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PLIGHT OF THE ANNEXATIONIST.

THE CALL desires to condole with the oligarchy at present in power in the Hawaiian Islands. Although a regard for the best interests of the United States has placed this paper in a position antagonistic to that of the handful of adventurers who have taken and now hold forcible possession of the Government of Hawaii, yet do we wish to assure these gentlemen of our fullest appreciation of the difficulties of the position in which they find themselves.

The present situation in the islands is peculiar, and, which more nearly concerns those in power, untenable. A score of foreigners, whom greed made brave, seized the Government of Hawaii. The unsuspecting good nature, the generosity, the hospitality of the natives, as well as the significant presence of United States troops, made their task comparatively easy. The filibusters had the islands. The question now was how to keep them. A rigid military oligarchy was established, the natives were disfranchised and a social and political boycott was pronounced against all men, white, brown or black, who should presume to differ in opinion with the small ruling minority.

It is rather an un-American programme to which those stanch Americans, the annexationists, are committed. Yet one is compelled to admit that given unscrupulous greed for wealth and power, the rest follows naturally. It is easy to realize the filibuster's point of view. He saw an opportunity for gain and seized it. If he thought at all of the future, it was with an optimistic belief that time would aid him in overcoming the natives' absurd prejudice against being robbed and deprived of liberty. So with all the improvident trust in his own good fortune that is characteristic of the adventurer, he rested upon his unstable scheme of government as though it had been founded upon a reality—the consent of the governed; he marched unsuspectingly on, blinded by his vanity and his selfishness, to the fact that the sides of his onward road converged instead of remaining parallel.

It is for this almost childish simplicity that one, however great may be his condemnation of the methods of the dotheaded despot of Hawaii, pities him. It would be cruel to doubt the annexationist's unselfish devotion to his own interests. Yet in his desperation, he is about to jump from the frying-pan which has become unbearably hot into the fire which must be hotter. In the event of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, the native Hawaiian naturally follows. Give the native a voice in the Government and what is the first use to which he will put his novel wishing wand? The ousting of the usurper, of course; the usurper, whom he hates with a hatred that is like a slow, smoldering fire.

One cannot withhold his pity for the gamblers in Government, for considering the weapons at their command, what a failure they have made of it all! Four years have passed, and with the exception of a public debt which has grown at the rate of a million a year, the "Men Who Would Be King" have accomplished nothing. The natives are unchangeable, converts are few, it is even whispered that there is disaffection among the elect. Day by day their horizon becomes more and more limited; their hope of escape—escape with dignity from an undignified position—escape from the consequences of their own shortsighted selfishness, becomes weaker.

It is to be wondered at that knowing their political existence to be only a question of days, that feeling the top-heavy governmental organization tremble beneath the weight of their sins and stupidities, they should seek to place their burden on broader shoulders? It is only human to shrink from the consequences of one's own blunders. The Hawaiian oligarchy has grasped at the live wire of a people's liberties, their struggles to let go are truly pitiable. Can the oligarchy's chestnuts are scorching—Help! Help! Can the United States disregard such an appeal? Soon those sweet kernels will be all burned and blackened. To the aid of the brave business men of the South Seas who stole a nation, yet are not strong thieves enough to keep what they seized! Surely Uncle Sam must come to the rescue, must consent to become a receiver of stolen goods even, that Messieurs the adventurers may not suffer—may not lose that for which they wrought so steadfastly, so cunningly, so unscrupulously!

Verily, if it were not for THE CALL'S profound conviction that the United States would be irreparably injured by assuming control over those turbulent, tawny little islands; if it were not for the bitter injustice such an assumption would be to the natives, whose land Hawaii is—out of sheer pity for the desperate position of these luckless South Sea land-pirates, this paper would be tempted to advocate annexation.

For, to be frank, THE CALL confesses itself unable to see any other outlet to the blind alley into which the cupidity of these unfortunate filibusters has driven them.

Nicola Tesla promises to accomplish some wonderful things by electricity, to do more revolutionizing than anybody. He rode into fame on a promise, and by the same token remains there. The time would seem to be ripe for Mr. Tesla to do something more than tell what he intends doing.

The penitentiary is surely large enough to accommodate Isaac Bain, who runs what is supposed to be a matrimonial agency, but to accommodate his clients would almost outtax the lunatic asylums.

WARNINGS FOR FRUIT SHIPPERS.

FRUIT shippers have recently received a warning from both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts of the folly of shipping either poor fruit or good fruit poorly packed to market. In each case the warning takes the form of a statement of specific instances of losses resulting from such shipments, and the two taken together affording a lesson that even the most indifferent cannot afford to overlook or neglect.

The Western warning comes from Tacoma, where it is announced the Horticultural Inspector condemned and ordered destroyed a large shipment of apples from this State because they were found to be wormy and unfit for the market. A close watch is kept at the sound ports to prevent the importation of fruit infected with any kind of pest and we have no right to complain of the loss when it has been caused by our own neglect or worse in shipping fruit of that character to any market whatever.

The lesson from the Atlantic side comes from a recent review of the peach market in New York by the Fruit Trade Journal of that city. In the course of the review the Journal says: "Much of the fruit shipped here was of a very inferior quality and it was difficult to move at anything like a remunerative price. On the bulk of receipts the selling range was 35 cents to 50 cents a basket, while stock packed and classed as fancy rarely exceeded 75 cents to 80 cents per basket, as it upon close examination showed more or less premature fruit. Some few small shipments of choice fruit conscientiously packed brought \$1 a basket, but it was the exception to the rule."

We have here an evidence of the value of good packing and good fruit. The difference between 35 cents per basket and \$1 per basket is certainly sufficient to pay for the extra care required to select good fruit for shipment and pack it well. This is a lesson the California fruit shipper will have to learn and practice before we will ever reap the full profit of our orchards. Nature does much for us, but she does not do everything, and we must exercise skill and care in order to make the best use of her gifts.

We have applied these warnings to California because it is desirable to impress them particularly upon our own people, and not because they are needed here more than elsewhere. The fruit-growers of Washington doubtless send to Tacoma as badly packed and poorly selected fruit as any that comes from California; and the peaches to which the Fruit Trade Journal referred, in the New York market, were mainly shipped from New Jersey and other neighboring orchard districts. The defect of bad packing is much the same all over the country, and the State whose fruit men first adopt better tactics will get control of the market and reap a rich reward.

THE COAST PRESS.

Walker Jones has sold the Mountain View Register to G. K. Estes, an experienced newspaper man of San Jose. The Register improved in every respect during Mr. Jones' proprietorship, and now Mr. Estes will endeavor to raise the standard of that paper still higher.

In honor of its twenty-first birthday, the Fresno Republican has issued a souvenir entitled "Twenty Years of Progress." It describes the varied resources of that city and county, and the illustrations are many and beautiful. The work constitutes an excellent advertisement for that section of California.

The editor of the Orange County Herald confesses that he entertains the human longing for coin, but he seems to "disgrace his profession" by refusing any time-honored medium of subscription exchange. Hence he advertises that he "can use stove-wood, butter, eggs, chickens, bull calves, pumpkins, haw, petroleum, spuds, salt pork or any old thing like that. Delinquent subscribers who are long on account of their articles and short on cash might tarry long enough on the exchange to stamp it indelibly in their memory."

An important newspaper change has taken place in Santa Rosa. The Democrat, of which Hon. Thomas L. Thompson was proprietor, has been sold to the Press Publishing Company, and as soon as the necessary details in regard to the transfer can be arranged the two papers will be merged into a morning daily of the same name as the Press Democrat. Grant O. Richards will be the editor-in-chief of the new paper. It is rumored that Mr. Thompson will, in the near future, become connected with the Brazilian consulate here, and that he will also represent a big Rio Janeiro commercial company which has offices in the principal ports of the world.

Oakdale wants more factories of different kinds—flour mills, pork-packing houses, machine shops, etc., to supply the demand of her sister towns. The Oakdale Leader says: "We have the cheapest and best motor power in the State, and all it needs is a little capital and perseverance to put it to an available use. Our soil is all that can be asked for—of many varieties and very productive. We are situated in it for all kinds of tropical fruits; oranges, lemons, olives, etc., growing here to perfection and yielding good crops. With all these advantages, Oakdale cannot do otherwise than prosper."

The Los Gatos Mail urges that attractive burg to get into the progressive towns of the State and keep step to the grand march of public improvement. It remarks that even little Ben Lomond, in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains, is making arrangements to double her accommodations to meet the demand for tourists next year; San Jose will build one of the finest hotels in the State; Santa Cruz is leading out for another public school edifice, Mountain View will erect a handsome public school building, and Los Gatos ought to lose no time in profiting by their examples.

The Oroville Register reports that a number of farmers on the west side of Feather River in the vicinity of Oroville have organized an association among themselves for the purpose of erecting a large levee to hold the waters of Feather River from their lands. This levee will begin at the Ord ranch, owned by Reynolds Evans, and will extend south two and a half miles. It will be six feet wide on top, and forty-two feet on the bottom. They will push building the levee with the utmost dispatch, some furnishing money and others teams and men, and will get the levee completed as early as possible. The top of the levee will be two feet higher than the high-water mark of 1881.

An enterprise of great moment to Tuolumne County is the west side of Feather River in the vicinity of Oroville. It is a project of the North Fork of the Stanislaus River, near Lyons Flat, by means of which, it is estimated, an ample supply of water will be secured to run all the mines along the line of ditches in that section all the year round. Some \$200,000 will be expended in the work, which will be completed by next June. The Tuolumne Independent states that "in place of there being two or three idle months in the year and hundreds of men out of employment, all in future be engaged, to say nothing of the thousands of men who will follow and provide for numerous new hands. As a result of this it is said that the dam will pay for itself, during the usual shortage of water, next year."

The dawn of Bakersfield's new era is reddening into the luster of day. A hydro-electric plant now furnishes light and heat to Kern County's capital, and the California has published an advertisement with reference to that valuable improvement. The electric power is developed at the mouth of the canyon of Kern River, sixteen miles east of Bakersfield. The water has a fall of 193 feet to the water-wheel. Theoretically 170 cubic feet of water per second, falling 193 feet, develop for this company 3700 horsepower. The 10,000 volts are transmitted to Bakersfield over a line composed of six copper wires and twenty-six sawed redwood poles, placed 125 feet apart. This electric power will be used for lighting, running electric railways, for manufacturing and for pumping water in irrigation.

The Stockton Mail editorially pays a handsome tribute to one of the outsiders of the West. It declares that "the broad public spirit and genuine affection for the State which has led Claus Spreckels to invest his many millions in California and to spend the income of those many millions here at home on worthy home and agricultural enterprises, has created great best-guess factories, thus bringing employment and comfort to many thousands of persons in the interior. In San Francisco he has erected the finest business offices on the coast and has built a magnificent home. His investments are made to benefit his country, and he is not avariciously bent on making money, but he is a benefactor to his country. We shall continue, doubtless, to disagree with Claus Spreckels at times. But no heat of disagreement shall ever cause us to forget that all his time, his ability and his vast wealth are wholly expended in his own State and among his own people."

NEWS OF FOREIGN NAVIES.

The torpedo-boat destroyer Mallard, built by Thornycroft, had a very successful three-hour endurance trial on September 7. Under an air-pressure of 227 pounds she made 211 pounds steam and 397 revolutions, the engine worked up to 5749 horsepower, and the speed averaged 30.201 knots per hour.

The engineers' strike in England is becoming very serious. Steam trial of the cruiser Arrogant has been delayed for some time, the Associated Steam Engineers having withdrawn the engine-room artificers in the employ of Earl's shipbuilding contractors, by whom the vessel was built. The Admiralty decided on September 13 to have the trial come off on the following day and selected a lot of picked naval ratings to take the place of the men on strike. In consequence the A. S. E. withdrew the contractors' engine men and this withdrawal left the contractors unrepresented in either the engine or boiler room. As the machinery has not yet been tested as customary before high power trials there is some anxiety as to the outcome of the affair, the naval men having no intimate knowledge of the machinery.

Plans of naval education in England differ somewhat from those entertained by our naval authorities. The course of study in the British navy, which has hitherto been two years on the Britannia, has now been cut down to eighteen months, which means only fifty-two weeks at school. In our navy the course is for four years at the academy and two years at sea before being promoted to the grade of ensign. The British cadet, however, continues his studies at sea, and practice and theory thus go together. Furthermore in order to qualify for special services, such as navigation, command, torpedo, etc., the English officer is required to pass a series of rigid and rigid examinations, whereas in the United States navy, the four years' course at Annapolis is assumed to qualify the young man for any service he may be called upon to perform.

An armored cruiser, to be called Dupetit-Thouars, is to be laid down at the Toulon dockyard. She will have a displacement of 9516 tons and is to steam under forced draught, 21

NATIVE SON WINS LAURELS ABROAD.

California has produced another genius in the line of fine art in the person of Eric Pape of this city, who is at present one of the special instructors in the Cowles Art School in Boston in the East and in Europe. Mr. Pape has won many laurels for himself with his brush and pencil, and the native sons of this State may feel proud that one of their number has met with such notable success. Mr. Pape is now only 27 years of age, but his youth has not proved a bar to his being ranked among the best artists and illustrators of America and the Old World. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and at the age of 19 years went to Paris, where he studied art. Boninger was his first master; later he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and at Julian's. Among his teachers have been Leleuvre, Jean Paul Laurens, Constant, Delance, Blanc, Rixens and Doucet. In October, 1891, he went to Egypt. During two years in that country he painted a large picture, "The Two Great Eras," which brought him his first taste of international reputation. This picture took the second place in the Salon in Paris, and it attracted much attention among the artists of the Old World.

Mr. Pape submitted sixteen paintings to the Salon this year; the committee accepted them, but were unable to hang the number on account of space. They wrote an artist to come to the Salon and select eight which he especially wished to exhibit out of the number.



"THE ANGEL WITH THE BOOK OF LIFE," a Painting Now on Exhibition in Munich, From the Brush of Eric Pape, a California Boy Who Has Won Fame as an Artist in Europe and the East.

Mr. Pape has had twenty-two pictures in the Salon of the Champ de Mars. Mr. Pape returned to New York somewhere about the time when Professor Sionne's "Life of Napoleon" began its long run in the Century. He was at once engaged to prepare the illustrations for that work, and this undertaking kept him busily engaged for about a year. A surprisingly large number of pictures were made at this time for many other books and stories besides the "Life of Napoleon." Mr. Pape has made illustrations for a play by Sir Walter Besant, "The Charm," which appeared in the Century; for the story of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, "My Sad Captains"; for Miss Grace King's "Baileys' Stories"; for one of Robert Louis Stevenson's posthumous stories, "The Great North Road"; and for poems and stories and books by Bret Harte, Kate and the Little Doggies, Wiggins, Beatrice Harraden's "Hills, Bradford," "Theodor Grosbeck's 'The Lucas,' and many others.

Among the most striking productions of the California artist was his painting, "The Angel with the Book of Life," which is now on exhibition in Munich. It is attracting much attention and favorable comment, as is also his pen and ink production of the picture which appeared as the frontispiece in Mrs. Josephine Curtis Woodbury's new book of poems, "Echoes." During the coming season Mr. Pape will execute an illustration and book decoration in the Cowles Art School. Mr. Pape's family in this city is well known, especially among the German-Americans.

knobs an hour. Her dimensions are: Length, 450 feet; beam, 64 feet 8 inches; mean draught, 23 feet 4 inches. Steam will be supplied from twenty tubular boilers, and the ship will have three screws. The battery will consist of thirty-six guns, and the total cost, including armament, is estimated at \$4,000,000. Two other similar armored cruisers are to be begun shortly, one at Lorient and the other to be built by contract. These new French ships are imitations of the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, but as they are 50 feet longer and only 245 tons more displacement, the lines will necessarily be much finer than the American and there should be no difficulty in pushing her at the rate of 21 knots, with 19,800 horsepower, which is nearly 900 in excess of the maximum powers of the Brooklyn when she made 21.91 knots.

A commerce-destroyer is being designed for the French navy. The vessel is to have a speed of 23 knots, the triple-screw engines to work up to 17,400 horsepower. The draught is 22 feet 6 inches; beam, 49 feet 3 inches, and a draught of 20 feet 8 inches, displacing 5685 tons. The normal coal supply will be 600 tons, but the bunkers will hold 900, on which it is calculated the ship can steam 1330 knots at full speed and 9900 knots at 10 knots. Everything has been sacrificed for speed, hence the armament is light, and consists of eight 5.1-inch rapid-fire guns, ten 6-pounders and six 3-pounders. She is to be named Jules Gravier, after a distinguished French admiral and naval historian. The designer is decidedly ambitious, as it is intended to equip the United States cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis of 7375 tons, which made 22.8 knots and 23.073 knots respectively at their trials. As the French ship is 37 feet longer and of 9 feet less beam and 227 inches less draught than our Columbia, lines of extraordinary sharpness may be looked for, and the ship will be simply a torpedo-boat of large dimensions so far as the hull is concerned, the coefficient of fineness of displacement being .43 against .49 of the Columbia and Minneapolis.

PERSONAL.

E. D. Meel, a Stockton lawyer, is at the Lick. A. K. Snyder, a Santa Cruz druggist, is at the Lick. A. Kiland of Stockton is a guest of the Cosmopolitan. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Allen of Sargents are at the Palace. E. H. Cox, a Madera banker, is registered at the Palace. Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Hawley of Napa are guests at the Grand. D. V. McLean of Boston, Mass., is staying at the Cosmopolitan. Z. S. Martin, a deputy sheriff of Mountain View, is at the Russ. George R. Howe, a merchant of Grass Valley, is visiting at the Lick. F. A. Wiser, a wholesale merchant of Los Angeles, is at the Russ. J. J. Nunan, a journalist of Stockton, is registered at the California. A. Smith and family of Melbourne, Australia, are at the Cosmopolitan. Mrs. B. M. Mountford, the lecturer, returned yesterday to the Palace. Ex-Judge A. P. Cahill of Sacramento is among the latest arrivals at the Lick. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Guthrie of Cambria are at the Grand. Mr. Guthrie is a merchant. R. M. Shackelford, a wheat dealer of Paso Robles, is registered at the Occidental. William Wehner, a wine-producer of Eureka, is at the California with his wife. J. F. Chiles, cattleman and orchardist of

has a reputation were gained by reading in later years. John G. Stowe, who has just been appointed United States Consul at Cape Town, South Africa, is one of the best-known business men of Kansas City, and has been prominent for many years in the Republican councils of Kansas.

Miss Linda Richards, who is about to take charge of the University of Pennsylvania Medical College, has probably had the broadest experience of any woman in the country in establishing training-schools, both in this and other lands.

OCTOBER.

When come October days, The gray solemnity of autumn leads, The sadness of a tale that sadly ends, The dove's call is the softer, for the tone That hints of old regrets and bears a solemn, The cricket's dining room, retreating faintly through; Across the hill there hangs a azure haze, As some vast web in phantasmic days, And who answers all sounds readily, As though the world, too, leaves a sob and sigh When come October days.

When come October days, The nuts drop to the squirrel's foot, where trout-Napoleons of their spheres—in the snows roars! The wagons in the orchards go and come, The fleeces of sun and shadow like skeins of wool; Upon the roof that craves the sun, the wind, The terms and faces of the ones we knew; And we reflect on the phantasmic days, When hearts shall feel no chill of the time When come October days.

FLASHES OF FUN.

When one word leads on to another it's a good scheme to lag behind a little.—Puck.

When a woman in a store is engaged in purchasing a newspaper the newboy can't let on riding at least a mile before she finishes.—Roxbury Gazette.

The Teacher—We are told that Eve was quite unclean when she was created. How was that? The Little Girl—'Twas prob'ly the dressmaker's fault.—Detroit Journal.

Shade of Sapphira—Say! What are you moping round and looking so discouraged and no-count for? Shade of Ananias—Nothing; only every new shade I meet doesn't do a thing but talk about that Lucretial trial.—New York Press.

Little Willie—Say, ma, have they got a dog over at Deacon Smith's? Mamma—No, dear; not that I know of. But why do you ask? Little Willie—Because when I was over there yesterday I heard Mrs. Smith tell the cook to chase the growler as soon as the coast was clear.—Chicago Daily News.

ODD FACTS.

Dr. Crede of Dresden says that he has discovered a great antiseptic for treating wounds in soluble metallic silver.

Wild passenger pigeons, which once were so plentiful all over the United States that at their time of migration they were slaughtered by tens of thousands, now are so rare that a flock of less than a hundred excited comment in a fairly wild country in Nebraska.

Projectiles used by the United States Army for target practice are made as follows: Gold shot, 8-inch \$69.50 each, 10-inch \$144.50 each, 12-inch \$212 each; 12-inch mortar shells, weighing 500 pounds, \$3 each; 12-inch mortar shells, weighing 1000 pounds, \$195 each.

Dr. L. E. Van Iterson of Leyden has performed fifty-one operations of laparotomy without giving the patients either or making them otherwise unconscious. He has found that injections of 1 per cent solution of cocaine into the abdominal wall made these serious operations practically painless.

The frescoes in the Houses of Parliament, London, have been cleaning noticeably lately. Experts say this is due to the use of plaster made up of men whose sole pursuit is hunting down and cleaning the wall with a fine trail and pass in the mountains. It would be difficult for criminals to escape. It is to be hoped that the same method will be taken some action in this direction at the next session.

A STATE CONSTABULARY.

Alameda Enquirer. The need for a State constabulary becomes more apparent every day. In dealing with highway robbers, a constabulary force would be invaluable. It is impossible for local officers to handle such affairs properly, or at all events they show a lamentable lack of success in tracking up and arresting such offenders. But what is the use of a constabulary after the time of the Texas Rangers, made up of men whose sole pursuit is hunting down and cleaning the wall with a fine trail and pass in the mountains. It would be difficult for criminals to escape. It is to be hoped that the same method will be taken some action in this direction at the next session.

STRICTLY ELIGIBLE.

New York Mail and Express. Philadelphia has secured the skeleton of an Egyptian nobleman who died 3500 B. C. This gentleman ought to be dead long to satisfy even the children of William Penn.

ABLE TO STING.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Uncle Sam's fleet of five torpedo-boats is called "mosquito squadron," and if it lives up to its name the fleet will be the enemy will be all that could be desired.

A CASE OF BLOWHARD.

Boston Transcript. Glass is now blown by machinery, and there is hope that in time political speeches may be made in that way.

CALIFORNIA GIACE FRUIT, 50c lb. Townsend's.

SPECIAL information daily to manufacturers, business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery.

Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Miles of Greenville, S. C., have given a valuable tract of land, consisting of nearly 2500 acres, to Furman University.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the bowels and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, 25c a bottle.

CORONADO.—Almond is perfectly dry, soon and mild, being entirely free from the mites common further north. Round-trip tickets by steamship, including fifteen days' board at the Hotel El Coronado, \$80; longer stay \$20 per day. Apply to W. B. Bailey, manager Hotel El Coronado, late of Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

R. E. Gailley of New York, Princeton's giant centennial season and during the season of 1895, arrived here Saturday and delivered an address last night in the chapel at Stanford University. He is now traveling secretary for the Student Volunteer Movement, and has come to this coast to spend a month in the interests of the Y. M. C. A. He weighs 210 pounds and is going to China to work among college men there in the cause of the Christian religion.

NEW TO-DAY.

There are times when the variation of a pulse beat tells the practiced physician whether the scale will go down and mean death or up and mean life. But suppose the medicine he prescribes is not the medicine which your child is taking, but something the druggist thought would do just as well! Who is going to regulate the balance then? A druggist who will offer you something else when you ask for Scott's Emulsion will do the same thing with his prescriptions. Get what you ask for!