare Everywhere.**

Everywhere along with the candy and hard-boiled eggs in confectioners' windows we see the rabbit, or more correctly, the hare. He trundles a wheelbarrow filled with eggs, or else drags a single egg. Children are told hares lay Easter eggs and are sent to the fields to look for them. They are also told that "babies" come in the form of hares. The hare, the same as the rabbit, in symbolism is, in fact, "the type of the moon itself across whose disk endless numbers of Hindus have painted the little animal." Buddha took the shape of the hare that he might feed his hungry fellow creatures and was translated into the form of the moon and in that form evermore abides.

Indian mythology says Indra, disguised as a famished pilgrim, was praying for food when the hare, having nothing but himself to give, threw himself into the fire that he might be roasted for his benefit. Out of gratitude Indra translated him to the moon.

**Improve Garden Soil.**

If barnyard manure is applied to the garden every year an unbalanced condition of fertility results. This may be corrected by applying seven to ten pounds of acid phosphate to each square rod of space. Work it well into the surface inches in preparing the seedbed. When poultry manure is used it should be applied after plowing and worked into the surface soil.

Where garden soil is stiff, sifted coal ashes may be utilized to improve the physical condition.

**Easter Lilies Grown in America.**

There is said to be but one small section in the United States where Easter lilies will grow profusely and blossom at Easter time. This is Las Palmas, a few miles below Brownsville, Texas.

**Real Estate Transfers.**

Ellen Osman, et al, to Catherine E. Osman, tract in State College; \$1.

Carrie Osman to Catherine Osman, tract in State College; \$2,888.90.

S. W. Gramley, et al, trustee, to Stewart M. Breon, tract in Millheim; \$300.

A. Hodes, et ux, to Hagerty Baking Co., tract in Phillipsburg; \$4,000.

John C. Munson, et ux, to Dr. W. U. Irwin, tract in Bellefonte; \$1.

Helen R. Meyer, et bar, to John Meyer, tract in Spring township; \$1,500.

Centre County Commissioners to Pearl Shank, tract in Snow Shoe township; \$53.

G. M. Remley, et ux, to J. D. Keller, tract in State College; \$1.

Kate Lyon, et al, to Helen R. Williams, tract in Bellefonte; \$6,000.

J. D. Keller, et ux, to G. M. Remley, et ux, tract in State College; \$1.

Lizzie Eberts, et bar, to Ralph Hartsock, et al, tract in Rush township; \$500.

John H. Maize, et al, to St. Luke's Evangelical church, tract in Millheim; \$1.

John H. Maize, et al, to Trustees of the Millheim Evangelical church, tract in Millheim; \$1.

Cora E. Ray, et bar, to Thomas Lender, et ux, tract in Spring township; \$255.

Jane Harris, et al, to William Harris Jr., tract in Phillipsburg; \$400.

William A. Neese, et ux, to Frank M. Fisher, tract in Gregg township; \$2,700.

James J. Markle, et al, to Anna Krebs, tract in State College; \$1,050.

Ellen Hale Andrews, et bar, to Frank M. Donovan, et ux, tract in Spring Twp.; \$18,000.

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Eastern Standard Time	
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.. Howard .....	8.53 "
.. Eggleville .....	9.09 "
.. Mill Hall .....	9.15 "
Arrive Baltimore .....	5.40 A. M.
Washington .....	6.45 "
Returning, leaves Washington 3.50 p. m., Baltimore (Union Station) 4.55 p. m.	

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