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Her Golden Frizzes.

It was their honeymoon. Even the blind man that sat in the seat behind them could tell that. And the deaf woman that sat on the opposite seat was equally able to understand it. They had boarded the train at Oukosin, and were journeying north. Her bridal bonnet was in the rack, and her head nestled in drowsy confidence on his left shoulder. He lovingly toyed with the golden frizzes that drooped with artistic grace upon her alabaster brow like a handful of hair on a newly plastered wall. This evidence of endearment was delightful, and she twirled the end of his blonde mustache in token of reciprocity of soulful affection.

"Ah! George!" she sighed.  
 "What is it darling?" he tenderly inquired.  
 "I was thinking if anything should ever occur to mar the felicity we are now experiencing how awfully dreadful it would be." And she nestled her head closer down, under his chin, and circled her left arm around the right side of his neck.

"Nothing of the kind will happen, darling. Nothing of the kind could happen, dearest. Banish such dismal forebodings from your mind, love." And he continued to lovingly caress her frizzes.

"I know it seems so now, George; but—No, I won't entertain the horrid thought."

"No, darling, don't entertain any disagreeable thoughts, at all. Think only of bliss, now and forever." And he toyed more vigorously with her frizzes.

"And you'll never be cross to me, or say horrid, unkind words to me, will you, George?"

"No, dearest, nev—O, the devil and devastation!"

And George jumped to his feet with the agility of a circus tumbler from a spring-board; his darling's head caressed the back of the seat in front of them, and a half section of golden frizz alighted on top of the stove and began to sizzle.

"George"—there was a strata of melancholy in the tones of her voice—"George, you surprise me."

"Yes, and you've surprised me, too. Look at that!" And he held before her a brace of bloody, lacerated fingers.

"O, George, dear! how did you do it?" And an aspect of terror overspread her lovely countenance.

"How d'ye suppose I done it?" Maybe you think I chewed 'em with my teeth, just for fun. Maybe you think I jammed them in the door. Maybe you don't know that it come from foolin' with an infernal combination of pins, steel wires and second-handed red hair!"

And while he proceeded to bandage the damaged digits with his darling's lace handkerchief, she laid her head wearily on the window sill and sobbed. And the blind man who had heard the fun but hadn't seen it, and the deaf woman who had seen the fun but hadn't heard it, and the generality of the passengers in the immediate vicinity smiled audibly; and the brakeman lifted the sizzling frizzes from the stove on the end of a stick, threw them out of the door, and yelled "Fort Howard."—*Green Bay (Wis.) Sunday Advance.*

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Is Life Growing Longer?

To be told that under proper conditions we ought to live one hundred years, and that the discouraging doctrine of the influence of heredity in shortening life is only true in a limited sense, is interesting to most people. So, also, is the circumstance that we are living longer than we used to live, and the assurance that much may be done yet to prolong our lives. These and analogous topics were given in a recent lecture by Dr. John Foster, of Bradford, England, read at the February meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical society: "The late Dr. Farr in his description of the march through life of a million children, has given the following results: Nearly 150,000 will die in the first year, 52,000 in the second year, 28,000 in the third year, and less than 4,000 in the thirteenth year. At the end of forty-five years 500,000, or one-half, will have died. At the beginning of sixty years 370,000 will still be living; at the beginning of eighty years, 90,000; at eighty five years 38,000; at ninety-five years, 2,100. At the beginning of 100 years there will be 223, and at 108 years 1. The mean lifetime of both sexes in England was calculated some years ago at 40.858, nearly or 41 years. Mr. H. Humphreys has shown, however, that in the five years, 1876 to 1880, the mean age at death was 43.56 (females 45.3), being a gain of nearly 2½ years. This within twenty years, notwithstanding an increased birth rate, density of population, and the unsanitary condition of towns suddenly grown large, more than 2½ years have been added to the life of every inhabitant of England.

"The Spectator asks: 'What is the kind of life which is increasing? Are we young longer, or mature longer, or old longer? Do we live longer, or are we only a little slower in dying?' I am bound to admit that some of the gain in early life is lost in middle life; that while the expectation of life at birth is 25 or more, the expectation from 35 to 50 is a fraction less. But notwithstanding the slight increase of mortality at 35 and upward, a large portion of the additional survivors live on to the high ages. Of 1,000 born, the additional number of survivors is 35 at the age of 45, 26 at 55, 9 at 65, 3 at 75, and 1 at 85. The increase is much greater among females. By far the greater proportion of the increased duration of human life in England is lived between 20 and 60." It is interesting to ascertain what is the natural limit of existence. Dr. Farr says the natural lifetime of a man is a century. That is the time the body will live under the most favorable conditions. Another most interesting question is: "When does old age commence?" Dr. Farr divided life as follows: Boyhood, 10 to 15 years; youth 15 to 25; manhood, 25 to 55; maturity, 55 to 75; ripeness, 75 to 85, and old age 85 and onward.

In taking the period of 65 to 75, and still following the fortunes of the million children born, we find that 309,029 enter this age and 161,124 leave it alive. Diseases of the brain, lungs and heart are the most common; 31,400 died of old age. The number that enter the next decennial—75 to 85—are 161,124, and the number that leaves it alive is 38,565. About 122,500 die chiefly of lung, heart, brain and other local diseases. Nearly 50,000 die of atrophy, debility, and old age. Some writer says he has met few or no cases of death from old age, everybody dying of some recognized disease. It is true that symptoms of disease are obscured in old age, many cases of pneumonia and other inflammations escaping recognition. But it is also true that many deaths attributed to disease are mainly due to old age; slight injuries, cold, heat, want, or attacks which in early years would have been shaken off. Of the million with which we started, 2,135 live to the age of 95—223 to 100. Finally, at the age of 108, one solitary life dies.—*New York Sun.*

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