

A HAPPY COUPLE

'Squire Moore and his Estimable Wife Interest a Reporter.

They Speak of their Past Life, Their Trials and Hardships, and how Sickness once Entered their Home, and for a While it Looked as if it Would Prove Fatal—It was Averted, However, and they Dwell on the Means with Much Enthusiasm.

From the Tribune, Greeley, Colorado.

As a Tribune representative was strolling about town the other day, looking up items of news, he dropped into Fetter's drug store. This, that and other medicines were talked of and their curative qualities analyzed, so far as lay in their power. The curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were talked of, when Mr. Falkner, a clerk in the store, mentioned that Mrs. Joseph Moore was a firm believer in their efficacy. Pursuing his quest, the Tribune man paid Mrs. Moore a visit the next day.

Among the many good people residing in Greeley, Colorado, 'Squire Moore and his estimable wife are the best known and the most respected. The 'Squire is carrying his seventy-six years as sturdily as many men who have not yet rounded their sixtieth mile post and his wife Ann, is a fitting companion; one of those pleasant faced, agreeable ladies, who make you feel perfectly at home when in their company. This happy couple were born in the same neighborhood of the West of England in 1820; the husband a few weeks his wife's senior and for over fifty years they have travelled the pathway of life together. In 1848 they emigrated to this country and settled in Derby, Conn., where they resided for a number of years. While there Mr. Moore, who was highly respected by his neighbors, was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1867.

During his residence in the United States he has been a constant reader of the New York Tribune, and was an ardent admirer of its founder and great editor, Horace Greeley, and a firm believer in that notable writer's opinions. Through those mediums he was influenced to come to Greeley in the early spring of 1871, and here he has resided ever since. During his residence in this beautiful section of northern Colorado, he has held many responsible public positions, notably that of Justice of the Peace, an office which he occupied uninterruptedly for eight years; and four years ago was re-elected to another term, his name being placed in nomination at the convention without his knowledge.

The newsmonger was received cordially and in response to his inquiries, Mrs. Moore stated that her health commenced failing several years ago but like a great many women, she scarcely knew the meaning of the name sickness in relation to herself. She refused medical attendance or treatment of any kind, barring that which she drew upon from the family pharmacopoeia or dispensary. Using Mrs. Moore's language: "For four years I was miserable, hardly a week passed during that time but what I suffered from extreme lassitude. The least exertion fatigued me. At times when I would be sewing or reading, I would be troubled with tingling sensations, like the prickling of pins in hands, feet, arms and legs. Occasionally I would suffer from profuse perspiration, the water fairly running from my face and hands. Then for days it would seem impossible for me to enjoy a minute of warmth. I would sit in a rocking chair alongside a roaring fire in the stove wrapped up in blankets, yet while my face would be scorched, the rest of my body would be chilled."

"Finally, despite my opposition, my husband called in a physician, who attributed my ailment to rheumatism and prescribed for that complaint. A day or two after he changed his opinion, saying I was attacked with a gripper; also changed his medicine, but to no purpose. I was going from bad to worse. The tingling sensations were resumed. At times I would be incapable of doing anything with my hands and my husband was fearful that I was suffering from partial paralysis."

"One evening, while reading the New York Tribune, he read to me a statement of a wonderful cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He and I had at times read similar testimonials describing the great powers and virtue of these pills but had passed them over doubting the truth of the statements. My husband's expression quickly indicating my opinion of them. But this night in particular, I was impressed with what he read and told him I wouldn't do any harm to try a box. The next morning he purchased a box of the Pink Pills and I commenced taking them according to directions, three times a day. Within a week I felt better, and when I had finished that box I asked my husband to get me another and he laughingly complied, saying, 'conceit is as bad as consumption, but even if you think they are doing you some good there is great relief experienced.' After that he purchased for me about a dozen more boxes, and for nearly two years I continued taking them. The result was I regained my strength, the tingling in arms and legs, hands and feet ceased and the frequent sweats which I had been subject to left me. In all truth, I am forced to state that the Pink Pills made a new woman of me. That is, 'she laughingly remarked, 'as new as you can make a woman who is now in her seventy-sixth year.' And in truth, Mrs. Moore's closing remarks are well founded, for she is as hale and healthy looking as any woman could be who has lived her great age."

(Signed) ANN MOORE. Subscribed and sworn to before me a Notary Public, this 23rd day of May, 1896. My commission expires May 14th 1900.

MILTON A. LYONS, Notary Public. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have an enormous sale. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unalloyed specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of a gripper, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppression, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of wintered nature. There are no ill effects following the use of this wonderful medicine, and it can be given to children with perfect safety. These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies.

ORIGIN OF THE AZTECS.

A Recent Explorer Thinks They Come from Scandinavia.

Great Harm Done by the Wanton Destruction of Historic Records of the Race—Scandinavians Have Not Improved Matters.

"I am glad to note that scientists, and particularly philologists, are at last making good headway in deciphering the hieroglyphics of the Aztecs," said Dr. Wendell Mies, of Ithaca, N. Y., to a writer of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. "I have just returned from an extended visit to our sister republic, during which I made the most careful researches, with results which are highly gratifying to me. There remains no doubt in my mind that the warlike and highly civilized tribes which Cortes found in Mexico were of Scandinavian origin and very closely allied to our own Saxon forefathers. I believe we shall soon be able to establish this fact beyond a question of doubt. Indication point in the Scandinavians having come over from the great northern peninsula as early as the fourth century B. C."

"Speaking of Cortes and the Spanish conquerors raises a perfect storm of pent-up indignation within me every time I hear the name, for the world will never be able to fully realize the harm they have done by their wanton destruction of the records they found and the stumbling blocks they have put in the way of scientific researches. There are not enough of the hieroglyphic records of the Aztecs remaining to ever complete our knowledge of their civilization, but in my opinion, the worst barriers have been successfully passed. Many of our scientists have begged a very plain question concerning Mexican hieroglyphics. There never was a uniform system of written or printed records anywhere. They all contained the principles of several distinct systems. This is true of Egypt as well as Mexico. A majority of the hieroglyphics of the Aztecs are in Egyptian were based on the rosette, or symphonograph, where the pictures give the sound, but not the sense. This implies the existence of two languages in that country, one which gave the meaning and the other to which the picture belonged."

"The same system was used in Mexico. The hieroglyph for Hunaynac, pronounced Washnac, is a twig of the house fruit coming out of the nose, or yacac, of a human face."

"The meaning, however, is quite different. Wash or Washu must have been the name of the god of war, and, as Kalk, or Cae, means red, and the Cahuas were red men, Hunaynac must have meant the Red God of War. The peculiarity of the word is that it presents what we may call the Scandinavian dialectic formula of a name of great antiquity found in many countries and not originally belonging to the red men of Europe and northern Africa. In these peoples, who can be directly traced to the mingling of the three primitive savage races with the prehistoric white races of northern Europe, the Azcs, or Asar, we have the root Wash, as in Washington, Washoe, red like words. The older form was Hae, as in Hadinghall, Hadingham, Hama, Hapnesses, etc., in actual nomenclature, and Hae, Bessaria, Bama, in ancient times. Hadingham was a title and not a name, and the rolling tongue is hieroglyphic for the word Lap, showing that Hadingham was the demon Lap, or the god of war, as viewed by the red races. The hieroglyph is based upon the Saxon word Lap, to take up water with the tongue, and is proof positive of the Scandinavian origin of the Aztecs."

"Going further into this we have found that the hieroglyph for Lap was the rabbit, because Lapras robes with Lap, and we infer from that that the rabbit god of the Algonquians is a proof that the Aztecs must have had intercourse by some means with the civilized races from whom the Romans got their word lapis. In every nation that refused to eat the hare there must have been similar intercourse, no matter under what pretext it was declined as an article of food."

WOMEN IN OFFICE.

The New England Girl and the Widow Are the Ones Who Remain.

In the offices in Washington the principal rival of the widow is the New England young woman, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. There are Massachusetts girls who taught school twenty and thirty years ago who got into the departments and are there yet. In the first place, the New England girl has been educated to the idea of making her own living and to regard marriage as very improvable.

She is, first of all, a scholar, and a scholar of natural capacity and breadth of character. She can do anything any man can do except, possibly, climb a tree. But she can climb a civil service examination, which is infinitely of more importance to the government and to herself. She may be a widow, but she gets there, and she stays to a ripe old age. In fact, there is no record of any widow or New England girl dying or getting married from a government office. Any one of them would send the idea of leaving in salary of \$1,000 or \$1,200 or \$1,500 or \$1,800 a year to do housework for some man who can't earn as much himself. So the New England girl and the widow stick to anatomy and leave romance to callow fools.

As the civil service record shows that about one woman out of every sixth clerk is called for by bureau officials, nothing but superior adaptability and staying power will account for the steady increase of women in all the departments. Perhaps the permanent removal of the subordinate places under the government from the political influence which once controlled them has done more for every class of employees who can rely upon their own merits than anything else has done.

OUR THIRD EYE.

Scientists Claim That We Have an Extra Optic.

This Recently Discovered Organ Exists Also in Vertebrates of the Lower Orders—Where It Is Located.

Recent researches prove that man and all vertebrates seem to possess the rudiments of a third eye. This discovery is not only very interesting, but also remarkably instructive, since the rudimentary third eye of a man has, by one of the most noted philosophers of modern days, been looked upon as being the seat of the soul.

As organs by proper use develop in strength and perfection, so they become weak by lack of use. If for many generations an organ should remain without use, its structure in time becomes simpler and more imperfect. If such a process continues throughout ages, an organ, by constant disuse, will become reduced to a mere rudiment of what it was in the species using the same. Thus, species of birds that only walk and run, but never fly, have only rudimentary wings, as the ostrich; while in the eagle and the albatross the wings are seen in a state of perfection.

Now, in closely examining the skulls of certain lizards, it was found that near the top of head, under the dark, opaque skin, and often in the very bone, an almost perfect eye exists, although no ray of light ever could reach it. This eye shows a crystalline lens, a retina of very complex structure and an optic nerve; in fact, all the essential parts of a perfect eye. But being covered by the opaque skin of the animal it is absolutely useless. If this optic nerve is traced to the brain it is found to connect the eye with the so-called pineal gland of the brain. This pineal gland is, of course, in no sense of a word a real gland, but a definite portion of the nervous tissue of the brain, invariably located just back and partly over the cerebellum, and in front of the rounded brain-mass which generally is considered to correspond to the corpora quadrigemina in a man.

This third eye of the spotted lizard is called the pineal eye, on account of the nerve connection of the retina with the pineal gland. Now, while in certain lizards this highly developed eye is useless because it is covered by opaque skin, and in others even deeply bedded in bone, it would seem probable that in an earlier stage of development this pineal eye was not rudimentary, but in constant use. A very slight modification would accomplish this—namely, the transparency of the skin covering the eye. This is exactly the condition of the normal eye in reptiles to-day; the skin covers them, but it is transparent where it passes over the eye. In the skulls of some of the gigantic reptiles of the earlier age of this globe, paleontologists have long ago found a large round perforation. Probably this was the socket of the third or pineal eye of the Ichthyosaurus, the plesiosaurus and the labyrinthodon.

But a much more important conclusion must be drawn from this discovery—namely, that in all vertebrates, even including man, the traces of this third eye remain to-day. The pineal eye of lizards being connected with the large pineal gland of the same, it would seem that the pineal gland itself is but the nerve center of optic thalamus for this third eye. In all reptiles and amphibians the pineal gland is large; so it is also in fishes. In higher animals the cerebrum develops very much, overgrowing the more posterior portions of the brain. By this preponderance of the nerve mass the pineal gland becomes covered by the cerebrum and assumes more and more rudimentary forms. But it remains with obstinate pertinacity. It is even always present in man—though here only of the size of a pea and rudely resembling a pine cone in shape. It seems also degenerated in structure, having hardly any nervous tissue. These facts of form and structure have given rise to its name, that of pineal gland.—Popular Science Monthly.

STATISTICS of the Imperial German health department show Berlin as the healthiest city in the world. Here the death rate is 16.3 per 1,000. Compared with Alexandria, a city famed by the sea breeze, and constantly under the influence of sunshine, Berlin shows to no small advantage. In this latter city statistics give the death-rate at 52.9 per 1,000.—London Hospital.

AMERICAN NAMES.

MUSKINGO means "elk face." OMAHA signifies "Up the River." ROANOKE signifies a "sea shell." OPELIA means "Large Swamp." MERRIMACK means "swift water." OSAGE signifies the "Strong Man." MOSKOGES means "plenty of fish." OONEE signifies "a water course." OKECHONON means "Grassy Lake." NEBRASKA means "shallow water." PENOBSCOT signifies "A Rock Place." OREPOKEKE signifies "Quivering Lake."

"MONADROCK means the 'Spirit's place.' POOT ROYAL BAY was so called from its shape.

SEWANEE is a corruption of San Juanita.

MONOCACY means "creek of many bends."

LAKH MOREGAN was named for an Indian tribe.

PHICATAGA means a "Good Place to Hunt Deer."

"MASTOON is an Indian word, meaning 'spirit.' MONODARELA means a "river without islands."

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