CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

of the office carpet. Now and again he tried to dry them with the back of his hand. He looked unutterably forlorn and miserable—older and feebler by years since he had entered. At last Huntington came to the end; there was no more to say, nothing he could do. The old man got slowly to his feet.

'You bin gut to me, Mister Lieutenant,' he said. 'I vish I vas your fader. I feel so bad, you not know how bad I feel; only der fader, he know. I guess I go now.'

He walked unsteadily toward the door, holding Minnie by the arm; she was catching her breath in short, spasmodic sobs. As he passed the desk, his foot touched the waste-basket and overturned it. Stooping down, he set it right.

'I ask you excuse me, Mister Lieutenant,' he said, apologetically; 'I ask you excuse me; my boy is dead.' And again, as the corporal opened the door for him to pass out, he said, beneath his breath, 'My boy is dead.' And Riley stood at stiff attention, his hand touching his vizor; for the world over, wherever men are men, grief has rank.

Lieutenant Huntington leaned back in his chair, still holding the paper in his hand; the old man had forgotten it.

Through the open window the April wind blew fresh and sweet, bringing with it the fragrance of the earth, of life returning to its own; the first elusive perfumes of flowers unborn but in the making. Outside, the willows were beginning to drape themselves in swaying robes of pale, transparent green; the maples blushing delicately, like brides of a year, thrilled with the new life they were bearing before the world. Outside, God's little choristers, finding choir-stall on every fence and in every tree, stood tip-toe, heads up, breasts thrown out, swaying, swelling with their music; singing, whistling, trilling—each in his happy way proclaiming the joy of life, the pride of parentage. An English sparrow alighted audaciously upon the window-sill and, cocking its head, inspected the interior of the recniting-office with bright, critical eyes. Perhaps the government might spare a thread, a bit of worsted, what not, at such a time as this—who could tell?

Huntington was oblivious to it all. Far, far away his thoughts were traveling, and over paths he had forbidden them to go again. Without, against his will, they made their way to a quiet town with elm-shaded streets; to a drowsy river sunk deep beneath its banks; to a little church built like a 'Noah's ark,' with a diminutive belfry perching on the front; to these, and then—surrounding, pervading them all—they came near and paused before the atmosphere of home.

The officer shook himself patiently and, drawing toward him some pages of an unfinished report, tried to write. But to-day his thoughts would not obey his will. The heart-broken voice of the old German came back to him, 'My boy is dead!'

He threw down his pen, and, going to the window, stood looking out. What was there, he asked himself, in the grief of this old man to change or weaken his resolution? What was the sense in going over it all again? It was too late. When he stole from his home that night, his heart was nearly broken, but his resolve was made, and it had held. When he stood in the recruiting-office in Syracuse, enlisted under an assumed name, the die was cast. When, after the fight at the Zapote bridge, he had been left for dead, and Todd, who alone knew his secret, had reported him dead and written home, what had he done? There was no excuse. Then was his chance, his last chance to undo the past. He might have come back then—written, cabled—anything to save his father. And instead, he had transferred to another regiment, that Todd, wounded later himself and shipped home, might never know. It was cruel, brutal; he felt it now as never before. Then the anger and the shame still held him; then the memory of his father's words, as he had understood them, still stung—'I would rather see you dead!' Well he was dead—dead to him. How could he tell him now that for four years he had deliberately let him suffer? But suppose he still suffered—suppose he cared still? Cared! The face of the German, his unspeakable sorrow—did not they tell him whether his father cared or not? Through the door of long forbidden memories which he had opened, came winging in gentler thoughts, and before them fled the ghosts of his old bitterness and stubborn, boyish pride. He realized now they had begun to die when he got his first promotion from the ranks; and they had died—yes, he confessed it, wondering that he had not known it before—died utterly when his commission came and he felt himself a son of whom his father need not be ashamed. Only their ghosts still haunted him. Might he go back now? Could he face the anguish he had caused? Could he?

He walked to his desk, and selecting a key, opened one of its private compartments. In it lay a book; it was the Bible his mother had given him. He took it out and held it up for a few moments without opening it. Then his fingers began to turn the pages. How well he had known them in the old days! When he came to the fifteenth chapter of St. Luke, he stopped and began to read the wonderful story of the boy who left his father's house and went into that far country where so many of us since have gone, only, like him, to waste our substance and dim the light of our ideals.

'"I will arise and go to my father,"' he read, repeating the words half aloud, '"and say unto him, Father, I have sinned." 'That musthave taken sand,' he mused.

His eyes followed the page till they came to the description of the father's welcome, his sweeping forgiveness, his happiness because 'this my son was dead and is alive again.' He closed the book.

For a long time he sat without moving, his eyes fixed and seeing nothing of what was near. His thoughts were following where his heart had broken through the stubborn wall of pride, along the homeward path which the Father of us all marks out by pointing hands within us for all his children, great and small—following till they came to rest where love is born.

He was still so long that the little English sparrow, returning to confirm his first impression, grew bold and hopped upon the floor, peering here and there with the air of a connoisseur, judging, condemning what he saw. At last his black, beady eyes lighted upon a bit of red, official tape. This met with his approval and, taking it in his beak, he flew away to weave it into the home preparing for the new life to be born. The flutter of his wings roused the young man from his reverie. As he pushed back his chair, he smiled—such a smile as his face had not known for years; it may be the years had slipped away, uncovering the smile as it used to be.

Outside, the bells of a near-by church began to chime, and half unconsciously he felt his heart lifting to their music.

'Corporal,' he said, to the soldier who answered his ring, 'Corporal, what day is this?'

The man looked at him a little surprised. 'Why, it's Sunday; Easter Sunday, sir,' he answered.

Nelson Howard closed his desk.

''I will arise,'' he repeated softly to himself, ''I will arise and go to my father.''

Addresses Delivered on Trip of the Milk Special.

Following are the addresses delivered by Dr. Jno S. Fulton, of Baltimore; Prof. H. J. Patterson, of the Md. Agriculture Experiment Station, and Mr. Jared Van Wagenen, dairy expert for the Stare of New York, on the recent trip of the special milk train over the Western Maryland Railroad:

DR. FULTON'S ADDRESS.

This tour under Director Amoss is intended to carry through the dairy farming parts of Maryland the news that the milk market of Baltimore is growing stronger, and that the times are ripe for the milk producer to improve his methods and to extend his business.

Let me tell you briefly about the present status of the Baltimore market. There are in round numbers 600,000 people in Baltimore, and the amount of milk consumed per capita is thirty-nine one hundredths of a pint a day. Four-tenths of a pint of milk is the daily milk ration for each of the 600,000 people. Let us see what use is made of this small amount of milk. In every great city many infants are fed on cows milk and receive no other food, so that the first portion which is taken away from this very small amount of milk goes to feed very young children. Every child that is fed in this way takes a good deal more than half a pint of milk a day, so that the babies who are bottle fed get more than their share of this milk. One cannot say how many such babies there are in Baltimore, but one-eighth of all the people in the city are under the age of five years, and that would be 75,000 people. A majority of these 75,000 are in the age of milk diet, so that you see the number of infants in the city who get a good deal over one person's share of the milk belonging to this infant class. Then the next big dip into this amount of market milk is made by the sick people and invalids. Many of these are on milk diet, or on a diet which consists mostly of milk, and of these, each one gets very much more than his share of the market milk. The bakers buy a good deal of milk every day. The ice cream makers buy a considerable amount. Hotels and restaurants buy considerable quantities of milk for cooking, and in a city where the oyster stews are so popular, one can easily see that every person who takes an oyster stew gets on that day very much more than his share of the milk. Then a quantity of milk is used every morning in conjunction with cereals and fruits at breakfast, and a certain part of the milk goes into coffee, tea and chocolate.

Now when each man's daily share is only four-tenths of a pint, and when this four-tenths of a pint is split into so many parts, as I have indicated, it seems pretty clear that very few people in Baltimore use milk as a food of itself and by itself. Why is the milk ration of the average citizen of Baltimore such a small amount as four-tenths of a pint? Because the average housekeeper in Baltimore was brought up in the tradition that milk is a luxury rather than a necessity. She has never been taught to use milk as a staple food. The difficulties of economically feeding a family in Baltimore have steadily risen from year to year. The prices of most of the staple foods have increased constantly, but the housewife has not yet discovered that milk is a cheap and very superior food substance. She does not know what to do with milk either as a ready made food, or as a foundation for cooked foods, and she wastes a good deal of money in the purchase of the expensive materials which she believes to be necessary, and sticks by her old tradition that milk is only a supplementary food material.

What is the source of the milk supply of Baltimore? Three years ago much of the milk consumed in Baltimore was produced within a mile or so of the homes where it was sold. Many dairy cattle were kept within the city limits of Baltimore, some of them in the crowded districts, and under conditions of housing, lighting, feeding and ventilation which were certainly injurious to the cattle, and very bad, indeed, as far as the milk is concerned. An ordinance, introduced by Mr. Eisenbrandt, into the City Council, became a law, and restricted this business of dairying in the city, so that the sources of supply were pushed out toward the farms. The restriction of dairying within the city limits did not, however, drive out all of the dairies which are kept, under practically the same conditions as those of Baltimore proper. Outside the political limits of Baltimore, but really in the city, there are still a good many dairy cattle kept under the most unfavorable conditions, badly housed, badly fed, without sufficient light or air, stocked with inferior cattle in the first place, and producing quantities of very cheap milk. Most of this is bad milk. Whenever the people of Baltimore realize the extent and the evil influence of these city dairies, they will go out of existence, and the sources of milk supply for Baltimore will be pushed back to the farms. Remember also that the city of Baltimore is growing at the rate of 15 per cent in every 10 years, and when you have a basis of 600,000 population, that growth of itself insures a steadily improving market for milk. Are you afraid that these statements, spread broadcast in this way, will attract so many farmers to the dairy business that an over-production will result? You need have no fear whatever of any such results. Consider the situation of Baltimore. It is not surrounded by an agricultural country. No milk comes in to us at all across the bay, hardly any milk comes up from the south of the city, very little comes in from the west of Baltimore. The section of country which must supply Baltimore with milk lies almost entirely northward from the city. If we were stimulating the production of milk on all four sides of Baltimore, there might be some reasonable fear of over-doing the business, but when you reflect that only one quadrant of the area around Baltimore is available as a source of milk supply, you will see at once that the production of milk in this area can be very intensively developed without any danger of over-production.

Not only will Baltimore make steadily increasing demand for milk from this section, it will also demand better milk. The city will undoubtedly become more stringent concerning the quality of the milk sold in Baltimore, and you will have to know something about milk standards. At present the only legal obligation resting upon you is to send in a kind of milk which has no less than 3¼ per cent of butter fat. Any farmer who knows how to produce milk at all can produce a milk having 3¼ per ceut of butter fat, and I do not need to say another word to you on that subject. But there are new standards coming about which you, perhaps, know very little. Bacterial standards will soon be put up for your consideration. The bacterial standards relate to the very tiny plants known as bacteria or germs, which get into your milk in spite of all that you can do, and which affect the value of the milk in two ways. From the city's point of view some of these germs or microbes are capable of producing diseases and every possible precaution must be insisted upon to exclude this sort of bacteria. There is another sort of bacteria which is important from the farmer's point of view. These bacteria are exceedingly common. They are present in every stable all the time, and they determine how much time will elapse before your milk sours. These bacteria are important from your point of view. What sort of milk do you send down to Baltimore now? The milk which reaches the station platform in Baltimore contains anywhere from 15,000 or 20,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, up to two, three, four or five millions per cubic centimeter. A centimeter is about 15 drops, and when one sample contains 15,000, and another sample contains several millions, this simply means that one farmer knows how to keep these bacteria out, and another farmer does not care how many of these get into his milk.

Suppose the city of Baltimore should say, if you send us down any milk that contains over a half million bacteria per cubic centimeter, we will spill it and you will lose it. One man might say that is very liberal, but another farmer who is in the habit of sending down milk with a million or two million bacteria, would say that such a regulation is most unreasonable, that the city has no right to ask four or five times as good milk as is now sent. As a matter of fact, it is easy enough to keep the bacteria down to 8,000 or 10,000. Mr. Van Wagenen will tell you how this can be done. I want to tell you how it must not be done. It must not be done by adding to the milk any chemical preservative of any sort. All of you receive circulars, and many of you see salesmen, representing that certain substances, usually sold under misleading names, will keep milk in just the same way that ice will keep it. They will also tell you that some of these things are gasses, and that when they do the work of refrigerating the milk they disappear and cannot be detected. A patent medicine man could not tell a bigger lie than this. There is no substance which will take the place of ice in preserving milk, and there is no substance which will disappear so that its presence cannot be easily detected by chemical examination. Most of those patent things contain formaldehyde, and formaldehyde is also the basis of the most popular embalming fluids used by undertakers. The people of Baltimore are convinced that they do not want any embalmed milk. If any farmer sends down to Baltimore a milk containing only a thousand bacteria or so, we know that some such substance has been added to the milk, and it can always be proven by chemical examination. Neither do we want any painted milk. Farmers are not very apt to stain their milk to please city customers; that is more often done by the city dealer.

You may say to us, "Suppose we comply with these requirements, do you think the people in Baltimore will do their part? They can nasty up the milk just as much as the former can, and we know that they are not very particular, because every now and then our cans bring back from the city potato peeling and ashes, and all sorts of city dirt. We have an idea there are as many dirty people in the city as there are on the farms." All I can say in answer to this is, that we will do the best we can to make the city people take care of the milk after they get it. Sometimes a farmer sends down a can of milk with a bull frog in it, or a rat, or an old straining cloth, but on the whole we have to admit that just as much city dirt goes out to the farm as country dirt comes into the city. We will mend matters in the city as fast as we can, and we hope that you will mend matters as fast as you can at yonr end of the line. Think over this proposition of ours and make up your mind whether you do not want to go deeper into this business, which, as I have said, is certain to grow. In May, when we open our milk exhibit in Baltimore, come down and see it. You can learn a great deal down there, and you can get such an idea as you have never had before of the importance of the business in which you are engaged, and into which we want you to go more deeply. You will meet the people who use the milk that you produce, and will see that they are learning something about the milk business. You will see that we are trying to teach the people of Baltimore how to take care of good milk when they get it, and how to know good milk when they see it. You will see the women of the city learning that four-tenths of a pint of milk per head is nothing like the amount of milk which they can use and ought to use. They will get more confidence in milk. They will grow more skillful in using it as a daily ration, and if we can teach only 200 or 300 of them to use milk in an intelligent way, and in an economomical way in feeding their families, that knowledge will spread and spread, and you can depend upon it that, over and above the increased business which will result from the growth of the city, there will be an absolute increase in the per capita amount of milk used. We are going to make a good strong market. We want you to make more milk and better milk. I have no doubt we will make good on our end of the proposition. It is for you to say what you will do at your end of the proposition.

The addresses of Prof. Patterson and Mr. Van Waganen will be given next week.

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REMOVAL!

Painless Dentistry.

DR. W. J. SELBY has removed his dental office from his country residence to the office of Messrs. Smith & Reifsnider, West Main St., Westminster, formerly occupied by Mr. Chas. E. Goodwin as an Insurance Office.

EVERY DAY OF THE WEEK.

All work previously done by me which is not satisfactory will be replaced free of charge.

Teeth extracted po itively without pain.

Sets of Teeth	$4.00 and up.
Teeth filled with Gold	1.00 and up.
Teeth filled with Silver	75c.
Teeth filled with Amalgam	50c.
Gold Crown	$4.00 and up.
Vitilized Air	75c.
Teeth cleaned	50c.

Bridgework at Reduced Rates. All work guaranteed.

DR. W. J. SELBY,
ap 15 tf Westminster Md.

DON'T IMAGINE



we make the ordinary kind of

PHOTOGRAPHS.

One glance at our gallery of Art will convince you that we can do more with light and shadows than any other Photographic Artist in the State. Remember you are getting Philadelphia and New York Art at Westminster prices. We make the

PLATINUM PRINTS

that will not fade, good strong bold prints and not the washy kind.

SERECK S. WILSON,
Photographic Artist.
Next Door to Post Office.
C. & P. Phone 81F. feb 12 04

To the Public!

I AM STILL IN THE

Harness Business

at the old stand in Unionville, where I will be glad to serve my customers and the public with first-class

Saddlery Goods

of all kinds, at prices that defy competition.

Repairing done promptly and in first-class manner.

Came and see me this spring if you need an outfit in my line.

C. IRVING LINDSAY,
feb 23 m Unionville, Md.

WESTERN Md. RAILROAD.

MAIN LINE AND CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTING WITH

P. & R. R. at Shippensburg and Gettysburg Norfolk & Western R. R. at Hagerstown, B. & O. Railroad at Hagerstown and Cherry Run; Penna. R. R. at Parkersville, and Hanover; and P. W. & B., N. C. and P. A. & P. Railroads at Union Station, Baltimore.

Taking effect SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905.

TRAINS WEST.

STATIONS.	FM	W	Ex.	Ac.	Ac.	Ps	Ac.
	AM			A M	PM	PM	PM
Hillen Station	4 00	8 10	10 15	2 56	4 56	6 15	
Union Station	4 35	8 15	10 20	2 56	5 00	6 20	
Penna. Ave	4 39	8	9 10	10 24	2 58	....	6 24
Fulton Station	4 42	8 25	10 28	3 02	5 06	6 27	
Walbrook	4 45	8 27	10 31	3 05	5 08	6 30	
Arlington	....	8 31	10 39	3 15	....	6 41	
Mt. Hope	....	8 37	10 43	3 23	....	6 46	
Howardville	....	8 40	10 46	3 26	....	6 48	
Sudbrook Park	....	8 42	10 48	3 27	....	6 49	
Pikesville	....	8 44	0 50	3 30	....	6 51	
Greenwood	....	....	....	3 32	....	6 2	
Owings Mills	....	8 56	11 01	3 46	....	6 59	
Gwynbrook	....	8 58	11 06	3 45	....	7 03	
Glyndon	+511	9 04	11 16	3 53	5 40	7 09	
Glen Morris	....	9 10	11 18	3 56	....	7 11	
Glen Falls	....	9 11	11 24	4 01	....	7 18	
Finksburg	....	9 13	11 26	4 03	....	7 20	
Patapsco	....	9 20	11 32	4 12	....	7 28	
Carrollton	....	9 29	11 36	4 16	....	7 33	
Tannery	....	9 34	11 40	4 22	....	7 39	
Westminster	5 40	9 45	11 50	4 37	6 10	7 50	
Avondale	....	9 50	11 56	4 46	....	7 56	
Medford	....	9 53	11 59	4 49	....	7 59	
New Windsor	5 52	10 00	12 06	5 00	6 24	8 06	
Linwood	....	10 05	12 11	5 05	....	8 11	
Union Bridge	6 00	10 10	12 15	5 1	6 31	8 15	
Middleburg	....	0 15	....	....	6 37	....	
Bruceville	6 07	0 19	....	....	6 42	....	
Detour	....	24	....	....	6 46	....	
Rocky Ridge	....	10 32	....	....	6 58	....	
Emmittsburg	....	11 02	....	....	7 30	....	
Loy's	....	10 36	....	....	7 04	....	
Gracehan	....	10 40	....	....	7 0	....	
Thurmont	6 5	10 45	....	....	7 10	....	
Deerfield	....	11 00	....	....	7 26	....	
Sabillasville	....	11 06	....	....	7 33	....	
Blue Ridge Summit	6 49	11 15	....	....	7 43	....	
Highfield	6 52	11 20	....	....	7 48	....	
Buena Vista Springs	....	11 21	....	....	7 50	....	
Pen-Mar	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Blue Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Edgemont	7 05	11 36	....	....	8 00	....	
Waynesboro, Pa., ar	7 30	11 50	....	....	8 23	....	
Chambersburg, ar	8 05	12 27	....	....	8 58	....	
Shippensburg, ar	....	12 50	....	....	9 25	....	
Smithburg	7 10	11 40	....	....	8 10	....	
Cavetown	7 11	11 42	....	....	8 12	....	
Chewsville	7 18	11 48	....	....	8 17	....	
Potomac ave	7 28	11 57	....	....	8 25	....	
Hagerstown	7 35	12 02	....	....	8 30	....	
Williamsport	7 50	12 17	....	....	8 51	....	
Charlton	8 07	12 26	....	....	9 02	....	
Clear Spring	8 15	12 32	....	....	9 12	....	
Fort Frederick	8 25	12 40	....	....	9 22	....	
Big Pool	8 32	12 45	....	....	9 27	....	
Cherry Run, ar	8 35	12 48	....	....	9 30	....	
Park Head	8 51	1 02	....	....	9 45	....	
Mill Stone	8 57	1 10	....	....	9 51	....	
Hancock	9 05	1 20	....	....	1000	....	
	AM	P	M	P M	PM	PM	PM

TRAINS EAST.

STATIONS.	Ac.	Ac	Ps	Ac.	Wk	FM
	AM	AM	PM	P M	PM	PM
Hancock	....	....	5 35	....	23	3 15
Mill Stone	....	....	5 43	....	1228	4 13
Park Head	....	....	5 70	....	1245	4 10
Cherry Run ie	....	....	6 03	....	12 5	4 23
Big Pool	....	....	6 08	....	1 14	4 28
Fort Frederick	....	....	6 13	....	1 20	4 33
Clear Spring	....	....	6 22	....	1 18	4 42
Charlton	....	....	6 29	....	1 25	4 50
Williamsport	....	....	6 40	....	1 37	5 02
Hagerstown	....	....	7 05	....	2 05	5 30
Potomac ave	....	....	7 13	....	2 10	5 35
Chewsville	....	....	7 18	....	2 18	5 43
Cavetown	....	....	7 24	....	2 25	5 49
Smithburg	....	....	7 26	....	2 27	5 51
Chambersburg, Pa	....	....	8 05	....	....	2 35
Waynesboro, Pa	....	....	7 25	....	2 35	3 22
Edgemont	....	....	7 34	....	2 13	4 10
Blue Mountain	....	....	....	....	2 35	6 00
Pen-Mar	....	....	....	....	....	....
Buena Vista Springs	....	....	7 47	....	2 48	....
Highfield	....	....	7 50	....	2 50	6 15
Blue Ridge Summit	....	....	7 55	....	2 55	6 17
Sabillasville	....	....	8 1	....	3 02	6 23
Deerfield	....	....	8 05	....	3 0	....
Thurmont	....	....	8 18	....	3 18	6 39
Gracehan	....	....	8 21	....	3 21	....
Loy's	....	....	8 24	....	3 2	....
Emmitsburg	....	....	7 50	....	2 55	6 0
Rocky Ridge	....	....	8 28	....	3