

The San Francisco Call. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1902. JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager. MANAGER'S OFFICE, Telephone Press 304. PUBLICATION OFFICE, Market and Third, S. F. Telephone Press 301. EDITORIAL ROOMS, 217 to 221 Stevenson St. Telephone Press 302.

AMUSEMENTS. Tivoli—"The Serenade." Central—"The Last Struggle." Alcazar—"At the White Horse Tavern." Columbia—"Arizona." Orpheum—"Valdeville." Grand Opera-house—"A Contented Woman." Fischer's Theatre—"The French Maid." California—"Rupert of Hentzau." Chutes, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.

AUCTION SALES. By J. J. Doyle—Thursday, March 6, at 11 o'clock, contents of Stables, at 816 Mission street.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

SINCE 1898 the total annual immigration into the United States has more than doubled. In that year it was 229,299, while last year it was 487,918. As is well known, the character of the immigration has been changing for the worse, and we have been receiving an increasingly large proportion of illiterates. In 1898 the proportion of what may be termed "undesirable immigrants" was 57 per cent, but last year the immigration of that class amounted to nearly 69 per cent.

Those facts have roused the Immigration Restriction League to renewed efforts to procure from Congress the enactment of a satisfactory restriction law. They ask for an educational test. The bill prepared by the league and which they are now urging excludes all persons over 15 years of age and physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant or a person now in or hereafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under 18 years of age, and his parents or grandparents over 50 years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are able to read or not.

The argument in support of the bill is based upon the fact that very few immigrants from northern and western Europe are unable to read their own language, while those from eastern and southern Europe whose coming is not desirable are very largely illiterate, so that the educational test would exclude most of the objectionable immigration. During the last three years the proportion of illiterates migrating from western Europe was 3.6 per cent, 4.2 per cent and 5.6 per cent. The percentage among the immigrants from eastern Europe in the same three years was 37.6 per cent, 36.4 per cent and 43.2 per cent.

The Honorable "Joe" Terrell, who is stumping Georgia for the purpose of getting the Democratic nomination for Governor, said in a speech the other day: "I am no pessimist. When two evils are presented I never take them both." It is evident that while Mr. Terrell may not be a statesman, he is a philosopher who deserves notice.

THE REJECTED SWORD.

THE last act in the last Senatorial drama has been staged and the curtain rung down. Rough Rider Major Micah Jenkins, to whom the President had been invited to present a sword, refuses to receive the weapon at all, because Lieutenant Governor Tillman has recalled the invitation to President Roosevelt to make the presentation.

While the affair has serious aspects, it has a lumbrous thread running through it, spun out of the seriousness with which these two Tillmans take themselves. They don't comprehend at all that the contempt in which they are held is mitigated only by the disposition to laugh at their gasconading and make fun of their vulgar swashbuckling. They have set in motion a series of events that may be put in the house-that-Jack-built form, in order to present each in its sequence: Let this be the record made by the successor of Hayne and Calhoun, of Hampton and Butler:

This is the lie that Tillman told. This is McLaurin's deft, thrown at the lie that Tillman told. This is the shy at McLaurin's eye that Tillman took upon the deft that answered the lie that Tillman told.

These are the blows on Tillman's nose that followed the shy at McLaurin's eye that Tillman took upon the deft that answered the lie that Tillman told. This is the bid to dine with the Prince, withdrawn by the President after the blows on Tillman's nose that followed the shy at McLaurin's eye that Tillman took upon the deft that McLaurin threw at the lie that Tillman told.

This is the sword that Jenkins refused, because the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina recalled the bid to the President the same to present to that rider rough, in spite because he withdrew the bid to dine with the Prince, on account of the blows on Tillman's nose that followed the shy at McLaurin's eye that Tillman took upon the deft that McLaurin threw at the lie that Tillman told.

THE FUTURE OF MAN.

DESPITE the known futility of all speculations or guesses at the future of the human race, men are never weary of them. From the earliest ages of which we have any record down to our own time there have been prophets of woe or of bliss concerning the coming time, and for every prophet there has been an attentive and interested audience.

In the old times the prophets claimed to speak by divine inspiration. Later on they professed to forecast the future through philosophical reasoning. In our time the prophets speak in the name of science, and even when they are not themselves scientists they use the forms of scientific argument and base their predictions upon truths which have been scientifically demonstrated.

Of all the forecasters of the day H. G. Wells holds the foremost place by reason of the fact that he has written more entertainingly and more scientifically than any of his competitors. Moreover, he advances by far the most interesting theory. In a recent lecture in London on "The Discovery of the Future," he argued that within certain qualifications and limitations a working knowledge of the developments of the future is quite possible to human reason. We have now a fairly comprehensive knowledge of the forces in operation upon society, we can estimate with an approach to accuracy their mutual action and reaction upon one another, and we have also a good understanding of the human materials upon which those forces are to operate; therefore, if men of first-class ability should undertake to reason out the future of any particular race they would probably approximate the truth.

Mr. Wells went on, however, to point out that there is another factor in the problem, a factor which represents an unknown quantity, which cannot be calculated and which may change the whole course of events. It is in dealing with this factor that he is most interesting. He suggests that the human race is not the final and highest form of being that is to live on the earth. Exactly as man developed from the lower animals, so there may be a higher animal evolve from man. This new development, he says, may come at any time, and we may even now note around us evidences of a deliberate improvement in the blood and the brain of men. In truth, says Mr. Wells, it is quite possible to believe that all the past history of man is but a beginning of something that is yet to come; all that the mind has accomplished is but a dream before the awakening; we are creatures of the twilight; and the man of the full splendor of the day is yet to be evolved out of the sufferings of the race that now exists.

AS FARMERS VIEW IT.

DURING the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House on the question of lowering the tariff on Cuban products, there appeared among other delegations to protest against it the legislation committee of the National Grange. That committee, as the chairman pointed out, speaks for an organization having branches throughout the United States and containing a membership of upward of 500,000. It is not in any sense a partisan association, for among its members are men of all parties. It speaks for the farming industry of the whole country. In beginning his address to the Ways and Means Committee the chairman said: "We come here to advocate legislation which we believe will be to our interests and to oppose legislation which we believe will be against our interests."

With that much by way of preface, the representative of the Grange went directly to the issue before him. "We believe," he said, "that the lowering of the duty on sugar would injure us and would injure all the farming interests of the country. I do not speak for any special class of farmers. In 1890 we shipped abroad a little over \$800,000,000 worth of products from the farms of our country, but in the

same year we shipped into this country of all other agricultural products nearly \$400,000,000 worth, or nearly half as much as we shipped abroad. Now we do not believe that is for the best interests of our farmers or for the best interests of the nation. We believe that every product that is necessary for our consumption which it is possible to grow upon our soil should be grown by our own people."

That is sound protective doctrine. It is in fact the only principle upon which a protective tariff can be maintained among a free people where each has a right to vote. Any scheme of granting protection to special interests and procuring markets abroad by denying protection to other industries is bound to generate such dissatisfaction because of its injustice as to lead to a revolt against such protection as remains. Our laws must be equal. It is either free trade for all or protection for all.

It is to be noted that the representatives of the Grange did not speak solely for the sugar growing industry, nor as special representatives of that interest. The chairman said: "I do not raise any sugar beets—have no interest in any sugar factory. I speak for the general interests of the farmers of the land, and for the general prosperity of the country. If we can get some of the farmers to diversify their crops and withdraw from the grain growing and from the stock raising business to some extent, and engage in growing sugar beets, it would reduce competition and be to the best interests of all. I also believe that this Government should foster the industry of agriculture as it fosters and encourages other industries of this country."

To the specious plea of "charity for Cuba," the argument of the farmers was simple. "We believe that charity should begin at home. We should first take care of our own people and then consider the welfare of the peoples of other countries." When asked if the Grange had taken action upon the question, the reply of the chairman was: "Not upon this specific matter, but upon the broad ground I have stated it stands as a unit." Then came the question: "Do the free trade farmers think we ought to make an exception in favor of farm products?" To that the Grange delegate replied promptly and pithily: "The free trade farmers think that while protection is the policy of the Government they should have their share of it. They are not fools enough to object to that."

Such are the views of farmers on the reciprocity question. Whether protectionists or free traders on general principles they are as a unit against a scheme that would admit foreign farm products free of duty while granting protection to other interests. The reciprocity schemers will do well to take note of the fact. The farmers are not fools.

DEMOCRATIC DISCORD.

ONLY a few days have elapsed since David Bennett Hill made before the Manhattan Club in New York his plea for Democratic harmony and offered a platform upon which he deemed it possible for harmony to be brought about; but short as is the time, it has been ample for the appearance of objections in various quarters and for a new demonstration of discord in the party ranks upon almost every issue of importance now before the country.

Reduced to its simplest expression Hill's platform proposes an abandonment of the silver question, and the substitution of tariff reform as the chief issue of the campaign, adding to it a demand that the constitution should follow the flag and that legislation should be enacted in restraint of combinations of capital threatening the general welfare. Short as that creed is, there is little prospect that the Democratic party as at present constituted can be united upon it. There are Democrats who are still for free silver, others who are opposed to tariff reductions, and still others who are not in favor of any kind of political tinkering with the industrial development which has brought about the great corporations of the time.

When questioned about the platform proposed by Hill, Mr. Bryan said he had not yet read the speech, but that it is as yet too early to formulate platforms. He added: "The Kansas City platform will be reaffirmed and the party will also present such other questions as the time and the public welfare dictate. Those who supported Mr. McKinley, the foremost apostle of the high tariff doctrine, will find it difficult to make the public believe that they regard the tariff as an important question. The Democratic party occupies the position on this question that it has for years past, but it is not likely, in my opinion, to be the paramount issue in the near future."

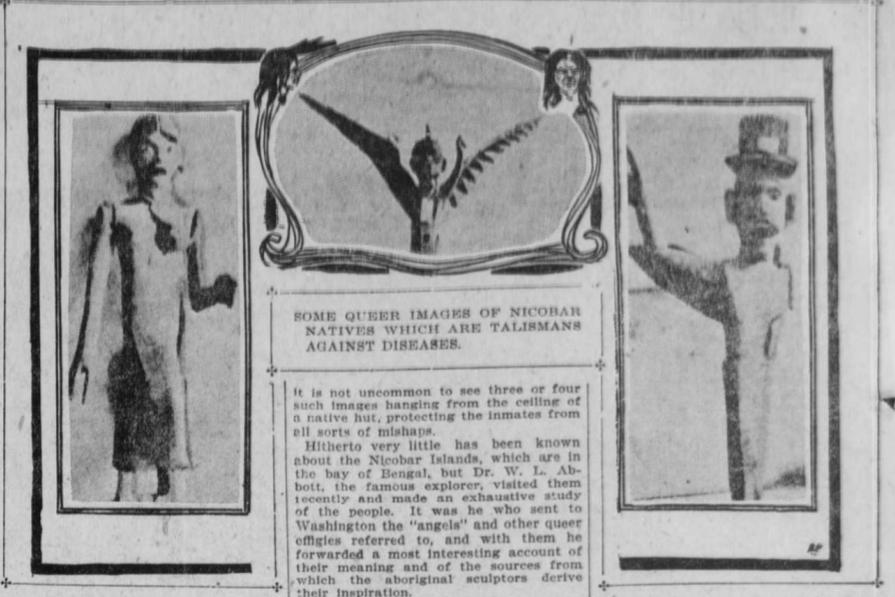
That statement clearly discloses an intention on the part of the silver champion to renew the money issue at the meeting of the next convention of his party, and while he is now too discredited to have any chance of a renomination, it is by no means certain that he cannot make a winning fight so far as reaffirming the silver platform is concerned, and he may even be strong enough to determine who shall be the party candidate.

The money question, however, is not the only feature of the Hill platform which will provoke discord in the party ranks. The demand for the extension of the constitution and free trade to the Philippines will not be supported by a good many of the Southern Democrats. Senator Foraker's amendment to the Philippine tariff bill reducing the Dingley duties was opposed by no less than seventeen Democratic Senators who with twenty-nine Republicans made up the majority that rejected it. If those men are opposed to a 50 per cent reduction in duties that protect Southern agriculture from Philippine competition, they are not likely to support complete free trade either with those islands or with other countries.

Upon the question of regulating combinations, there are evidences of disagreement. Some of the leading Southern papers oppose any such legislation. The Louisville Courier Journal for example recently presented a striking series of figures showing the benefits accruing to railways and to the country by consolidations. It says: "In 1891, twenty-six railroad companies went into bankruptcy; in 1896, thirty-two roads; in 1897, seventy-four roads, and so on up to and including 1901, when in all 239 railroad systems had become bankrupt, with a mileage of 58,562 miles and a total capitalization of \$9,263,680,000. The history of those times need not be dwelt upon. Suffice it to say that by means of reorganization and consolidation the roads were once more placed upon their feet, and by the community of interest plan rates were given stability and business became profitable."

Such is the Democratic situation. Mr. Hill's platform does very well for New York, but neither the West nor the South look upon it with favor. As a matter of fact Democracy as at present organized is out of date. It has no harmony upon any phase of the vital issues of the time. So long as it remains as it is it can accomplish nothing. No platform can unite it, no leader can lead it.

NICOBAR SAVAGES HAVE QUEER "ANGELS" TO WARD OFF DISEASE.



SOME QUEER IMAGES OF NICOBAR NATIVES WHICH ARE TALISMANS AGAINST DISEASES. It is not uncommon to see three or four such images hanging from the ceiling of a native hut, protecting the inmates from all sorts of mishaps. Hitherto very little has been known about the Nicobar Islands, which are in the bay of Bengal, but Dr. W. L. Abbott, the famous explorer, visited recently and made an exhaustive study of the people. It was he who sent to Washington the "angels" and other queer objects referred to, and with them he forwarded a most interesting account of their meaning and of the sources from which the aboriginal sculptors derive their inspiration.

It seems that if a gentleman of Nicobar is seriously ill the most important measure he adopts with a view to recovery is to make an image of some sort. The object to be represented is chosen almost at random, apparently. It may be a chicken, or a man, or a lizard, but it must be of considerable size. Once finished it affords a tenement for a spirit, whose business it is to defend the owner of the effigy from harm.

The Niobarians are extremely imitative, and the images they make, when not counterfeiting birds or other animals, are likely to be intended for likenesses of people who visit the islands from afar. Many trading vessels stop at the archipelago, to buy coconuts, and the natives show great curiosity in regard to whatever they find on board. In exchange for their coconuts they receive knives, cloth, guns, ammunition, tobacco, cutlasses and rum. Also they set a high value upon plated spoons and soup ladles, which they hang up in their houses as ornaments.

Many attempts have been made to colonize the Nicobar Islands, but without success, owing to the deadly malarial fever, which prevails. For the same reason missionary efforts have failed, and the only record of evangelical effort is a solitary bible, owned by a man who uses it as a pillow, regarding it as a fetish.

PERSONAL MENTION. Raphael Weill leaves to-day for the East. Peter Musto of Stockton is at the Grand. Dr. D. Smith of Livermore is at the Grand. Isidore Bissinger of Portland, Or., is at the Palace. W. F. George, a Sacramento attorney, is at the Lick. J. L. Hudner, an attorney of Hollister, is at the Lick.

Willis Pike, a real estate man of Fresno, is at the Grand. P. George Low, a mining man of Shasta County, is at the Palace. John Fennell, a fruit grower of Tehama County, is at the Palace. Colonel E. A. Forbes, an attorney of Marysville, is at the Grand. R. M. Greene, a druggist and mining man of Oroville, is at the Lick. Bert Schlessinger returned yesterday from an extended tour of the East. G. A. McElfresh, high chief ranger of the Foresters of America, is at the Grand. C. Adolph Low, a retired merchant of New York, is at the Palace, accompanied by his wife.

F. W. Smith of Bakersfield, who is largely interested in the oil business, is at the Grand. F. A. Burrell of Brooklyn, who has been visiting Southern California with his family, is at the Palace. F. A. Nagle, Street Cleaning Commissioner of New York and a member of Tammany, is at the Palace. R. Van Brunt, a New York club man, arrived yesterday and is at the Palace. He is on his way to Southern Oregon to inspect some mining claims.

Californians in Washington. WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following named Californians have arrived at the hotel: Willard-Louis D. Stone and wife, C. C. Moore and wife, Raleigh-J. H. Goldman, J. B. Curtin, Arlington-J. H. Millan, J. M. Scott, W. B. Clark. All of San Francisco.

A CHANCE TO SMILE. A windbag of a barrister was noted for a peculiarity in speaking; he never spoke without using, over and over again, the words, "It strikes me." There came a time when the habit passed from him, and this was how it came about. Rising to speak for his client, he said: "Mind, it strikes one, in reviewing the evidence—"

"Stop!" said his Lordship: "If it strikes you, stop! It is the hour for luncheon, and the court must adjourn." And the court instantly adjourned.—Tit-Bits.

A traveler on a country road asked a farmer at work in a field and looked: "How far is it to the Village of Bad Axe?" "Well," said the farmer, "if you keep going that way it is about 10,000 miles. If you turn and go the other way it is about six."

"Do you mean that I am going the wrong way?" asked the traveler incredulously. "Sure thing," said the farmer. "Reverse the current and you will save time. If you turn you will ultimately reach Bad Axe if you keep straight ahead, as the world is certainly round."

"You may be right," said the traveler, "but I am started this way now, and I guess I will keep going on in the same direction for a few weeks, anyway. I don't like to turn back once my hand is at the plow."

Moral: Going backward is sometimes the quickest way to reach the desired destination.—Judge.

"You believe in protection, do you not?" said the man who is always looking for an argument. "It depends on what you are talking about," answered the weary looking man from New York; "the tariff or the police department."—Washington Star.

"Your friend Colonel Kalntuck has opened a new hotel."

"That so? What does he call it?"

"He has given it his own name."

"Good idea! If there's anything in a name it will be full all the time."—Philadelphia Press.

Emiline—How I should like to overhear the conversation of several highly intellectual men.

"Frank! Frank! I've been with them; they're always begin on books, but soon get to talking about something good to eat."—Detroit Free Press.

"It's strange that your husband knew just what to get you for a Christmas gift."

"Oh, I impressed it on his mind rather forcibly the night he came home so late from the Heckenlooper stag party."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There are forty counties in Texas where they haven't a single lawyer."

"No wonder some of those enthusiastic Texans call their State an earthly paradise."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SOCIETY DOES NOT LACK FOR ENTERTAINMENT. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs was guest of honor at a pretty luncheon given by Dr. George A. Pope at her residence, Pacific avenue and Devisadero street, yesterday. The table was decorated elaborately with tulips, and the effects produced were most artistic. Everything was perfectly appointed and the guests were hospitably entertained. Those present were: Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Mrs. Horace Blanchard Chase, Mrs. Beverly MacMonagle, Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson of Philadelphia, Mrs. Florence Pope Frank, Mrs. Mountford E. Benson, Mrs. William H. Crocker, Mrs. Joseph D. Grant, Mrs. Augustus Taylor, Mrs. Francis J. Carolan and Mrs. J. Downey Harvey.

A theater party was given Monday evening at the Columbia by Mr. Harry M. Holbrook. A dainty supper was enjoyed after the performance. The guests of Mr. Holbrook were: Misses Grace and Lillian Spreckels, Mrs. Samuel Knight, Miss Adelaide Murphy, Mrs. Gertha Dwyer, Mrs. Josephine J. Willard, Miss and Mrs. Allan St. John Bowie, Dr. Harry L. Tevis, Frank Lee Owen, Orrin Peck, John C. Wilson, Charles N. Felton Jr. and Augustus B. Costigan.

Mrs. Henry T. Scott gave a small tea at her residence Monday afternoon. Mrs. and Miss McClenehan of Washington were guests of honor. The decorations were very simple, consisting of foliage and cut flowers. The afternoon was very pleasantly spent and many callers were received.

Mrs. J. W. Phillips was hostess at a pretty luncheon a few days ago. The decorations were in green, and an abundance of foliage was arranged with artistic and pleasing effects. Those present were: Mrs. Walter E. Dean, Mrs. A. N. Towne, Mrs. Horace Davis, Mrs. William H. Mills, Mrs. C. M. Mann, Mrs. S. W. Wood, Mrs. J. Goodwin, Mrs. E. B. Pond, Mrs. L. S. Bee.

Miss Catherine Glass will give an informal tea to-day at her home on Yerba Buena Island. The Government tug MacDowell will convey the guests to and from the island during the afternoon. The tea is given in honor of Miss Casey, who is a daughter of Admiral Caskey, U. S. N.

Miss Milla Lally and Henry Lund Jr. will be married this evening at 8 o'clock. They will have a very pretty home wedding at 1816 Pacific avenue, the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Lally. About 200 guests are expected and are looking forward to a delightful evening.

Miss Belle Richards gave a very delightful dinner party at the Granada Hotel on Monday evening in honor of Miss Emma Reid, who will leave shortly for her Eastern home. The table decorations were pink and green. Dainty souvenir cards tied with pink and green ribbons were presented to each guest. Among those present were: Mrs. Richards, Miss Pio Allen, W. A. Baker, Miss Susie Logan, A. W. Fields, Miss Bessie Cullen, G. F. Archer, Miss May Archer, B. H. Fischer, Miss Belle Richards, Mr. Horton, Miss E. Reid and L. H. Richards.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jennie Stark to Henry G. Leffmann. Miss Stark is quite prominent in Native Daughter circles, being president of Los Torraos Parlor, while Mr. Leffmann holds a responsible position with the Western Sugar Refining Company at the Potrero. The marriage will take place shortly after Easter.

Mrs. Charles Stoppani of New York, who was Miss Evelyn Henry of Berkeley, and her sister, Miss Aurelia Henry, of Berkeley, were guests of honor at a box party at the Waldorf-Astoria and afterward at the Metropolitan Opera-house, given by their uncle, Horace Henry, a Seattle (Wash.) capitalist, on "Prince Henry night." Among those present were Messrs. Edward and Paul Harwood of Los Angeles.

HOTEL DEL CORONADO, choicest Winter Resort in the world, offers best living, climate, boating, bathing, fishing and most amusements. E. S. Babcock, manager, Coronado, Cal.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES. JURORS' FEES—A. S., Cuffeys Cove, Cal. Jurors in the courts that try criminal cases in San Francisco are now paid as jurors in civil cases are.

ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION—L. C. B., Oakland. As yet no agent has been named in San Francisco to act on behalf of the St. Louis Exposition, called the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

COPPER ORE—E. L. W., Philo, Cal. For such information as you desire on the subject of copper ore address a letter of inquiry to the State Mining Bureau in this city, Ferry building.

CERTIFICATION—E. C., Valley Center, Cal. Neither Justice of the Peace nor Notary can certify that he appeared before himself and verify an acknowledgment on a deed in a case where he is the purchaser.

A HOMESTEAD, ETC.—E. C., Valley Center, Cal. Under the laws of California the husband cannot dispose of the homestead without the written consent of the wife. Any other property he may dispose of without her consent.

LUMBER YARDS—H. E., Vallejo, Cal. In the classified part of the San Francisco directory you will find a list of all the lumber yards and dealers in the city. You will find a list of the yards and dealers in Oakland in the directory of that city.

FISH NETS—J. B., Pitta, Cal. Fishes used in the waters of the State to catch salmon, shad, bass or sturgeon shall have the meshes, when drawn tight, not less than seven and one-half inches in length. The same applies to net, drag net and parrelina.

LOTTERIES—W. O., City, and A. L. C., Hayward, Cal. This department does not publish information as to the reliability of lottery. If you have reason to believe that certain parties are engaged in the selling of either genuine or bogus lottery tickets, make complaint to the police.

LADY LENOX—A. S., City. The latest issue of the peerage shows that there are two persons in England known as Lady Lennox—one the widow of Sir W. O. Lennox (Susan Hay, nee Sinclair), and the other the wife of Lord Walter Charles Gordon Lennox, who married Elizabeth Alice Grant, and is called Lady Walter Gordon Lennox.

TWO ARMIES—J. L., City. The standing army of Germany is given as 579,000 rank and file, and that of France 545,902, to which the departments of Algeria and Tunis being added, and these departments form part of the French army, the number is 598,753. There are no figures obtainable in this city showing the standing army of each of the nations in the colonies and dependencies. On a war footing the force of Germany is 579,872 and that of France is 5,126,677.

PRESIDENTS AS MASONS—Subscriber, Cuffeys Cove. The lives of the Presidents of the United States do not show that all were Freemasons. Washington, Jackson, Johnson, Garfield and McKinley were members of the fraternity. President Roosevelt became a Freemason about two years ago, being initiated in a lodge at Oyster Bay, L. I. If you desire a list of the names of the Presidents of the United States and each of the Associate Justices belong to any fraternal organizations you will have to write to each.

INTERSTATE—S., Los Angeles, Cal. If a man dies without leaving a will and there survive a wife and five children one-third of the property he may leave will go to the wife and the remainder two-thirds will be divided in equal shares among the children. When a person dies intestate the Public Administrator takes charge of the estate, but the person in interest may apply for another administrator. This department cannot say what proportion of the estate would go to lawyers in the form of fees. The law permits an estate of the value of \$1500 to be settled within four months; when its value exceeds that sum, ten months. The settlement of an estate often depends upon the condition in which it is left. If there be no complications it can be settled in the time prescribed.

Ex. strong hourbound candy, Townsend's. Cal. glace fruit 50c per lb. at Townsend's.

Townsend's California glace fruits, 50c a pound, in fire-stamped boxes or Jap. tins. A nice present for Eastern friends. 639 Market St., Palace Hotel building.

Special Information—supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 519 Montgomery street. Telephone Main 192.

If it weren't for the poor little microbes the doctor would have to fix the blame elsewhere.

The saving of a few cents on a bottle of Vio Nilla Extract will not atone for annoyance having dessert "just a little off" in flavor. Always buy Durnett's, the standard quality.