NEW SECRETARY OF THE GERMAN EMBASSY

Will Enjoy Life at Washington Because of American Ties.

Associated Press to The Evening Times.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—Official and social circles in the national capital are considerably interested in the appointment of Baron Herman von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg to succeed Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen as first secretary of the Germany embassy here. Barn Hatzfeldt will doubtless find the Washington post agreeable as he has a strong strain of American blood in his veins, his mother having been a Miss Helen Moulton of Albany, N. Y.

The nobility of Europe, though it has furnished stories of love, romance and intrigue stranger than are to be found in the pages of fiction, seldom has furnished a stranger life romance than that in which the parents of Baron Hatzfeldt figured as principals. Divorced for state reasons, remarried for love, and in her old age the object of a unique sacrifice, the mother of the new secretary of the German embassy experienced at once more suffering and more honor than falls to the lot of most American wives of titled husbands.

Baron Hatzfeldt is the only son of the late Count Paul Hatzfeldt, who was for many years German Ambassador in England. His mother was Helen Moulton, daughter of Colonel Moulton of Albany, N. Y. Her mother, Mrs. Moulton, was the daughter of an old French dancing-master, who in the early part of the nineteenth century was professor of the terpsichorean art to the fashionables of New York. His name was Metz and his daughter's Christian name Cesarine. She was celebrated in New York for her beauty and fascination.

When the daughter, Helen, was about ten years old the family went to Paris and there made its home. Chas. Moulton, the father, became associated with Baron Haussmann, who built the boulevards and transfigured Paris, and who was swept high on the tide of sudden wealth. The family were thrown into the most exalted society of the empire. The son married a Boston girl, Miss Lillie Greenough, who enhanced the distinction of the family with her vocal and other accomplishments. Charles Moulton, her husband, was killed in a railroad accident at Philadelphia some years ago, and she afterward married Baron von Tingeman, the Danish minister at Washington.

Miss Helen Moulton meanwhile was earning social triumphs of her own. At court she first met Count Hatsfeldt, secretary of Prince Otto von Bismarck, then the Prussian ambassador in Paris. Count Hatsfeldt was nearly 20 years Miss Moulton's senior, but he was under forty and age had dealt lightly with him. He was the son of that Countess Sophie von Hatsfeldt, who was the friends and patroness of Ferdinand Lassalle, the Jewish philosopher and social democrat.

Miss Moulton returned the affection which Count Hatsfeldt made known to her, and they were married with every circumstance of grandeur. As the representative of Germany at Madrid, Constantinople and other capitals Count Hatsfeldt acquitted himself brilliantly and his rise in the diplomatic service was rapid.

But a change was soon to come. Bismarck desired his protege, Hatsfeldt, to become foreign secretary and remain in Berlin. In this position Hatsfeldt would be a personage of consequence at court, and it was necessary that he should be acceptable to royalty. It was necessary also that his wife should be acceptable. But Countess Hatsfeldt's mother had been an actress in America, and the views of the Empress Augusta regarding such matters prohibited her being received at court. Bismarck told Count Hatsfeldt that the situation demanded that he should divorce the countess. The countess herself urged the husband to comply with Bismarck's demands, and they were divorced, but remained ever constant and warm friends. The countess accepted the situation in a philosophical spirit, and devoted herself to the education of her children. Bismarck tried to induce the Count to marry the daughter of a Berlin banker, who was supplied with money to pay his debts, but the Count would not.

Hatsfeldt's excellent work in the foreign office paved the way for further honors and his career was crowned with his appointment as ambassador to Great Brittain. When Emperor William broke the power of Bismarck and dispensed with the counsels of that great statesman, Count Hatsfeldt hastened to repair the injustice which, at the bidding of the man of blood and iron, he had inflicted on his wife. They were remarried in the presence of a distinguished company, including the Dowager Empress Frederick and two of her daughters.

Their son, Baron Herman von Hatsfeldt, is now 39 years old and has started well on his diplomatic career. At one time it was reported that he had decided to abandon the Kaiser's diplomatic service to enter the employ of one of the leading banks of London, but he evidently reconsidered the matter and decided to continue in the footsteps of his distinguished father.

Flower Gardens.

Mandan Pioneer: This is the seeding period of the year. Farmers sow to reap a bountiful harvest of grain. The good housewife sows seed to reap blossoms. Everyone with a front or back yard should convert at least a part of it to a flower bed. This is a fad this year and the eastern wholesale merchants generally report a greater sale of seed than during any previous year. The cause of this unusual sale in the cities like Chicago are traceable to the beautification of the back yards. These flowerbeds, trailing vines and creepers conceal bad spots, ugly alley fences and soften harsh places.

In commenting on the beautifying effect of the flower bed, one has said that it is always a wonder why more people do not convert their yards or lawns during the summer months into miniature paradises, with buds and blooms and perfumes of an old-fashioned garden. It would only require a healthy amount of exertion to keep the garden as it should be kept, and the planting and tending should not be left to the servants either. That would destroy the charm as far as milady is concerned. Let the garden be the creation of her own hands, and the blooms a tribute to her own care. Beauty was never marred by a touch of the sunlight and a breath of the out-of-doors, and there is no picture more charming than milady in a sunbonnet out among the flowers. Who that has seen such pictures struck from the brush of the artist without thinking the situation charming?

There is something marvelously cool, refreshing and poetic in the creeping vines clinging to the prosy fence the porch post and the house, and when all this is set off with plant lined walks and thickly-planted beds of flowers, the picture is complete. To go out in the early summer morning when the dewdrops sparkle on the petals of the flowers, and to fill the nostrils with the odors of the blossoms is the best morning tonic for a summer's day that we can conceive.

There is something strangely affecting in the beauty of the most dainty flower. It touches the most delicate part of a human's nature, and speak a subtle language that can never be translated into words. It is one of nature's sonnets, in which a world of beauty is concentrated. And it civilizes and makes it good to live.

There is much of hardness, harshness, in the prosy work-a-day world in which most of us move and have our being, and as a protection against callousness, as a preservative of the pristine thoughts and feeling of the period when as Wordsworth puts it, "heaven lies about us," we ought to surround ourselves with as much of beauty as possible. And nowhere should there be so much of beauty as about the home. That is the one spot in the world where the hard outside contention should be blotted out, where the mind should relax, and the joy of living should be at high tide always.—Mandan Pioneer.

A Religious Magnate.

The United States knows no nobility but the nobility of manhood. But in the place of the titled aristocracy of the old world, it has magnates. There are the coal magnates and oil magnates, railroad magnates, steamship magnates, gas magnates and pork magnates and in Dowie, we finally have the religious magnate.

It is only five years ago that Dowie, comparatively unknown, declared on the prairie, near Chicago, he would build a city where there would be no lawyers or doctors, no disease or intoxicating liquors and an absence of several other evils that most cities have to struggle against. He made his word good and Zion City today represents an investment of over $20,000,000.

Most of the world has considered Dowie a fraud, many have believed him to be insane. Measured by some standards he may be both, but he has won success, the success that comes to a self confidence that in its intensity reaches to genius.

The first Elijah was a prophet, the second an heriditary priest. Dowie claims to be the third Elijah and both a priest and ruler. He believes that, by the morganatic marriage of his mother, he is the descendant of an earthly king and, in his pulpit commentary, the passage, "If you will it, this is Elijah which was to come," is cited as referring to him.

His reign, however, has been cut short and he had to turn to the despised lawyers and the courts. But his effort is not to win back his kingship, he is still Elijah, what he seeks is his money or rather the money he claims as his, and his temporal power.

God and Mammon, the love of riches and the kingdom of heaven are no more compatible in this twentieth century, than in the ages past. No religion, based on wealth and earthly possessions, has ever won converts and held them. In nature, in art, in literature, in religion, it is always the simple that is strong. It is so in men.

It was Dowie's simplicity, his directness, his plain and rugged forcefulness that won his following. When wealth poured in upon him and he lapsed into luxury and ornate living, he fell and with him will fall his sect.

This is inevitable in all religions. The things that are true and that last are the simple things.—Duluth News-Tribune.

The Evolution of the Dahlia.

No one who has admired the glowing colors of the dahlia can fail to be interested in the story of the change from a most uninteresting daisy-like flower to the splendid blossom which it now is, like its near relative, the chrysanthemum, and many other "florists' sowers." In 1784 Vincent Cervantes, director of the Botanical Garden of the city of Mexico, sent to Cavanilles, the director of the Madrid Botanical Garden, a plant unknown to botanists. It was a tall, spindly affair, with nodding little flowers, each of which had a yellow central disk surrounded by five or six red or orange petals. Cavanilles called it dahlia, in honor of the recently deceased botanist, Dahl. But when the plant went to Germany, where the name dahlia had already been given to another plant, the botanist Wildenow conferred upon the newcomer the name of Georgina, by which name it has been universally known in Germany until within recent years. This name was given not in honor of George III. of England, as has been commonly assumed, but of a Russian explorer named Georgi. Dahlias were great rarities in Europe until Humboldt and Bonpland brought back a quantity of seed on their return from Mexico.

The facility with which the color of the flowers could be varied attracted the attention of florists and gardeners. This interest was increased in 1808 when the first double dahlia was produced. Then arose a keen rivalry in the production of new varieties of form and color among the English and German florists. Prizes amounting to hundreds of dollars were offered for the finest new sorts. In Germany as recently as the '70's $3 or $4 was sometimes paid for the flower. The English florists took the lead in the development of the dahlia until about 1835, after which they were hard pressed by the Germans. In 1836 one of the latter exhibited 200 varieties, mostly of his own production.

T. P. A. OF LONE STAR STATE.

Associated Press Cable to The Evening

Houston, Texas, May 4.—The Texas division of the Travelers' Protective association assembled in annual convention in Houston today, President Adolph Boldt presiding. The attendance was large and representative of the entire state. The morning was taken up with routine business. The reports of the officers showed the affairs of the state association to be in a satisfactory condition. This afternoon the delegates and their ladies were taken on pleasure drives to points of interest in and about the city. Arrangements of an elaborate character have been made for the annual convention banquet to be given at the Rice hotel tonight.

Democracy in Britain.

Mr. Sydney Brooks's discussion in "The Outlook" of what he aptly terms England's stride toward democracy is an exceptionally illuminating and suggestive consideration of that which we have ourselves regarded as the most important feature of the recent general election in the United Kingdom, namely, the returning to parliament of a Labor party of fifty members who are represent and the majority of whom are pledged to act with entire independence of the two great and historic parties. It is obvious that the advent of such a party has much political significance. A new force has arisen which in its present dimensions cannot be ignored, and which will almost certainly increase, and which may increase to dominant proportions. It is even within the range of possibilities, and is perhaps not to be numbered among improbabilities, that the measurable future will see British cabinets no longer homogeneous, but habitually formed of coalitions representative of various parties, as is the case in more than one Continental capital.

Still more significant, however, in Mr. Brooks's view, is the social phase of the situation. Hitherto Great Britain has been a political, but by no means a social, democracy. It has been a democracy in political forms and institutions, but presided over by a monarchy and ruled by an oligarchy. The house of peers is, of course, patently and avowedly an oligrachy. The house of commons has been scarcely less so, in view of the fact that most of its members have been rich men, many of them allied with the great families of the peerage. "Tommy loves a Lord," and similarly Hodge has loved a Gentleman. There has been among the workingmen of England hitherto a strong predilection for parliamentary representatives who were gentlemen in the conventional social sense of the term—men of wealth, of family connections and of high social standing. It is in its indication of a revolution in that respect that Mr. Brooks regards the election of these fifty "Laborites" as most significant.

For now hundreds of thousands of British workingmen have deliberately and definitely broken with the traditions of the past, and have sent to St. Stephen's as their parliamentary representatives men of their own number and of their own social rank. The house of commons is no longer to be in quite the sense that it was "the best club in London." It has been invaded by a new element that cares for none of those things which have hiterto been so characteristic of British public life—the elegance, the ease, the leisure, the social distinction, the conventional good fellowship. They have entered the house to do things, to make of the place a workshop. Upon legislation and politics in general that fact will have much influence, but Mr. Brooks sees in it a promise of widespread influence upon the whole national life of the United Kingdom. It will, he thinks, restore that life to more just proportions, and it will take the lead in substantially remaking England into a true democracy from the social as well as from the political point of view.

Nor should we overlook the interesting distinction which he draws between the United Kingdom and the United States. The former, as we have already cited, he describes as more of a political than a social democracy. This country, on the other hand, appears to him more of a social than a political democracy. With that distinction we shall not quarrel. Indeed, it seems to us scarcely less just than it is ingenious. What is also interesting to the American reader is that—while he does not attempt to analyze or to describe the processes now at work in this country, a matter alien to his present essay—he evidently regards America as moving toward a truer and greater degree of democracy in polities, so that the two countries are coverging upon precisely the same goal, from almost diametrically opposite starting points. If that judgment is sound, it will be of interest and profit to observe by which of the two roads the more rapid and assured progress is to be made.

The Nile-Red Sea Railway.

At the recent opening of the Nile-Red Sea railway from Port Sudan to the Atbara junction the ceremonies were of an impressive character. Lord Cromer, the modern Joseph who had stirred Egypt to a new commercial life; 10 members of the Egyptian Legislative Council and a multitude of Sheikhs, omdas, wild tribesmen and Arab merchants were present, while Soudanese black and Egyptian fellaheen soldiers mingled with a guard of honor drawn from the British ship Diana. The new route from Khartoum to the sea is 900 miles shorter than was the old Nile route. In the new road there are 331 miles of main line, with 25 miles of siding. The cost of constructing the line was about $6,875,000. In a speech, which was translated into Arabic and then explained in the simple vernacular for the benefit of the uncultured Soudanese present, Lord Cromer declared that the serious development of the Soudan commenced from that day. So long as the country was separated from the rest of the world by a waste of burning desert and communication could be kept only over a distance of 1,120 miles—the distance from the mouth of the Atbara to Alexandria—any very rapid progress was out of the question. Before full results can be obtained from the new railway, however, further works must be constructed, including the opening of a railway line from Kareima to Abu Hamed, bringing the wealthy province of Dongola into direct communication with the sea, the construction of irrigation works to utilize the waters of the Gash, the extension of a railway up the left bank of the Blue Nile, and the taking of means to enable the gum of Kordofan to find a ready market by bringing El Obeid into direct communication with Omdurman.—Zion's Herald.

JEFF'S TRANSFER

Both Fones 33.

Hacks and Livery, dray and transfer work, moving pianos a specialty Only low down moving vans in the city. Day or night calls attender to promptly. All work guaranteed.

G. W. BARTON, Prop.

612 DeMers Ave. Opp. G. N. Depot

M. COHEN FUR CO.

FURS Stored, Insured —and— Repaired

Fur garments of every description made to order. Remember the place.

117 3rd St. - - Grand Forks, N. D.

Phone 518-L

NORTHERN PACIFIC

SOUTH BOUND.

	Depart.
No. 8—to St. Paul, Minneapolis and the East	7:25 p. m.
No. 156—To Red Lake Falls and Fertile (daily except Sunday)	8:15 p. m.

NORTH BOUND.

	Arrive
No. 7—To Grafton and Winnipeg	7:50 a. m.
No. 155—From Red Lake Falls and Fertile (daily except Sunday)	10:35 a. m.

Through tickets to all points in the United States, Canada, Alaska, China and Japan.

NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPRESS money orders for sale. Bankable anywhere.

A. M. CLELAND, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.
D. MULREIN, Agent, Grand Forks, N. D.

SmithPremier

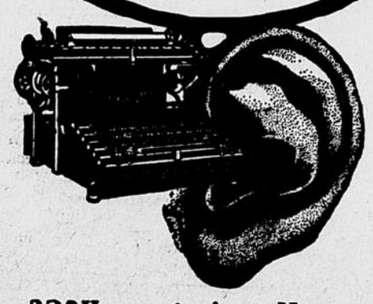
TYPEWRITERS

APPEAL TO YOUR SENSE AND YOUR SENSES

The Smith Premier is the most silent typewriter on the market. The action is quiet, no shift key. Endorsed by mechanical experts.

THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Branch Stores Everywhere.



325 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis

FARM LOANS

Unlimited Funds For Loans on Good Farms at

Lowest Rate of Interest and With On or Before Privileges

CALL OR WRITE

DAVID H. BEECHER,

Union National Bank Building, Grand Forks, N. D.

ESTABLISHED IN 1880

YOUNG'S

Good Furniture Wholesale and Retail

Priced so that the wage earner can make home what it should be

With spring and house cleaning comes thoughts and desires for new furniture, new things for the established house, new homes to be furnished. These wants often cause an uncertainty where to go. We are maufacturers' agents and are in a position to save you the jobbers profit

FURNITURE PIANOS

New Furniture For Spring

Opening sale of new Furniture priced so that your spring needs can be purchased now.

Parlor Furniture
Library Furniture
Mission and Fancy Rockers
Bed Room Suits
Brass and Enameled Beds
Leather Rockers and Couches
Davenports, Dressers
New Dining Room Sets

Carpets and Rugs

The most complete line of new Spring Carpets and Rugs ever shown.

Refrigerators and Household Furnishings

Sewing Machines

We are Northwestern agents for a full line of Reliable Machines and can save you the Agent's profit.

Wheeler & Wilson
New Home
Standard
Domestic and Others

Special During April

A regular $25.00 machine which we will fill mail or city orders at $18.00.

Music in the Household

It is a recognized want these modern days that you should buy the best you can afford.

The Artistic Krell
Auto Grand
Angelus Emerson
A. B. Chase
Poole & Crown Pianos
Now Retailing at
Wholesale Prices

During April a $225 Piano Retailing at Wholesale Price, $150

Go-Carts

Don't deprive baby of that daily airing that's so needful to his health and growth. Our line is shown with all the new designs and latest improvements.

Victor Talking Machines

The Victor Talking Machine is so perfect it is often mistaken for the human voice. No matter how much entertainment there is at home the Victor is always welcome.

Our stock of machines and records is the largest in the Northwest. All the new records can be found here. We receive them daily.

Largest Office, Bank and Hotel Outfitters

If you live out of the city write and we will quote you prices

O. YOUNG'S

Furniture and Music Store

125-126-129 South Third St., Grand Forks, N. D.