THE EASTON GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXI NO. 28. EASTON, MD., SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1897 WHOLE NUMBER 4190

Appeal for India's Starving Millions.

Succor Asked from the Nation That Sustained Ireland, England and Russia in Their Need.

The Granary of the World Will Be Opened to Relieve the Great British Colony.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:

I beg to submit for your publication, in the name of humanity, the subjoined extracts from the affecting appeal of the Pandita Ramabai, of India, for aid to her efforts and those of all other Christian agencies in Central India, to rescue as many as possible of the perishing children, especially young girls and child-widows, who are left for a *prey*, through the death of parents by plague or famine. Moved by the sympathy in which you cannot but share on reading her artless appeal, I have condensed it considerably.

Please note the practical information on the methods of relief adopted, which I have added at the foot of the appeal.

Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM COWPER CONANT,
Editor "Modern Medical Science."

406 West 151st Street, New York, May 1, 1897.

A LITTLE over four months ago I heard of the distress of the people in Central India and at once my heart went out to them in sympathy. The human common sense said, "You had better stop here and 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it,' *here*. You have no means and no strength to do what you wish. Your powers are limited and you will not be held responsible for not doing anything to help those famished people. Indeed, what can a weak woman do to help the dying thousands? Besides, the Government of India and other benovelent people are doing what they can to relieve the poor and needy. There is nothing for you to do." I tried to quiet my conscience in this manner, but louder and louder spoke the the voice of God from within my heart. "Remember the days of old." "Thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondsman in the land of Egypt and the Lord thy God redeemed thee."

[RAMABI had herself experienced the extremity of distress in the famine of 1877, which miserably destroyed both her parents, and her only sister, and almost, herself.]

I could no longer keep still, and about one month ago, I started off for the Central Provinces. A missionary lady Mrs. Dryan, of Rajputana, accompanied me part of the way to gather some children for mission orphanages of Poona. We went to Sohagpur first, and began the work at once We found out from the good people there that we could not get the orphan children without the permission of the Government. So our first business was to go and see the physician in charge of the Hospital, and the Tahsildar in charge of the Poor House. We went to the hospital too early, about 8.30 in the morning: the doctor was not there, but right before that hospital were walking three little famished skeleton-like forms, and this first sight of their distress I shall never forget. The three children, we found out, were of the Chamar caste, their father had died some time ago, and the mother died only the day before. The eldest was a girl of about seven, the second a boy of about five, and the youngest a baby boy three years of age. The girl was protecting herself from the intense cold with a covering of rags, and the two boys had nothing on their bodies. Their wrinkled faces and the ghastly death-like expression told the story of the terrible suffering they were in. All of them were crying for food. And as we had no food with us, we could give nothing to them. The youngest had sore eyes and could scarcely open them. The poor babe was suffering from dysentery, so much so that his intestines had been exposed and were almost falling out, and yet he was dragging his miserable body through the streets in search of food. To add to his misery, he fell down and hurt his back, frightened at the sound of the bullock cart, and the loud call of the driver. The blood flowed freely from the injured part which was already so sore and painful, but there was no one to care for him. He was crying, but tears were not to be seen in his eyes. The children were right before the hospital but no one showed any sign of pity. As we could do nothing, we had to harden our hearts and turn our steps toward the Poor House where we expected to find the Tahsildar. We did not get the children though we tried our best. It took us such a long time go and see the officer in charge of the Poor House, and by the time we returned, they had gone somewhere, and no one could tell us where they were. I went again to that place, made a thorough search all over the town and round about it, but, did not find them. Perhaps they fainted on their way to the town in quest of food and fell down in some ditch on the roadside and died there of hunger.

The Poor House we saw was no house at all. It was a grove in the outskirts of the town. Groups of famished people were seen sitting all round the grove. Some were lying down in heaps, or sitting or lying in ashes on the dirty ground. Some had rags to cover their bodies, and some had none. There were old and young men, and women and children, most of them ill, too weak to move about, and many suffering from leprosy and other unmentionable diseases. Bad men, immoral women, pure young girls, innocent children and old people, good, bad and indifferent, were freely mixing and conversing with each other. They slept in the open air or under the trees at night, and ate the scanty and coarse food provided by the Government. The food was nothing but dry flour and some salt.

Many of the so-called Poor Houses are open grounds with a sort of fence all round them. Some Poor Houses are nothing but sheds temporarily erected to shelter the people. The miserable men, women and children, who find shelter in these places, are baked in the sun in the day and freeze in the cold at night. In some places these Poor Houses or grounds are divided with a thin fencing, where men and women are placed separately. But this arrangement is not much of a protection to the women. The devil is at work, even in these Poor Houses and relief camps, and they are not fit places for young women and girls to be in. The European and native officers employed to look after the interests of the dying thousands are hard at work, and try to do as much as they can. But it is impossible for them to find out what goes on behind their backs; they are obliged to leave the work in the hands of the Mukadams, who can do whatever they like; they use their sticks and tongues freely. They pull and push the working coolies, even women. Young men can be seen everywhere talking to girls and women under the pretence of doing the Mukadam's work.

This is no good sign at all. Wicked men and women are everywhere on the lookout for young women and girls; they entice them by offering sweetmeats and other kind of food, clothing, and fair promises to take them to nice places and make them happy. So hundreds of girls, young widows and deserted wives are waylaid as they go to the relief camps and poor houses in search of food and work, and taken away before they place themselves in the custody of the Government. The wicked are not afraid of the judgment of God, they are sinning away their lives in the midst of the fearful scene of famine and pestilence. They are carrying on a wholesale trade in young girls who have been obliged to leave their families and wander away from home in quest of food In many cases parents have fallen a prey to the famine, and left their young girls to the tender mercies of their neighbors, or fellow travellers, or other wayfarers Such girls easily fall into hands of wicked people.



PHOTOGRAPH FROM LIFE, OF PRESENT FAMINE SCENE IN INDIA.

Here is an instance: A young girl of fourteen, and a little sister of about eight years of age, were left orphans and taken possession of by a wicked man at Itarsi. I happened to see her in the streets and asked her who she was. She told me her whole story and said she would let me have her sister, who was not wanted by her cruel master, and that she could not come away for the fear of that man. I wanted to rescue the poor child but was at that time unable to do so. I prayed to the Lord to show me the way—and in the next week He sent help. A young missionary gentleman came to help me. He went to the police station and took her away from the man who had kept her in his posssession against her will. She was sent to the mission bungalow with a servant, but her former master carried her away by force. Again the missionary went to the town and fetched her, and that very night I took her to Jabalpur, and now she and her sister are placed with some good missionary ladies who will take care of them. The elder girl, poor child, is ruined for life and is suffering from horrible disease. May the merciful Father help these children!

One of my workers was walking on the road one day when she saw a little girl of about twelve years old sitting on the roadside. She looked sad and hungry. My worker spoke kindly to her and found out that she was an orphan. When the worker asked her if she would like to come to me, the girl said she had an older sister, and would go anywhere with her. In the meanwhile the sister, who had gone to wash, came back to the place where the child was sitting. From her my worker heard their pathetic story. Their father had died about there weeks ago: they had no one to take care of them, and did not know where to go to get food; they were on their way to the relief camp. Some one had told them that there was a lady near the place, who had come to gather some children to give them a home, so they had come to the Sarai to look for her. From this statement we knew they were looking for me, but I left the Sarai before they came, and so missed seeing them. My worker then asked the older girl, who is about fourteen, if she and her

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)

Personal Prattle.

Mrs. Edward Roberts has been visiting Philadelphia.

Mr. Walter H. Thompson was in Baltimore on Tuesday.

Dr. J. E. M. Chamberlaine was in Philadelphia on Wednesday.

C. E. Bray, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Bray.

Miss Edith O. Dawson, of Philadelphia, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M. T. G. Earle.

Mr. J. Dukes Wooters who came home a few days ago is confined no his bed with illness.

Col. Prentiss Ingraham arrived home on Thursday night after a trip north for three weeks.

Mr. William K. Norris has returned from his vacation, which he spent in New York and Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. E. Tylor of Baltimore was in town this week on business for the Maryland Academy of Natural Science.

Rev. T. F. Waldron and Mr. James Hartnett were visiting Father Waldron's parents at Pottsville, Pa., this week.

Rev. and Mrs. John W. Chesley, of Mechanicsville, have been on a visit to Mrs. Chesley's former home, St Michaels.

Mr. C. C. Nickerson and family are occupying their summer residence opposite St. Michaels on the broad water of Miles river.

Mr. Alex. Fountain and family have removed from Goldsborough street to Snug Harbor, their country home on Miles River.

Wm. T. Dixon and family, Mrs. John B Dixon and son, Mr. Isaac H. Dixon and family have opened up their three summer residences at Bloomfield.

Mrs. M. Luther Wright and two children of Baltimore are on a visit to Mrs. Wright's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. White.

Miss Josephine Warfield handsomely entertained a number of friends at her home on Thursday evening. Cards were the chief amusement.

Prof. Walter Graham, the bon ton pedal artist, wants the public to understand that after 11 o'clock on Sundays his "shine 'em-up" stand may be found at the Club Stables.

Messrs. Geo. H. Trax, Martin M. Higgins and Dr. Fenhagen, representing the Central Committee of Talbot county, attended the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in Baltimore on Wednesday.

Mr. M. B. Nichols ordered Mr. Clarke S. Marshall, artist, to reproduce for him in oil the engraving entitled *L' Assomption de Lavierge*, which Mr. Marshall did to the delight and satisfaction of the purchaser.

Messrs. Wilfred Bateman, F. G. Wrightson, J. Harry Covington, George Wilson, Wm. M. Merrick, J. M. Wooters and Editor George E. Haddaway were a few of the Talbot democrats who exchanged greetings with old friends and otherwise hobnobed around the Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore, on Wednesday.

Miss Sarah M. Chipley and Mis Emma Wilson, have gone on a cruise on the yacht Mystery with Captain Upton and party. The Mystery has been at anchor in front of Col. Chipley's residence, for two weeks, and is from Salem, Mass., making a tour of the Eastern Coast. The present cruise is to Old Point and return.

Mr. Edward Trippe sails from New York to his home in Mexico to-day. He was given a handsome farewell by his parents and sisters on Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Morris furnished the music. Ices and creams with strawberries constituted the the refreshments. The entire house was opened to the friends who wished the young man continued prosperity in his field of labor.

Where Famous Generals Lie.

General Ambrose E. Burnside rests at Swan Point, R. I., in the simple privacy which befits the citizen.

General Joseph Hooker is buried in the beautiful cemetery of Spring Cove, near Cincinnati. The general's grave is kept in excellent condition, and attracts the attention of many visitors to the cemetery.

The sarcophagus of General George H. Thomas occupies a beautiful lot at the junction of Long Drive and Albany avenue, in Oakland Cemetery, Troy, N. Y. The lot is kept in excellent condition and the tomb has not the slightest sign of wear.

THEIR DEAD COMRADES

BEAUTIFULLY REMEMBERED BY THE OLD SOLDIERS MONDAY.

Commander Thomas H. Coburn Master of Ceremonies—Col. Mullikin, Who Was at Gettysburg, One of the Speakers.

On Sunday last, May 30th, Hicks Post, No. 24, G. A. R.,met at the Post Room, in Easton, and thence proceeded in a body, accompanied by a number of Co. F, M. N. G., and others, to Ebenezer M. E. Church. The pastor, Rev. Charles A. Hill, preached a patriotic sermon suitable to the occasion, the choir rendering a number of National hymns.

On Monday, the 31st, the Post held their annual memorial services at Spring Hill Cemetery. The parade was formed on Market Space, the line was headed by the Easton Band, a detachment of Co. F, M. N. G., acting as escort to the Post, and proceeded to the cemetery, where a stand had been erected near the east side of the grounds Upon arriving at the stand the exercises were opened with the reading of memorial orders from National and Department Commanders by Adjutant Joseph H. White, followed by prayer by Chaplain Solomon S. Thompson, and music by the band, "America." Commander Thomas H. Coburn then read the opening address, also President Lincoln's address at the dedication of Gettysburg cemetery. Col. J. C. Mullikin then made the memorial address, followed by Col. James H. McCarter in a few appropriate remarks. The Comrades of the Post were then detailed by the Adjutant to decorate the graves of their deceased Comrades, which they at once proceeded to do, and after returning to the stand the customary G. A. R. salute to the dead was given by the Veterans and a volley of three rounds fired by the Guards. The services were concluded by the Commander from the ritual and benediction by Rev. Charles A. Hill. The line was then re-formed and marched to the place of starting, where it was dismissed. Besides the graves decorated at Easton, detachments from Hicks Post held decoration services at Cambridge and St. Michaels and decorated the graves of Union and Confederate dead, as was done in Easton. Comrades from Hicks Post also decorated the graves of a number of the Comrades at Oxford and at several places in Caroline County.

The services at the cemetery were attended by a large number of persons from all sections of the county, who manifested great interest in the decoration of graves. In fact, when the exercises closed the cemetery was a mass of flowers from one end to the other, very few graves being without any.

The parade was under the charge of Commander Coburn and was well attended by the members of the Post.

IN OUR CHURCH CIRCLES.

Items Of Interest Of The Doings In Our Churches.

Rev. A. H. Wyncoop, of Philadelphia, will preach at the Baptist Chapel in Easton to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; at Longwoods, 3 p. m.

Mr. John W. Wood, general secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will address the Cathedral Chapter to-morrow evening. All, especially young men, cordially invited.

The ladies of Cordova M. E. Church will hold a Strawberry Festival to-night.

Fire at Crisfield.

Fire destroyed the four oyster houses of Messrs. Will Gibson, Tawes Brothers and Gibson Brothers, and the New York, Philadelphia and Norfold Railroad depot at Crisfield early Sunday morning. The fire originated in a pile of strawberry boxes back of one of the oyster houses about 3 o'clock' Pint Ford, who lived in one of the burned buildings, lost all his furniture. The totol damage is placed at $10, 000.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of County Commissioners met on Tuesday, all present.

The School Commissioners and Secretary were before the Boark asking that $26,000 be levied for school purposes for the next fiscal year.

Accounts amounting to $671.00 were paid.

Receipts were: A. McC. Moore, collector for 1896, $55.00; Wm. T. H. Seymour, sheriff, costs in Barber case, $26.20; total, $81.20.

Asking His Reappointment.

A petition signed by a number of the taxpayers of Trappe and vicinity and about twenty-five patrons of the High School has been presented to the Trustees asking the reappointment of Prof. D. Melvin Long for the ensuing year.

A BEAUTIFUL SERVICE.

Annual May Procession at SS. Peter and Paul's Church.

The annual May celebration by the children of SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church Sunday School last Sunday evening was a spectacle well worth seeing.

Promptly at 8 p. m., the children dressed in white and carrying beautiful bouquets marched from the pastoral residence to the church. The orchestra meanwhile playing a very pretty march. Immediately on arriving at the sanctuary, Father Waldron intoned Vespers which were sung by the regular choir accompanied by Prof. Bowman's orchestra. After Vespers the children began their part. The programme which had been carefully arranged by the Pastor was well executed by the children. The following is the list of hymns and recitations:

Hymn, Welcome to Our Saviour	Chorus
Recitation	Phylis Stitchberry
Hymn, Ave Sanctissima	Alice Ryan
Hymn, Macula non est in te	Chorus
Recitation	Theresa Bartlett
Hymn, Oh, Mary Mother Mild	Chorus
Recitation, Katie Stitchberry, Mary Denny and Miss Parker	
Hymn, Hail Heavenly Queen	Chorus
Recitation	Virginia Bartlett
Hymn, Holy Joseph, Dearest Father	Chorus
Recitation	Annie Voit
Hymn, In this Sacrament, Sweet Jesus	Chorus
Recitation	Misses Schillinger
Hymn, Star of Jacob	Chorus
Recitation	Daisy Cooper
Hymn, Oh, Jesus, Jesus, Dearest Lord	Mary Cooper
Hymn, Bring Flowers of the Harvest	Chorus

After the hymns and recitations by the Sunday School, the Statue of the Blessed Virgin was crowned by Gertrude Rhodes. Father Waldron then delivered a short though very instructive and pleasing sermon after which followed Benediction.

The altars were profusely decorated with the most beautiful flowers and arches of candles. The church was packed to its utmost capacity; chairs had been placed in the isles, yet at least two hundred people were obliged to stand outside at the windows and doors. Many people drove from St. Josephs, Centreville and Queenstown to be present at the ceremonies.

Prof. Bowman was musical director, Miss Lizzie Voit presided at the organ, Miss Maggie Waldron was in charge of the children.

OFFICIAL CLIMATE AND CROP REPORT

For Maryland and Delaware the Past Week—Better Weather Now.

The past week has been unseasonably cool in the Maryland and Delaware Section, the daily deficiency in temperature averaging over five degrees. The natural effect of such a condition has been to retard the development of all vegetation, although the cereals, wheat, rye, and oats, do not seem to have suffered any check in growth, nor does it appear that previous favorable reports as to their prospects have been in any degree impaired. Light frosts were reported from the western counties only, and those without damage. The rainfall of the week, accompanied in some instances with hail, was abundant, and generally of benefit to all crops. Early corn is not in the best condition, having suffered from the chilly winds which gave the young leaves an unhealthy yellow tinge. The ravages of cut worms also form an item of general comment, and much replanting has been necessary in consequence. Tobacco has suffered from the like source, although many plants have been set out during the week. Grasses and clover, as well as the cereals, are in fine condition, and some clover is being cut. Fruit is not doing well throughout the State, and large crops are not anticipated; young peaches and apples are reported falling from the branches of the trees in large quantities. Blackberry vines and huckelberry bushes are heavily laden and promise large crops. Potatoes and tomatoes are in bloom. Reports from the southeastern counties refer to ravages by the rose chafer.

In Eastern Maryland and Delaware as in other sections, the week has been quite cool with heavy rains during the early part of the week. Corn which is up is looking fairly well; much replanting has been necessary. Clover is all headed out. The hay crop is not likely to be large. Scarlet clover is cut and saved in good condition. A great deal of millet and Hungarian seed is being sown. Wheat is nearly all fully headed. Oats and potatoes are thriving. Reports from the southeastern counties indicate damage to grapes, cherries, and peaches by the rose chafer. White potatoes are looking well.