

# HERBERT AND CAROLATH

## ROMANTIC EPISODE IN YOUNG BISMARCK'S LIFE.

### WILL WED NONE OTHER THAN PRINCESS CAROLATH.

#### Their First Love—Separated by the "Iron" Chancellor—Denial of Stories Strengthens the Theory of a Marriage.



HE DENIAL, BY cable, the other day of the proposed alliance between Count Herbert Bismarck and Lady Edith Ward, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Lady Dudley, and heiress to an immense fortune, recalls a famous love affair in which he once figured. The cable states furthermore, that Herbert Bismarck will not marry during the lifetime of his father. This statement furnishes a link between the past and the present which lends additional interest to the romantic story, which had its beginning more than a decade ago.

Prince Bismarck's power was then at its height. Herbert had not yet obtained any political prominence. His father had him in training for a career, it is true. He had been attached to the German embassies of various cities, and was at that time secretary of legation at Berlin. He was an unusually handsome young man of 30, very popular in society.

Among the many who were attracted by the good looks and manly bearing of the Chancellor's son was a lady whose beauty and fascination, as well as whose rank, gave her a position of great prominence at the court. She was the Princess Carolath, born Countess Hatzfeldt of Trachenburg, Silesia.



She came of a family of beautiful women, almost every one of whom has been the heroine of a romance or two. She was many years her husband's junior; she was as lovely as a Hatzfeldt ought to be and as fascinating as any woman ever was. Her portrait, painted by Gustave Richter, "the right," as he is called, to distinguish him from an inferior painter of the same name, shows a tall, lissom woman, with clear cut, aristocratic features, large, calm blue eyes, perfect hands, an imperial neck, with masses of red-gold ringlets, shoulders like marble and the bearing of an empress.

The Princess Carolath was 6 years older than Herbert Bismarck, she was infinitely his superior mentally, she was already a wife but nevertheless she fell madly, hopelessly in love with him.

What might have happened is a matter of conjecture. What did happen was the serious illness of the Princess, and a consequent interruption of the morning concerts at the palace. For a time the Princess's life was despaired of, but she was finally pronounced convalescent, and was ordered to Nice to recover her strength. To Nice also went Herbert Von Bismarck.

From Nice at length came a letter to the prince, in which his wife confessed her love for Count Herbert, who had offered to relinquish his career, to give up, if necessary, his family, his fortune, his country if she would get a divorce from her husband and marry him. A divorce is not easily obtained by women in Germany, therefore the princess prayed her husband to himself bring about the annulment of their marriage. She had never loved him and she did love young Bismarck. Elizabeth Hatzfeldt could brave public opinion, but she could not sacrifice her honor. Therefore she threw herself on her husband's mercy and prayed for the freedom which she finally realized.

It was agreed that a decent interval should elapse before her marriage with Count Herbert, and that after the event they should live abroad. Venice, the cradle of romance and home of dreams, was selected by the Princess. The time sped and the day set for their marriage was less than a week away.

The Count was expected to arrive that morning, and the Princess, royally arrayed, waited eagerly for the man for whom she had sacrificed so much. A courier from the court of

# THE POPULAR BANANA.

## CUTTING THE FRUIT REVEALS THE OUTLINE OF A CROSS.

### Said to Be Adam's Apple Tree—An Old Disputed Question—Cultivation of the Banana—How It Has Lately Sprung Into Favor.

Girard, the old English botanist, in reference to the banana, says it is Adam's apple tree, and that whichever way the fruit may be cut the form of a cross may be seen in it. Again, tradition further asserts that in Ceylon, where, according to some, Paradise was situated, there exists a tremendous banana tree, the fruit of which when cut transversely, presents the figure of a man crucified; and local tradition asserts that from its huge leaves Adam and Eve made garments for themselves. But whether Adam ate the banana in the Garden of Eden or not must be a matter of complete indifference to those who live in the Nineteenth century, yet if the banana be the tree that produced the forbidden fruit that "the woman saw was good for food, pleasant to the eyes, and a tree to be desired to make one wise," we cannot be surprised she was tempted to eat it. At any rate the description, to our mind, applies with especial force to the luscious clusters of this popular fruit.

The antiquity of the banana is beyond dispute. Pliny, among other ancient scribes, undoubtedly speaks of it under the name of pala. After writing upon the properties of the Indian fig, he says: "There is another tree in India, still larger and even more remarkable for the size and sweetness of its fruit, upon which the sages and gymnosophists of India live." From some authorities it is contended that this does not in reality apply to the banana at all, but to another kind of fruit; upon the face of it, however, with due respect to these adverse and able opinions, we think we are safe in asserting that it does. So much for fancy—now for fact.

### AN OLD DISPUTED QUESTION.

As I have previously stated, to refer to the musa, or plantain tree, is tantamount to opening the oft disputed question as to whether it be a native of southern Asia or of the New World. It was generally considered as being a native of the former until, as De Candolle states, Humboldt threw doubts upon its purely Asiatic origin, fortifying his contention by an appeal to numerous writers who maintained that the banana was cultivated in America before the Conquest. Yet, even this point may be left in abeyance; and whether I incline to the general belief that probably the species was introduced by the Spanish into San Domingo and Brazil or not, one fact is clear—that of late years its popularity for the table has vastly increased, and if it possess the beautiful properties attributed to it this is not to be wondered at. With regard to their cultivation, we find that not only do they require tropical heat, but that, on the other hand, no fruit is more susceptible to frost than the banana, and even in the tropics, says old Philip Miller, they are carefully cultivated by the planters, who raise them in low, rich ground by the side of gullies, where they produce fruit most parts of the year.

I suppose it is now pretty well known that most of the bananas are raised in the West Indies, the Island of Jamaica especially though they grow freely in all tropical lands. The fact of their cheapness here shows that they must be easily cultivated; and this is so, or even the wisest tribes in South America and elsewhere have learned to raise them. In the culture of this luscious fruit it is not too much to say that Nature seems to do all the work herself, the share necessary for man being almost nil, since all the labor needed in cultivating the fruit consists in setting out the suckers that form the trees, Nature being then left to do the rest until the time to cut the fruit arrives.

This occurs within a year from planting, the plant, or rather the tree, by this time having reached a height of ten feet. Where considerable intelligence is brought into requisition the suckers are set out regularly to make plantations, with the trees about fifteen feet apart, something like our orchards. In case irrigation is practicable (for the plants do best in a damp, cloying soil) trenches are dug between the rows for water. On the other hand, the plants are in most cases planted about the above distance, but, of course, as with our orchards, so with our banana plantations. It is now admitted that they both thrive and succeed, and yield best, too, if planted further apart than is customary at present. With the natives and others the planting of the suckers is done with a primitive and ponderous hoe.

### EASY OF DIGESTION.

Doubtless no fruit is more easy of digestion and so healthful as the banana. It takes on an average only one hour and forty-five minutes' stay in the digestive organs, and is, I believe, the only fruit in existence that requires such a short time to do so; even ripe pears require more, and the proverbial ripe strawberry takes one hour longer. Hence, to the epicure, the above fruit, in my opinion, offers special advantages, and when properly ripe forms a delicacy that has few equals. Like that of the tomato, the enjoyment of the banana arises, though not to such a great degree, from a purely acquired taste, besides which the condition of the fruit should be studied, since, if unripe or unseasoned, it is apt to be found rather nauseous, but when eaten in good condition it is exceedingly palatable and rich.

It is astonishing to find how rapidly, especially of late years, the banana has sprung into favor, hundreds of bunches of this pretty fruit being put on the markets day after day through the season. Nutritious and healthful no wonder need be expressed at their increasing popularity and consumption, and in verification of the latter point we simply refer to the trade in bananas from Teneriffe, which shows that its exportation from Grand Canary is considerably on the increase, and it is expected that it will soon become one of the principal exports, as direct communication between Grand Canary and London is established. During one year from 40,000 to 50,000 clusters of this fruit were shipped to Europe, averaging three shillings per cluster, Grand Canary alone contributing between 25,000 and 30,000 clusters.

According to one authority, one pound of bananas contains more nutriment than three pounds of meal or as many pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is in every sense superior to the wheaten bread. Although it grows spontaneously throughout the tropics, when cultivated its yield is prodigious, for an acre of ground planted with bananas will return as much food as thirty-three acres of wheat or over 100 acres of potatoes. It is not generally understood that bananas—fried, baked, or roasted—are very appetizing, and that sliced and placed in a dish with alternate slices of orange they make a most delicious dessert. In the West Indies, where they are grown in profusion, and elsewhere, they are much esteemed as food, and, as easily obtained nearly all the year, they are justly looked upon as being a "staple" food by the natives.—The Echo.

Submarine divers now use the electric light with considerable success.

# CHICAGO'S PHYSICAL PECULIARITY.

## Three Villages Which Have Become Cities in Six—A Prophecy.

### Chicago has a physical peculiarity that radically affects its social condition, and prevents its becoming homogeneous. It has one business center and three distinct residence parts, divided by the branching river. Communication between the residence sections has to be made through the business city, and is further hindered by the bridge crossings, which cause irritating delays the greater part of the year. The result is that three villages grew up, now become cities in size, and each with a peculiar character.

The north side was originally the more aristocratic, and having fewer railways and a less occupied with business lake front, was the most agreeable as a place of residence, always having the drawback of the bridge crossings to the business center. After the great fire building lots were cheaper there than on the south side within reasonable distance of the active city. It has grown amazingly, and is beautified by stately houses and fine architecture, and would probably still be called the more desirable place of residence. But the south side has two great advantages—easy access to the business center and to the great southern parks and pleasure grounds. This latter would decide many to live there. The vast west side, with its lumber yards and factories, its foreign settlements and its population outnumbering the two other sections combined, is practically an unknown region socially to the north side and south side.

The causes which produced three villages surrounding a common business center will continue to operate. The west side will continue to expand with cheap houses, or even elegant residences on the park avenue—it is the glory of Chicago that such a large proportion of its houses are owned by their occupants, and that there are few tenement-rookeries, and even few gigantic apartment houses—over a limitless prairie, the north side will grow in increasing beauty about Lincoln park, and the south side will more and more gravitate with imposing houses about the attractive south parks. Thus the two fashionable parts of the city, separated by five, eight and ten miles, will develop a social life of their own, about as distinct as New York and Brooklyn. It remains to be seen which will call the other "Brooklyn."

At present these divisions account for much of the disorganization of social life, and prevent that concentration which seems essential to the highest social development. Charles Dudley Warner in Harper's Magazine.

### Artist Prior's Famous Cartoon.

At Tama, in the Egyptian campaign under Gen. Graham, Mr. Prior came "within an ace" of losing his life. "The gallant Forty-second" having been ordered to charge, opened up a gap and advanced in double column. The brunt of the Soudanese attack fell at once on the front of the supporting Sixty-fifth. Prior, who had been hard at work making sketches, was by this change of front left exposed to the enemy's fire, and turned towards the Sixty-fifth. They were already retiring, pressed back by the momentum of the fanatics' charge. This left the correspondent in the open, and the brown warriors made a rush for him. They came to within fifteen feet, almost oversteering him. As the foremost Arab launched his spear, it whizzed over Prior's shoulder and transfixed a soldier of the Sixty-fifth immediately in his front.

Prior fell into his proxy's place in the flying ranks, and when the rally was made the native assault was easily repulsed. The column was reformed into a long line and in their advance 4,000 Soudanese were killed and wounded. The rest fled.

After the flurry Prior went to the scene of the deadliest attack and began sketching this famous battle-field. The flying enemy were out of range and the sand was strewn with survivors—as he thought.

Suddenly he heard a voice from the rear call out: "Come out that, Prior; we've just had a man killed there!" He turned. Within eight feet of him writhed the bloody yet still supple form of a wounded Soudanese. There was a gleam of bloodthirstiness in the fallen chief's eyes and of triumph at the swift vengeance he already counted sure on one at least of the white invaders. His stabling spear, a short, heavy weapon with a broad double-edged steel blade and an ironed butt, was raised in his right hand, ready for the thrust he would in a moment be near enough to make.

One look was enough. Prior "came out of that." And then the British soldiers went over the battlefield and shot every one of the wounded, as a means of self-protection. The scene furnished for the Illustrated News Mr. Prior's famous cartoon "Killing the Wounded," which excited so much feeling in London that a parliamentary investigation was had into the justification of such "cruelty"—John Paul Bocock in New York World.

### White Natives of Africa.

Most people who have read Rider Haggard's tale of the great white race in Africa consider it the purest fiction, but such is not the case. South of Timbuctoo and north of Kong mountains, in the western part of Africa, live the Foola, the white tribe of the Dark Continent. This tribe has good features, a skill modeled like that of a white man, and a complexion about as dark as that of the Italians. They were great slave traders in the old days, but they made a specialty of the finest grades of captives, and but few of their own number were ever transported. It is said that a stipend of them was once landed on the coast of Louisiana, and that the Creoles, refusing to believe them darkies, set them free and hung the slaves.

These Foola are settled down in the marshes of Southern Louisiana, and after a while became civilized, and in that part of the state today you will find tall, dark, rather good looking white men who have all the indolence of the Arab, and are sometimes as fierce as the Arab, and always hospitable and musical. These people are the descendants of the Foola, and their Mayflower was a slave. There are strange people in this great country of ours.—Kansas City Star.

### Chinese Free Lunch.

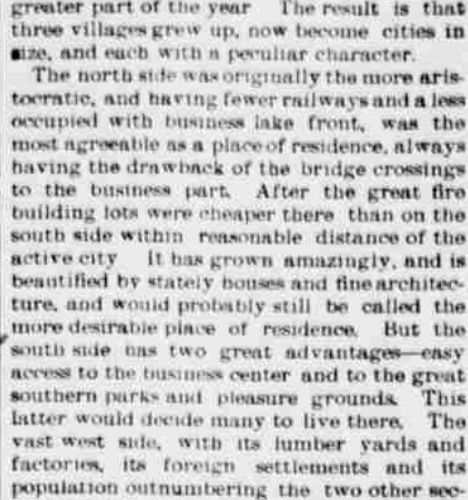
"All the talk about Chinese hospitality on Chinese New Year is a fraud," said an American emigrant from the Flowery Kingdom. "People have an idea that every Chinaman who can afford it keeps open house at that season, and that every comer is welcome to eat and drink him out of house and home. I saw it even stated that Americans were welcome as well, and that tramps had a regular picnic while it lasted, going from store to store and getting their heads full of Chinese whisky." "It's all nonsense. Even in the large Chinese stores in Moit street, where they give the most liquor and sweetmeats, Chinamen are not allowed to sponge on the house. The storekeepers have a very simple way of preventing and keeping banners in check. The doctored, who is so ostentatiously displayed on the counter, has just enough liquor in it to make a decent showing. When this is gone a little more is put in. A bold, scrupulous eye is kept on the man who takes the sweetmeats. The only thing they look to is watermelon seeds, which cost little."—New York Telegram.

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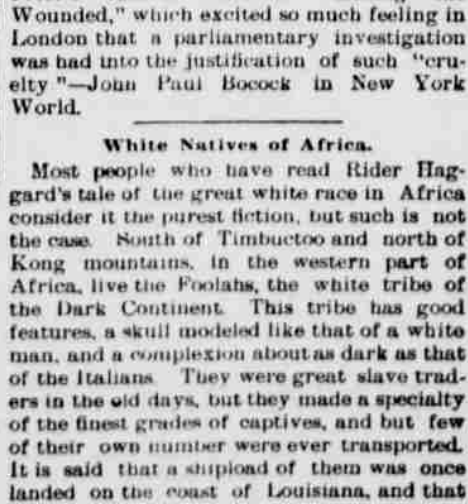
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