

# HARRIET BEECHER STOWE CENTENARY



HOUSE IN BRUNSWICK, ME., WHERE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN" WAS WRITTEN

IN JUNE of this year the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Harriet Beecher Stowe will be widely celebrated. A new life of the "little woman who made the great war," as Lincoln called her, is about to come from the press, written by her son, Charles Edward Stowe, and her grandson, Lyman Beecher Stowe.

Among the most interesting of the facts it brings out is that it never occurred to the "little woman" that there was anything about "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the least likely to precipitate a war. She wrote the book with the kindest feelings toward the south, and her aim was to be not only just but generous.

To begin with, Mrs. Stowe was not of the extreme abolitionist type. It was her firm belief that the better element in the south hated slavery, and that this element was much larger than was commonly supposed. Then, too, while she loathed the system with all her heart she was willing to believe that it took more often than not the kindly patriarchal form.

She gave Uncle Tom three masters, and two of them were kind. She made one of her plantation owners detest slavery and free his slaves. She wanted to make the north understand that the best southerners would co-operate with them in a reasonable attempt to do away with the evil.

Never was a little lady more surprised to find herself execrated. Her feeling had been when she first wrote the book that it would displease the abolitionists and bring sympathetic response from the south—that is, if anybody ever read it at all, which she had doubted.

When the book appeared the world turned topsy-turvy for her. Garrison, with whom she never quite agreed, wrote her that she was no longer abused—she had drawn it all on herself. People in the south who had not read the book, or who had read it with their minds made up beforehand, thought her some sort of a monster. A cousin who lived in Georgia did not dare put the name of Mrs. Stowe on the envelope when she wrote to her.

Mrs. Stowe found herself, in short, put in a class of agitators with whom she had never belonged, and the poor little dove of peace she had sent out came back with its feathers ruffled beyond recognition.

The question of slavery came into her life at an early period. It is not true that she knew nothing of the "peculiar institution" at first hand. She lived long in Cincinnati and met there many southerners, and it was on plantations where she visited that she got the color for the book she was to write many years after.

She was hardly more than a girl when she visited the Kentucky plantation which became afterward the home of Uncle Tom and Eliza, and about the same time she met Topsy. Topsy came to Cincinnati in the company of a wealthy Louisiana family which had liberated its slaves and it was in trying to teach her religion that the famous conversation occurred: "Do you know who made you?" "Nobody as I know on; I 'spect I 'growed."

In 1836 Cincinnati became the hotbed of anti-slavery talk. Mr. Theodore Weld of Lane Theological seminary led the movement. He had spent much of his life in the midst of slavery and was dedicating the remainder of his life to its overthrow. His ablest assistant, the editor of an abolitionist paper, was Dr. Birney, a slave owner from Alabama, who had freed his slaves, and come away to fight the system.

It was natural that with these friends Mrs. Stowe should have had kindly feelings toward the south, should have thought that it was rapidly waking to the horror of slavery, and that the majority of its citizens were anxiously trying to put an end to it. As far as the "cause" was concerned her associations were with anti-slavery southerners rather than the northern abolitionists.

Henry Ward Beecher edited in Cincinnati a small daily paper, his sister, now Mrs. Stowe, helping him. She records an incident of the agitation in Cincinnati that shows the fighting blood of the young man who was to become the great preacher.



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE IN 1851

attack on his own paper, and his sister found him one day making bullets in the kitchen. She asked what he was making them for.

"To kill men with," he answered grimly, and Mrs. Stowe, telling her son about it years later, said, "I never saw Henry look so terrible. I did not like it, for I feared he was growing bloodthirsty."

Professor Stowe helped at times the underground railroad. He it was who took the original of Eliza and "Little Harry" to the house of the old Quaker when the master was pursuing the fugitives. It was not long after this that she wrote she felt keenly the need of an intermediate party which would oppose slavery without the violence of abolitionists. But, she said, if no such party was formed many people would be forced to join the abolitionists "in spite of their excesses."

In 1850 the Stowes left Cincinnati for Brunswick, Me. It was there that her great resolve was taken that she would use her pen to fight slavery. Already she was a successful author and deeply interested in the cause of the slave. Her brother wrote and put the proposition to her squarely: why did she not write about the subject nearest her heart and make people understand? It was in the little parlor of her Brunswick home. She read the letter aloud. As she finished the appeal she rose from her chair, crushing the letter in her hand and said: "God helping me, I will write."

The material for "Uncle Tom's Cabin" came from various sources, but she verified them all. The Kentucky plantation she already knew. The slaves whom she had known in Cincinnati had talked freely, giving the light as well as the tragedy of their lot.

Uncle Tom seems to have been drawn from Joshua Hoosen, a black man of great sweetness and piety, who told her appalling stories of life as he had seen it.

The book, then, was published, with many misgivings, but none among them was that the south would fail to understand the friendliness of her spirit. Then she found herself the most famous and the most abused woman in the world.

Mrs. Stowe had that exaltation of character which lifts a soul above praise or blame. In the midst of the tumult she wrote poetry and planned a trip to England in the interest of the cause. It is typical of her ingenuousness that she was much surprised to find herself welcomed and fettered on the other side of the ocean. Where she had expected to rest and see nobody, she discovered she was the talk of the country.

When the war broke out Mrs. Stowe's son was among the first to go. She wrote afterward: "It was the will of God . . . that the slave mothers whose tears nobody regarded should have with them a great company of weepers, north and south—Rachels weeping for their children and refusing to be comforted."

After the war Mrs. Stowe went south and lived for a time in Florida. The scheme was to raise cotton with free labor, but it failed disastrously. In other ways the stay in the south was a success, and everywhere Mrs. Stowe appears to have been treated with consideration. The era of abuse was over.

After cotton they tried to raise oranges, but a frost spoiled that plan. Mrs. Stowe lost \$34,000 in this way, and then she founded the Christian Union with her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, and lost most of the rest of her money. She kept writing, not because her fame tempted her, but because the money was needed. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which made so many fortunes, never yielded her more than a few hundred dollars.

## SALAD WITH CHEESE

MANY WAYS IT MAY BE SERVED TO SUIT THE TASTE.

Every Variety Has Its Especial Form—Glass Topped Dishes With Silver Bases the Delight of Up-to-Date Hostesses.

As well imagine a Punch without Judy as salad without cheese. Its absence makes the best mayonnaise or French dressing wanting in flavor.

The hostess without imagination accepts the salad and cheese dictum, but does not glorify it. There are housekeepers who buy cakes of cream cheese—pineapple, Edam, Roquefort, Gorgonzola, Brie, even the common American product—and then serve the choice of the family year in and out.

It is cut in the square chunks, passed on the same plate with the same water thin, butter thin or salted wafer in dreary monotony.

Variety is the spice of salad as well as of life, and great is the variety in which cheese can masquerade.

If taste is conservative and the family will not eat but one kind of cheese, then vary the service. Fascinating are the new services. There are silver incrustated glass jars with heavily monogrammed lids of silver to beautify the porcelain jars that hold certain cheese. They come in all sizes, and there are cheese scoops in proportion.

For large cheese that last for days there are special glass-topped dishes with silver base to prevent drying out. Some tops are of rock crystal, others entirely of chased silver; again, glass with silver overlay.

The Edam cheese is much more appetizing in its silver holder of narrow prongs and broad base, with deep silver scoop to match, than if served with its hard red rind on an ordinary plate. Just here the thoughtful hostess has portions of the cheese loosened in the shell, as manipulating the scoop at a crowded table is not easy.

Cheese buns, cheese squares, the cheeses passed whole and cut with a special cheese-knife, like Brie and Gorgonzola, have special flat dishes dedicated to their service. Sometimes they are of rock crystal, more often of crystals with silver rim or deep silver border, or their special platters in plain silver with open work border. Always there is the long-handled cheese fork to facilitate service.

Crackers are passed separately, but some hostesses prefer the compartment dish made to accompany the salad course. This comes in rich China, especially in Dresden; also in chased silver. Some have a handle, like a basket, others are on pedestals like a divided compote.

In these compartments go cheese, with its fork lying across it, bar-le-duc, a small spoon and crackers. Often two kinds of cheese are served.

### Baked Tripe.

Take a pound of fresh dressed white tripe, wash it in cold water, cut it into neat squares, slice half a dozen onions and fry them lightly in butter; put them into an earthen baking dish which has a close-fitting lid, lay the tripe upon them and sprinkle over it a large tablespoon of flour, a little pepper and salt; cover the whole with milk, put on the lid and bake the tripe in a moderate oven; when done enough skim the fat from the top; serve the tripe on a hot dish; cider can be substituted for milk; time to bake, about half an hour; sufficient for two or three persons.

### Ribbon Fig Cake.

One cup butter, one cup sugar, three cups sifted flour, one cup milk, four eggs beaten separately, three heaping teaspoons baking powder. Take half the batter and pour into three or four jelly tins. On each layer put split pressed figs—imported are best—seeds up. Take the remainder of the batter and add two tablespoons molasses, one cup seedless raisins, half a cup currants, one teaspoon cinnamon, half a teaspoon cloves. Bake and place the layers alternately with thick white icing between.

### Steamed Fruit Puffs.

Sift together two cups flour and three teaspoons baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Add one cup milk, making a heavy batter. Grease small cups. Put tablespoon of batter in each, then a spoonful of either strawberry or raspberry jam, and cover with more batter. Steam for half an hour. When done, turn out on small plates and serve hot with cream or sauce. The above quantity will make six puffs.

### Hot Chocolate Sauce.

Boil half cup sugar and the same quantity of water five minutes, and set aside to cool. In a double boiler melt quarter pound unsweetened chocolate; add to this the sugar syrup and one teaspoonful vanilla. Keep this very hot until time to serve the cream, then pour a little of the sauce over each portion.

### A Black Fitting Room.

A "black fitting room" is an innovation in an eastern establishment that will, in all probability be extended to other parts of the country. All the walls of this chamber are black and in the electric light rays one gets the effect of evening colors in a way not possible by daylight.

## KIDNEY CHILLS AND BACKACHE.

If, when you get wet or take cold, it "settles on the kidneys" and there is a shivery, chilly sensation in the back, it shows kidney weakness which is often the beginning of serious disease. Doan's Kidney Pills should be used persistently until the backache and other symptoms disappear.

C. D. Kessler, 408 E. 5th St., Mendota, Ill., says: "Kidney trouble came on me about 20 years ago and became

so bad I was unable to work for weeks. I was thin, worn out and nervous; the doctors admitted they could not help me and my friends expected me to die. As a last hope I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and shortly after passed a gravel stone. Later on several more stones passed and from then on I improved until cured."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

## GREATLY ATTACHED TO IT

Husband Who Had "Married Money" Acknowledged the Truth to His Friends' Query.

Apropos of a beautiful young wife, worth \$40,000,000, who had just divorced her penniless husband in order to marry again, Henry E. Dixey, the comedian, said at a dinner in New York:

"The young man who marries for money has none too easy a time of it. His rich wife is likely to tire of him and throw him out in a few years, or else she is likely to limit his allowance to 25 or 50 cents a day."

"I married money," a man once said to me.

"Wasn't there a woman attached to it?" I asked.

"Yes, you bet there was," he exploded. "So much attached to it that she never parted with a penny."

## ECZEMA BROKE OUT ON BABY

"When my baby was two months old, she had eczema and rash very badly. I noticed that her face and body broke out very suddenly, thick, and red as a coal of fire. I did not know what to do. The doctor ordered castile soap and powders, but they did no good. She would scratch, as it itched, and she cried, and did not sleep for more than a week. One day I saw in the paper the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, so I got them and tried them at once. My baby's face was as a cake of soap."

"When I first used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I could see a difference. In color it was redder. I continued with them. My baby was in a terrible condition. I used the Cuticura Remedies (Soap and Ointment) four times a day, and in two weeks she was quite well. The Cuticura Remedies healed her skin perfectly, and her skin is now pretty and fine through using them. I also use the Cuticura Soap today, and will continue to, for it makes a lovely skin. Every mother should use the Cuticura Remedies. They are good for all sores, and the Cuticura Soap is also good for shampooing the hair, for I have tried it. I tell all my friends how the Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my baby of eczema and rash." (Signed) Mrs. Drew, 210 W. 18th St., New York city, Aug. 28, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Mass., for free booklet on the skin.

## Quite Often.

Fig.—Two negatives make an affirmative, you know.

Fogg—With a woman it takes only one.

## LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES

one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Paste, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Refuse substitutes. For Free trial package, address Allen S. Oimsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## Many a girl would promise to marry

a man if she thought he wouldn't be so silly as to expect her to live up to her promise.

## Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.* In Use For 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

## Some parents are a long while in finding out that money in a boy's pocket will do him little good, unless he also has brains in his head.

## Do You Feel This Way?

Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at nights unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose advice is given free to all who wish to write him. His great success has come from his wide experience and varied practice.

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are of known composition. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

## PATENTS

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## GETTING FRIENDLY.



Tom—Making any progress in your suit for Miss Millyun's hand?  
Dick—Oh, yes.  
Tom—Why, I heard her father kicked you out every time you called.  
Dick—Yes; but he doesn't kick me as hard as he used to.

## IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME.

Many a time this summer you're going to be just about done out by the heat—hot, and so thirsty it just seems nothing could quench it. When such moments arrive or when you just want a delicious, palate tickling drink step into the first place you can find where they sell COCA-COLA. It's delicious, refreshing and completely thirst-quenching. At soda-fountains or carbonated in bottles—5c everywhere. Send to the COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga., for their free booklet "The Truth About COCA-COLA." Tells what COCA-COLA is and why it is so delicious, cooling and wholesome.

## A Strange Situation.

"Humor is a funny thing," said Binks.

"It ought to be," said the Philosopher.

"Oh, I don't mean that way," said Binks. "I mean that it is a strange thing. Now, I can't speak French, but I can always understand a French joke, and I can speak English, but I'm blest if I can see an English joke."

"Most people are," said the Philosopher.

"Are what?" said Binks.

"Blest if they can see an English joke," said the Philosopher. "It is a sign of an unusually keen vision."—Harper's Weekly.

## "Kicking the Bucket."

When we speak facetiously of some one for whom we have no reverence as having "kicked the bucket," we employ a phrase that would seem to be a piece of latter-day slang, but as a matter of fact, it dates back to old England, when, about the year 1725, one Bolsover hung himself to a beam while standing on the bottom of a bucket, and then kicked the bucket away. Although at first used only in cases of suicide, it has been applied in the course of years to any death, without distinction.

## To the Point.

Over in Hoboken in a shop frequented by Germans, hangs a sign framed in mournful black, reading thus:

"We regret to inform our honored customers that our good and generous friend, Mr. Credit, expired today. He was a noble soul, always willing and helpful, but has been failing for some time. May he rest in peace. PAY CASH!"

For over fifty years Rheumatism and Neuralgia sufferers have found great relief in Hamlin's Wizard Oil. Don't wait for inflammation to set in. Get a bottle today.

## If You Have Money.

That fellow Gotrox is a multimillionaire. He has more money than brains.

"Well, what does he want with brains?"

## A man may avoid family cares by taking care of his family.

## W. L. DOUGLAS

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W. L. Douglas shoes cost more to make than ordinary shoes, because higher grade leathers are used and selected with greater care. These are the reasons why W. L. Douglas shoes are guaranteed to hold their shape, look and fit better and wear longer than any other shoes you can buy.

## BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom, which guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES CLAIMED TO BE "JUST AS GOOD"

If your dealer cannot supply you with the genuine W. L. Douglas shoes, write for Mail Order Catalog. Shoes sent direct from factory to wearer, all charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, 145 Spring St., Haverhill, Mass. \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.00

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For all toilet and hygienic uses it is better and more economical.

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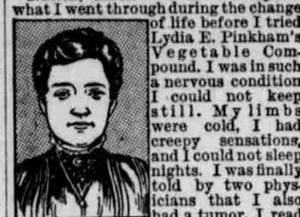
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The Change of Life is the most critical period of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

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