The Easton Gazette.

Easton, Maryland, June 5, 1897.

(*Concluded from first page.*)

Appeal for India's Starving Millions.

sister would like to come and stay under my care. The girl said she would; only she did not want to be put into a bad life. She begged of my worker with tears in her eyes, that she should be allowed to remain pure, and be placed under the care of good people. For she had met with many bad people after her father's death, and they had tried to tempt her into a bad life. But she had resolutely refused to go with them. While this conversation was taking place, half a dozen or more wicked men had gathered around my worker, and were about to take the girls away by frightening them out of their wits, but God saved the children from the dreadful fate, and they were safely brought to me.

Another young girl of about fifteen was sometime ago wandering away from home, when a respectable looking man told her to go home with him and help his wife in the household work. She consented, and went with him. He gave her nice clothes and food, and for a few days all went on nicely with her, but the devil was at work in his heart. Other demands were made on her but the girl said she had gone to his house to work and not for any other purpose. He then said that she should not get sari and food, unless she consented to follow his wishes.

"Very well," she said, and put on her old rags, threw away the good sari, and went out on the streets again to beg her food. She was picked up the same day by akind lady and is safe with me now. There are not many such girls who will resist the devil in the face of starvation and death. God be thanked for protecting the virtue of these innocents. But it has been my sad lot to see many little girls ruined for life.

My sympathies are excited by the needs of young girl widows especially at this time. To let them go to the relief camps and Poor Houses or allow them to wander in the streets and on the highways means their eternal destruction. Ever since I have seen these girls in the famine districts, some fallen into the hands of wicked people; some ruined for life and and turned out by their cruel masters owing to bad diseases, to die a miserable death in a hopeless, helpless manner, some being treated in the hospitals only to be taken back into the pits of sin there to await a cruel death; some bearing the burdens of sin utterly lost to the sense of shame and humanity—hell has become a horrible reality to me, and my heart is bleeding for those daughters of fond parents who have died leaving them orphans. Who with a mother's heart and a sister's love can rest without doing everything in her power to save at least a few of the girls who can yet be saved from the hands of the evil ones! So, regardless of the trying finacial state of my school, I went to work in the Central Provinces to get a few of the helpless young widows.

The Father, who is a very present help in trouble, has enabled me to get some sixty widows, forty-seven of whom will go to school to study, and others will work. Over eight hundred and fifty rupees were spent in fetching them here. The Lord has put it into my mind to save three hundred girls out of the famine districts, and I shall go to work in His name. The funds sent to me by my friends in America are barely enough to feed and educate fifty girls, and several persons are asking me how I am going to support all these girls who may come from Central India. Besides their food and clothing, new dormitories and dining-rooms must be built. Our present school-house is not large enough to hold more than one hundred girls at the most. And how are these emergencies to be met.

I do not know, but the Lord knows what I need. I can say with the Psalmist—"I am poor and needy, but the Lord thinketh upon me." My girls and I are quite ready to forego all our comforts, give up luxuries and live as plainly as we can. We shall be quite contented to have only one meal of coarse common food daily if necessary, and so long as we have a little room or a seer of grain left in this house, we shall try and help our sisters who are starving. It seems a sin to live in this good house and eat plenty of good food and be warmly clothed, while thousands of our fellow creatures are dying of hunger and without shelter. If all of us do our part faithfully, God is faithful to fulfil His promises and will send us the help we need at this time.

I humbly request you to pray for me and mine that we may be made strong, and walk by faith and not by sight. Believe me yours in the Lord's service, RAMABAI.

Poona, January 20, 1897.

[The above extracts are from a printed sheet issued in India by the well-known Hindu lady, Ramabai, whose heroic struggle to relieve the miseries peculiar to the child-widows of India, and the pathetic eloquence with which she has pleaded their cause, have deeply touched many hearts in America as well as in England. In presence of the awful famine and plague now devastating the Central Provinces, the Pandita is endeavoring, as the reader will have seen, to expand her Retreat for Child widows, at Poona, into an orphanage for three hundred of the many thousands of young girls whose parents have perished or are daily perishing from the famine, leaving them a prey to demons in human form who take advantage of their unprotected helplessness, to appropriate them or dispose of them by wholesale, for infamous purposes. Like efforts are making by the missionary families and stations in India, of every denomination, to stretch their narrow means and quarters as refuges for as many as possible. In this way, multitudes might be not only relieved of present distress, but permanently rescued, uplifted, Christianized, and enabled to carry a new and purer life into the homes of new generations in India.

We understand that the American "corn" movement in aid of all these efforts is approved by those on the ground, and will be systematically forwarded by all the distributing agents of relief, both missionary and official, for the following reasons: (1) Our Indian corn is a food most suitable and acceptable to the natives; (2) the cheapest in the world; (3) the "currency" in which many in the West, who literally "have it to burn" because they cannot market it, will gladly give when they can give nothing else; (4) a food which can be collected, transported, and laid down at Indian ports, with far less cost altogether, than any other to be had in that country, in consequence of the humane generosity of our transportation companies; of the various agencies of transmission and management (under the direction of Louis Klopsch in New York and in India: to whom donations may be safely remitted at No. 100 Bible House, New York); and above all, of the United States Government, which has already assumed the ocean transportation of two large ship loads, and of the Anglo-Indian Government, which has promised to provide transportation for all additional quantities of food that may be collected in this country. It will thus be seen that the opportunity and the demand for humane liberality are alike extraordinary, if not unparalleled, in point of urgency, undiscounted efficiency, and radical, enduring beneficence.]

HE KEPT HIS WORD.

But It Did the Other Man No Good—A Base Deception.

A. B. Smith of the Burlington was talking about railroads and railroad building, and he told of the most malignant bit of false pretences which any railroad advance agent ever was guilty of. It was somewhere off in West Virginia, and the man whose business it was to go and win the favor of the residents, so that they would vote bonds, struck an intermountain region, and found that this particular county was practically dominated by an old farmer away up on the ridge.

The road wanted something like $100,000 from the county, and the skirmishing party appeared unto the man of the ridge with request for his assistance. The old fellow, whose name was Searles, was willing, on one condition, to help out. He wanted the road to come near his own place. Cushman, the agent, looked over the situation, and after a time promised.

"The line," he said, "will run within 100 yards of your front gate. Is that near enough?"

Searles said it was, and an agreement was signed. Then Searles began an advocacy of the bond proposition, and the concession was voted with hardly a word of opposition, but with the "front gate" understanding.

Two years later Mr. Smith happened to be hunting in that country, and he stopped at Searles' house. Their conversation turned upon railroads, and the old man pointing to a long rifle over the mantel, said:

"The next railroad man that comes into these hills I'm going to shoot with that."

Mr. Smith, who had not yet disclosed his identity or occupation, asked for the reason. The mountaineer told of the bonds.

"But," said Mr. Smith, "if there was an agreement the bonds are invalided."

"No, they ain't," the other responded sadly. "He done it. He run it within the prescribed distance. She's within them 100 yards."

"But I don't see any railroads near here."

"Nope. Ye can't. But she's here. She runs through this hill by a tunnel, which starts a mile away. She's inside the named distance, but bein' as I ain't a ground hog or a rabbit I can't git direct access to her."

If you want a first-class bike, either for cash or on installment, call at E. T. Nicols' Hardware Store. t6-19

WANAMAKER'S. WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 31, 1897.

Mid-Year Sale of Shirt Waists and Muslin Underwear



Each year there are two vast Trade Sales of Women's Garments at Wanamaker's.

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Garments that appeal to women as being "just right."

No skimping of sizes; no skimping in the making.

Some just plain and substantial; others of varying daintiness.

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The makers are expert.

They have every convenience; every mechanical help.

It isn't sweat-shop goods—but the product of a big semi-rural aggregation of well-paid workers.

Stocks for this 1897 Mid-Year Sale are enormous, and still we cannot promise to fill orders at present prices after the end of June.

Night Gowns GOWNS of Muslin, yoke of embroidery insertion and cluster of plaits, embroidery on collar and sleeves, 38c.

Gowns of Muslin, collar and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle, embroidery front, 38c.

Gowns of Fine Cambric, trimmed with embroidery, 75c.

Gowns of Fine Muslin, collar of cambric, lawn ruffle on collar and sleeve, hemstitched, embroidered shield, 75c.

Gowns of Cambric, trimmed with embroidery, 85c.

Gowns of Fine Cambric, trimmed with embroidery, 90c.

Gowns of Fine Muslin, collar of cambric, and lawn ruffle trimmed with embroidery and insertion, 90c.

Gowns of Fine Cambric, trimmed with embroidery, $1.00.

Gowns of Fine Cambric, yoke of plaits and hemstitching, sleeves and neck trimmed with embroidery edge, $1.00.

Gowns of Fine Cambric, trimmed with Point de Paris Lace and ribbon, $1.25.

Chemises CHEMISE of Muslin, with cambric ruffle, 18c.

Chemise of Good Muslin, yoke of embroidery insertion and fine plaits, lace edge, 25c.

Chemise of Fine Muslin, yoke of embroidery and cluster plaits, 45c.

Chemise of Cambric, trimmed with lace, with ribbon run through, 75c.

Drawers DRAWERS of Good Muslin, with hem and three plaits, 15c.

Drawers of Good Muslin, trimmed with embroidery ruffle and plaits, 25c.

Drawers of Fine Muslin, umbrella ruffle of cambric, trimmed with embroidery, 35c.

Drawers of Fine Cambric, ruffle of lawn and Valenciennes lace, with plaits above, 35c.

Drawers of Fine Cambric, trimmed with embroidery, and plaits above, 35c.

Drawers of Fine Muslin, deep ruffle of embroidery, and plaits above, 50c.

Corset Covers CORSET COVERS of Cambric, high back, V front, trimmed with embroidery, 8c.

Corset Covers of Cambric, trimmed with neat edge, 18c.

Corset Covers of Cambric, V back and front, trimmed with embroidery, 25c.

Corset Covers of Colored Lawns, high neck and long sleeves, in black, white, light blue, pink, lavender, red, green and buff, 35c. Same colors in low neck, elbow sleeves, trimmed with lace, 50c.

Corset Covers of Cambric, V back and square front, trimmed with embroidery, 35c.

Corset Covers of Cambric, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, 35c.

Short Underskirts of Good Muslin, cambric ruffle, and plaits above, 25c.

Skirts of Muslin, full Spanish ruffle of lawn, trimmed with embroidery, 50c.

Short Underskirts of Good Muslin, embroidery ruffle, and plaits, 50c.

Skirts of Cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, 85c.

Skirts of Cambric, umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with two rows of insertion and edge of Point de Paris lace, $1.25.

Skirts of Good Muslin, umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with embroidery, $1.00.

Skirts of Muslin, deep umbrella ruffle of embroidery, $1.50.

Skirts of Colored Lawn, full Spanish ruffle, two rows of insertion and edge; white, pink light blue, lavender, red, green and yellow, $1.75. Same colors in plain lawn skirts, with umbrella ruffle, $1.00

For Children NAZARETH seamless knit waist, bone buttons. Sizes, 1 to 12 years, 15c. Better grades, 25c. and 50c.

Girls' Muslin Drawers, hem and three plaits. Sizes, 2 yrs., 6c, 4 yrs. 10c, 6 yrs. 15c, 8 yrs. 15c, 10 yrs. 18c, 12 yrs. 18c, 14 yrs. 22c.

Girls' Muslin Drawers, ruffle of Swiss embroidery, and three plaits. Sizes, 2 yrs. 17c, 4 yrs. 20c, 6 yrs. 25c, 8 yrs. 25c, 10 yrs. 30c, 12 yrs. 30c, 14 yrs. 33c.

Boys' ventilated Waists, satine band around waist and down front, buttons taped. Sizes, 3 to 10 yrs., 25c.

Long Skirts of Camhric, deep ruffle of Swiss embroidery and plaits above, 50c.

Girls' Gowns of Cambric, collars and cuffs trimmed with ruffle of Swiss embroidery. Sizes, 2 yrs. 40c, 4 yrs. 45c, 6 yrs. 50c, 8 yrs. 55c, 10 yrs. 60c, 12 yrs. 65c.

Girls' Gowns of Cambric, yoke of plaits, ruffle on neck, sleeves and front of yoke. Sizes, 4 to 14 years, 50c.

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