THE WORK OF NIMBLE FINGERS

An Army of Typewriters Who Make a Living in New York.

TWO-THIRDS OF THEM ARE WOMEN

Well Paid When Competent, But Most of Them Are More Anxious to Marry Than to Become Experts-Ways, Trials and Triumphs.

"When a man comes in here with a 50cent job," said the pretty typewriter to a New York Herald reporter, "and begins business with some remark about my pretty eyes I charge him 75 cents."

She gave a vicious dab at the keyboard and tossed her head toward the door through which her late customer had just departed. Her eyes were undeniably bright and darkly beautiful; her hair a dead brown-so dark it was almost black and so fine it seemed an orderly mass of cobweb.

"No wonder a woman in business for herself doesn't care to marry," she continued. "Men are such fools! Now there's a man who never saw me before -a man who appears to be a gentleman -who comes in my office-a public office -right before my assistants and talks about my hair and eyes! Resent it? No; what's the use? I've grown callous. It used to make me angry; now I take their work and compliments and laugh at them. But supposing that man would go into the office of a male stenographer and sit down and say: 'How bright and fresh you look this morning! I have a small job here, if you can do it right away. Now, please don't look cross be-cause there isn't more money in it. By the by, excuse me, but did anybody ever tell you what lovely eyes you have? What! The last fool who was in here said so? Isn't 75 cents pretty steep for

such a letter? Good morning!"
"Now that is exactly what I had a moment ago—only more of it. Because I'm a woman I must go through the world treated like a fool and meekly accepting the position! No, I'm not particularly sensitive about it—I get fun out of it occasionally at the expense of my tor-mentors. But think of the interference with business!" she added, with such a matter of fact naivete that I laughed more than the occasion would seem to

This young lady is one of three sisters, all stenographers and typewriters and all engaged in independent business for themselves. They have three offices, employ about a dozen girls and live together. They do all kinds of work legal, literary, dramatic, French, Span-ish, etc. They conduct their business as a partnership, share and share alike, and transact an enormous amount of it. They furnish stenographers by the week, day, hour or job-day or evening. One of the sisters is the most expert and rapid typewriter I ever saw. In fact, until I saw her I would have been loath to believe that the manipulation of the machine could be brought to such a high state of perfection.

An Army of Typewriters. From information obtained of the dif-ferent typewriting machine firms it is

estimated that about 18,000 persons are employed as operators of machines in New York city alone. From 23,000 to 25,000 machines are out of this city. Of these several thousand are necessarily idle all of the time. It is probable, however, that at least 18,000 machines are in active use.

Think of this army of operators going you would be reminded of the vast volume of business transacted in the offices of the metropolis.

Two-thirds of this army are women. The extraordinary influx of women in all the avenues of commercial life of recent years is particularly marked in this calling. The fact is owing to the surcalling. The fact is owing to the sur-plus of educated women thrown upon their own resources and to the peculiar adaptability of women as amanuenses. Women learn stenography and the manipulation of the machine quicker and are more tractable as office assistants than men. They can afford to work for less money than men. In working for less money than men they are still able to make more money in proportion to the labor performed than they could get in other walks of life open to them. A cosy office and a typewriting machine are more congenial to the female mind than a kitchen, the factory, the counter or even teaching. And there is more money in it than in any of these other employments. There is room for steady advancement for the ambitious and capable woman. There are women in New York getting from \$20 to \$25 and \$30, and even as high as \$40 a week as stenographers and typewriters. They are worth it, too.

Of course, when we get above \$25 a week the number grows rapidly smaller, but they do make more in several in-Tell me, if you please, in what other line of business women can obtain higher salaries. I have noticed that in any calling where a woman becomes espec ially expert the question of sex disappears and she commands for her services what-ever a man would get under the same circumstances. If sex has anything at all to do with it, the difference is to her ad-vantage. The great drawback to the advancement of women in this line of labor, as it is in other fields, is incompetency. Few women care to excel. Most women look upon this employment as but temporary, and do not consider it worth while to do any better than is necessary to make a living. This is the phief difference between men and women is stenographers. And this difference shows in the respective salaries paid. Efficient male stenographers get from 115 to \$25 per week. First class male itenographers get from \$1,500 to \$1,800 and up to \$2,500 per year. The average salary paid male stenographers in New York is \$14 per week.

Skill Well Remunerated.

The average salary paid female stenographers here is \$11 per week. A large and competent class of women get from \$15 to \$18 per week. This class would not be able to take testimony in court or report speeches verbatim, but they are efficient for office work. Many of them combine a technical knowledge of the business of their employers with their business of their employers with their services as amanuenses. Skill in the preparation of legal forms, preparing specifications for architects or special ability in literary or medical nomenclature or something else—all render the woman more or less valuable in addition to her stenographic art. Those of them who carn \$25 to \$30 per week are usually valuable for such qualities. Any woman intelligent enough to serve in any particular line of business as a stenographer and who is handling letters concerning the details of that business every day ought to be able to business every day ought to be able to master the whole thing within a limited time. It is alone the feeling of indifference and the supposed temporary char-acter of the work that prevents. If the hope and expectation of finding some-body to maintain her without labor were sompletely abandoned there would be tothing to prevent a woman getting as

good a salary as a man, everything else being equal. As it is, and probably ever will be, the great majority of these 12,000 women who work in the New York offices get but from \$7 to \$10 per

Counting those in Jersey City and Brooklyn there are twenty-seven schools, turning out about 1,000 stenographic and typewriting students upon the public every year. The women who merely operate the machine and make no pretensions to the stenographic art are so few that they are scarcely worth mentioning. They are quite as scarce as good stenographers. The latter are of necessity compelled to combine type-writing with shorthand. These are often so expert with the machine that for ordinary business companyed as for ordinary business correspondence they take dictation directly on the machine without resorting to stenography.

The dealers in typewriting machines constitute themselves agents for the placing of applicants for positions, keep-ing a register of those who use their ing a register of those who use their machines. Those who apply to them are examined as to fitness and graded as to salary they are able to earn and what they want. A single firm placed 400 beginners during the past year. At the same time this firm registered 1,999 applicants, 633 of whom were males. Of the whole purpless and the whole purpless are the whole purpless and the whole purpless and the whole purpless and the whole purple applicants, 633 of whom were males. Of the whole number applying 1,387 were furnished permanent positions. Tem-porary places were obtained for 1,260. These figures indicate that many of the applicants came back again and again, either because they were unsatisfactory to the employers or because they were dissatisfied with their places. I am told that out of the whole twenty-seven schools there are but three whose

seven schools there are but three whose graduated pupils can be accepted with any assurance of being what they pre-tend to be. These three will not take pupils in stenography unless they can first pass a satisfactory examination in general information, the construction of the English language and spelling. Of course some of this kind of pupils get into the other schools and come out all into the other schools and come out all right. They come out all right even when they buy text books and teach themselves.
The 12,000 women of New York who

spread themselves over the city every morning save on holidays and Sundays are driven by necessity to earning their own living. They comprise as great a variety of the sex as can be found in any walk of life. As a class they are good, intelligent, industrious and fairly well educated. In many cases they are cultured and profined ledies when well are set they are cultured and refined ladies who were born to better things. The instances where they are not quite as good as they might be are not more numerous in proportion to the whole number than among an equal number of women in other walks of business life. There are a good many silly young women from the stenographic schools who regard the business as a sort of a picnic—a romantic road to matrimony.

Ways and Habits. "There are young women," said an agent, "who will never stay in a situation long unless they think there is an opening there for a matrimonial connection. They sail around from place to place on the lookout for a wealthy mash.' And first rate marriages have been contracted between lady stenographers and their employers, or somebody with whom the amanuensis comes in contrct in the course of business. I am bound to say, however, these matrimonial apples do not fall often and never to my knowledge into the lap of this 'silly billy' sort of a girl."

One of the most fruitful sources of friction between the female stenographer and her employer is the apparent inability of many women to separate their

ity of many women to separate their personality from their business. If the boss gets "rattled" and speaks sharply it is received in the light of a personal insult. The man of big affairs has no time to waste upon preliminaries and is frequently abrupt of speech. Some women never get accustomed to thisand some get right up and go and hunt another job. They are looking for somebody who will treat them as if they were the "lady of the nouse." As most business men have to meet that kind of a woman as soon as they get home it is woman as soon as they get home it is very naturally likely to pall upon the

Any observant visitor to the lower town can see hundreds of female typewriters rushing around about the lunch hour and a glance into any of the cheap dining rooms of Fulton street or neat subcellars of Broad or Nassau, between 12 and 1 o'clock, will disclose them by scores. Most of them bring luncheon to the office, but even these gladly seize upon that half an hour's liberty to take the air and indulge in gossip with some friend. You can see these young ladies with their arms around each other, sauntering along lower Broadway in the crowd, just as school girls are seen walking about the grounds of a female academy. They are as much at home beneath the shadows of Trinity and amid the rush of that financial culde-sac of Wall street and the roar of Broadway as if they were gathering autumn leaves in a back yard or mooning their little secrets among the vine-clad mounds of some silent cemetery. These are the younger sort, the romance whose lives is not yet of the past. They are not adverse to the observation of good looking young men, though as a rule their constant contact with the opposite sex in business life has made them indifferent, if not cynical, on this head. The Better Sort.

But there are women down here to whom life is a more serious thing. They are the support of children and brothers and sisters and aged parents and invalid husbands-women of culture and social refinement, who would no more be caught loafing on Broadway and amusing themselves among the crowd than they would be caught stealing. They carry with them everywhere the gentle dignity of pure womanhood and their faces bear the soulfulness of intellectual life. These are the women who are not unfrequently lifted from the position of amanuensis to dictator of the domestic fortunes of their former employer. But whether they reach that social elevation or not, no title an employer could confer would add to their real worth. Wherever they are employed they bring with them an unmistakable air of refinement, and all who are brought within the range of business contact with them are imperceptibly drawn under their gentle in-There are inner business offices in New York that are more like drawing rooms than like the generally accepted place for the transaction of business. The quiet supremacy of feminine taste and culture permeates every department of the office. It is not only visible in the boudoirlike sanctum, but it is to be felt in the politeness of the low voiced clerks, and even noted in the demeanor of the customers around the

outside ticker. There is no escape from the conclusion that whatever the typewriting machine has done for women—and it has unques-tionably done much—it has practically revolutionized the general conduct of business and materially improved the conduct of men.

In a certain Oregon fishcanning establishment there was recently a superintendent, who may be called Smith, whose loud professions of religion were not exactly in accordance with his life. Two citizens of the town were talking of him one day, and one of them remarked: "Well, anyhow, it must be admitted that Smith has been successful in canning." "Maybe," retorted the other, "but he has been much more successful in canting."



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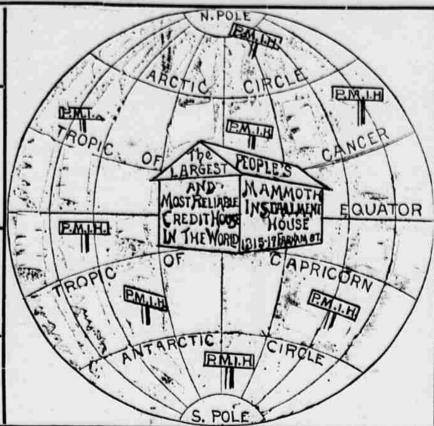
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WARRING FOR THE GROUND

Interesting Controversy Between Schields and Horbach Now in Progress,

SOME PECULIAR TRANSACTIONS AIRED

Back in 1863 and is Not Yet Ended-Somebody is Much in the Wrong. The Horbach-Schields row over the posses

Details of a Land Deal that Began Away

sion of the circus property on North Twentieth street still continues, with each side hanging on to a part of the land in controversy and trying to get hold of the remainder. In looking up the story of the difficulty, it was found that it dated back nearly a generation. The following statement of it was made by J. P. Breen, who is Schields' attorney in the case, as it now appears in the district court.

"This litigation dates back to 1863, when Omaha was a mere village, and when the land now in controversy was wild prairie. Louis Schields was at that time engaged in manufacturing brick at various points in the village of Offiaha, and also engaged in building houses. John A. Horbach was at that time in active business here doing some building, and he formed the acquaintance of Schields, and they transacted considerable business with each other, in the line of purchasing building material and erecting buildings.

"In 1864 Mr. Horbach sold the land now in controversy to Schields for \$1,600, and gave him a written contract of purchase. Schields moved upon the land in the spring of that year, and erected a dwelling house upon it. Schields continued to do a great deal of work for Mr. Horbach, under an agreement that his work and material furnished should be applied upon the purchase price of this land. He built Mr. Horbach's present residence at the corner of Seventeenth and Douglas streets, and never succeeded in obtaining a full settlement for the material which he

furnished and the 'abor which he performed upon the house, but has all along claimed that he performed enough labor and furnished enough material upon that house, for which he has never been paid, to pay off the entire purchase price of the land. The papers on file in the series of suits over this land allege that about ten years after Schields moved upon the property under his contract of purchase, Mr. Horbach, while Schields was intoxicated, got his contract of purchase away from him and gave him in ieu of it a lease for the premises, and that the following day, when Schields recovered from his drunken stupor, his friends told him that Horbach had swindled him and that he should go back and get a new contract, or some paper recognizing his title in the land. This he did, and Horbach gave him a paper purporting to give him the same protection and title that his old contract secured him, but instead of being an absolute contract of sale it proved to be an option to buy within a certain time. Schields, who is a foreigner and illiterate and unable to read written English, did not know but that he had a new contract, but thereafter, finding that it was an option, he again charged Horbach with bad faith, and thereupon Mr. Horbach told him to pay up small balance which he claimed was yet due upon the old contract, and he would make him a deed. Relying upon this verbal arrangement to carry out the provisions of the old contract of 1864. Schields paid him in small installments about \$1,000 more from 1874 up to 1880 and then stopped and wanted a deed. Horbach declared that he would not give him a deed and told him that he did not own the land, and that all he had been paying in the years past was rent for the premises. Soon after the above declaration open hostilities between the parties commenced and Horbach tried to get physical possession of the land. In 1886 or 1887 Schields commenced an action for specific performance of his contract and asked the court to give him a deed. That suit was decided in favor of Mr. Horbach, but Schields appealed to the supreme court and that court reversed the decision and awarded the land to Schields. A motion for a new trial was filed and the supreme court reversed itself, and again awarded the land to Horbach. New difficulties met Mr. Horbach upon getting back from the supreme court. for he found that he would then have to bring ejectment suits against Schields to put him off the land. He commenced his ejectment proceedings in 1890-91, but he here encountered new questions and make him a doed. Relying upon this verbal

Schields, who was not a party to the su-preme court litigation, now intervened, and claimed a right to relitigate all the points litigated by the supreme court, and Schields himself set up a new title to the land by adverse possession for more than ten years Upon these issues the title is now being litigated in the district court of this county. "Recently Mr. Horbach conceived the idea that the process of the court in giving him possession was too slow, and that he would take possession by strategy, so he adopted the peculiar policy of using the police force to aid him in taking possession, and induced certain police officers to notify the tenants of Mr. Schields residing on the land to clear the treatment. possession, and induced certain police officers to notify the tenants of Mr. Schields residing on the land to clean up the premises within twenty-four hours under the penalty of arrest, and to 'remove from the premises within three days,' This notice was served upon the occupants of the premises under Mr. Schields, but instead of removing they turned the notice over to me, and I asked an explanation from the chief of police concerning the peculiar phraseology of the notice, and what was meant by ordering people to clean up and move off the premises.' I suggested that I could not find any grant of power in the city charter lodging in the police department the right to give forcible entry and detention notices, or to try titles to land, and intimated to the police department that it was being used by Mr. Horbach and his agents along improper lines of conduct. This put an end to the giving of notices of this character, but having failed on this score Mr. Horbach set his ingenuity at work to discover another plan of getting the Schields tenants off, or getting himself installed in possession, so last Monday he attempted a coup by appearing on the ground with a dozen or more men and energetically attempting to inclose the premises with a high board fence, fencing in the Schields tenants and likewise fencing them out, for some of the tenants whose teams were outside during the day on returning in the evening found their avenue of ingress cut off. But about this time Schields, through his counsel, appeared upon the scene with the sheriff, aided by a restraining order, and under insel, appeared upon the scene with the sheriff, aided by a restraining order, and under in-structions from me Mr. Schields knocked down the greater portion of the new fence.

"But the end was not yet, for that same night Mr. Horbach's force, who still roosted on some logs on the premises, renewed the warfare, and nailed up the fence again, and in the morning of the löth Schields' tenants were again confronted with the fence. This time their teams were on the inside, but through the courtesy of Mr. Horbach and his agents were allowed to take the working teams out through a gate which he had constructed in the fence. Immediately after their departure he securely locked the gate and told the tenants that such teams as had

passed out could not get back unless they would turn their leasehold interest from Schields over to Horbach, and approached some of them with an offer of money through his fellow warrior, Victor Lantry, who persistently and far into the night pleaded with the Schields tenants to accept Horbach's lucre and take the lease from him, and to vacate the premises under Schields' lease, but money did not seem to have any effect upon the manhood of Schields' tenants and they stoutly refused.

"On May 16 Mr. Horbach was again sides"

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"On May 16 Mr. Horbach was again aided by the police and an officer was detailed to sit upon some logs upon the northeast corner of the premises, but his stay was cut short by another appearance of the sheriff, armed with another restraining order from the district court in broader and bolder terms, commanding all persons to desist from interferring in any manner with the possession of Louis Schields and his tenants over any portion of the Schields premises. It now portion of the Schields premises. It now looked as though a conflict was imminent between the sheriff's forces and the police between the sheriff's forces and the police between the sheriff's forces and the police powers, but good sense prevailed and the police withdrew, and Mr. Schields was left again in the unrestricted possession of the property, whereupon he again knocked the fence down, and his tenants passed in and out of the premises unmolested. Mr. Horbach, finding that the injunction writ seemed to be an effective weapon of warfare, sought the police powers to have Mr. Schields and myself arrested for threats to demolish property, and through his agent, Mr. Harnum, and by himself, applied to the police court to have Mr. Schields and myself incarcerated and bound over to keep the peace, but his requests at the police lead-quarters were refused, and he was told that the sheriff and his force seemed to have possession up there, and that no interference would be made with the district court and its orders.

"Nothing daunted, however, Mr. Horbach applied to the mayor for special police protection from Mr. Schields and his counsel, and requested that the fire and police commissioners be called together, and that he be given a special police guard against Mr. Schields and Mr. Breen's depredations on the property. At this critical moment a restraining order from the district court was served upon the mayor and the fire and police commissioners, and the plan of getting a special police guard was nipped in the bud. Finally Mr. Horbach turned to his enemy's weapon, the district court and restraining order, and yesterday went into the restraining order, and yesterday went into the restraining order restraining Schields and his agents and attorneys from committing any trespasses upon the land, but this order was rather late to be of much effect, because the feace was already down, and Schields and his tenants in the unrestricted possession of

the low price of coal.

In 1802 there were 1,758 strikes in the state of New York of which 1,133 were in part successful, but the loss of wages to the 25,764 persons striking is said to have been fay more than was gained by striking.

Iroa and steel workers at Zanesville, O., though locked out for two years, are still hoping for victory. They claim, as also do union men at West Superior, Wis., that unsatisfactory work is being done by nonunion men.

men.

It has been discovered that numerous delinquent and expelled members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association have been using their receipt books with forged secretary's signatures to establish their claim to good standing. The officials have warned the lodges to be on their guard against such deception.

The deadening nature of debt has been

warned the lodges to be on their guard against such deception.

The deadening nature of debt has been shown time and again in the coal regions of eastern Pennsylvania, where a miner sometimes works for ten years without receiving any cash payment, because some disaster has brought him in debt to the company store. Mine owner and miner share the financial risks of mining, and it sometimes, happens that an accident will place beyond the miner's reach thousands of tons of coal which he has cut with months of labor, but for which he could not draw full pay until it had been delivered at the breaker. While he was thus busied he lived upon credit at the company's store, and the disaster left him deeply in debt. The effect upon many men has been to make them utterly indifferent to their future, and at least one mine owner, recognizing the evil results of such conditions, makes it a rule to discharge a miner who is hopelessly in debt. The discharge clears his score, and many men thus relieved of their burdens depart from the coal regions with their little belongings to begin anew elsewhere, armed with the courage that hope alone can give.

Busy people have no time, and sensible people have no inclination to use pills that make them sick a day for every dose they take. They have learned that the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers does not interfere with their health by causing nauses pain or griping. These little pills are perfect in action and resulte, regulating he stomach and bowels so that headaches, dirtiness and lassitude are prevented. They cleanse the blood, clear the complexion and one up the system. Lets of health in these littlefellows.