

CARE OF REFRIGERATORS.

How to Keep Them Clean, Cool and Sweet—Points for Housekeepers.

During the warm weather the refrigerator comes in for a good share of attention. Aside from its usefulness, a good refrigerator is a nice piece of furniture, and an ornament to any home, yet it takes but very little neglect to render it any thing but ornamental. As a piece of furniture it should be cared for as conscientiously as any other of the household furnishings, yet few housewives recognize this fact. It is usually stored away in some out-of-the-way, inconvenient place, and the only care it gets is an occasional cleaning out of the inside.

Keep it in a cool, dry place, in the dining-room, unless a pantry is more convenient, but it is not advisable to keep it in a cellar, as is often done, for there are few cellars that are not somewhat damp, and when put in such places it does not take very long to ruin the refrigerator.

Always keep the ice-box clean as far as you can, and never allow ice to be placed in it that has at first been washed off. Insist that your ice-man wash his ice over putting in the box, and it will be much easier to keep clean. Never allow the ice to be wholly gone ere getting in more, for twice the quantity of ice will be required to cool the refrigerator than ordinarily. Never put anything warm in the ice-chest, but lay aside in a cool place until cold. Never put in anything that is not perfectly fresh, and remove anything bearing the least indications of a taint, for butter or milk absorbs anything of this kind very readily. It is much better where there is a separate compartment for the butter and milk, as they keep much better when placed by themselves, and retain their original flavor, which they seldom do when occupying a place with other eatables.

Once a week, at the least the refrigerator should receive a thorough cleaning. Take out all the victuals and place in a cool place, covering them over to protect them from dust. If there is any ice in it take it out and roll in several thicknesses of old flannel or heavy bagging, and put in a cool place. Remove all the shelves and any adjustable apartments, and wash in warm ammonia water, using a good soap. Many of the stains and back marks seen on the zinc shelves can be removed by scouring with pulverized bath brick and soap. Clean wooden shelves by scrubbing with brush and some good soap. When all is thoroughly washed, place them in the air to dry. Wash out the inside of the refrigerator and dry as well as possible and let air. When thoroughly dry, replace the shelves etc., put in the ice, close and let remain until the inside is cool, then replace the victuals. It is a good plan to place in one corner a small dish of charcoal, to arrest any impurities that might arise. The woodwork of most refrigerators may be kept looking nice by wiping it over each week with a damp cloth wrung out in clear water.—Boston Budget.

HAPPY ATHENIANS.

How They Enjoy Themselves and What It Costs Them.

Nowhere outside of France, can be seen a more striking sort of boulevard life than in Athens. The numerous cafes, situated on the principal streets and squares, spread out many dozens of small wooden tables on the sidewalk every afternoon, and these are soon filled with people, principally government employees. Every one is reading a newspaper, and has before him a small cup of black coffee, the price of which is three cents. All the necessities of life have increased in price in Greece, but the price of a cup of black coffee has remained stationary. It is the national beverage, and any attempt to increase its price would cause indignation meetings and the boycotting of the establishment which had the temerity to defy public opinion. The coffee-house keepers are perfectly aware of this, and no one has ever attempted to add even a mill to the price of the dense tasse, but the difficulty was solved by diminishing the size of the cups, which now really do not contain more than three mouthfuls of the delicious beverage.

With this outlay of three cents for a cup of coffee, Government employees, the politicians and impetuous youths can sit for a couple of hours in a cafe, look at the passers-by, read the evening editions of the papers, discuss politics and criticize the course of the Government. An unsophisticated foreigner would take them for idlers with a solid income. It is wonderful how easy these people of the eastern part of Europe can take life, and what a little satisfies them. Then, the buying capacity of money is double here what it is in America. You can buy three pounds of delicious grapes in their season for two cents, and your wife can hire a really fine carriage to make her calls for fifty cents an hour. The best ices and ice-creams in the fashionable cafes do not cost more than eight cents. In the minor establishments six cents. But house rent is comparatively high, and clothing is dear, on account of the heavy import duties which Premier Trikoupi has been obliged to impose to enable Greece to pay punctually the interest on her enormous national debt.—Cor. N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

In one of the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., they have a novel method of punishing boys who use bad language. When any of the young men are caught saying anything profane they are made rise their mouths out with water which has been left standing in a quassa cup. The water is exceedingly bitter, and makes a lasting impression on the boys.

Results ought to be labored for because they will be valuable; but no result is valuable merely because it has been labored for. An author finds it hard to throw away sentences that have cost him nights of thoughts and days of labor—even though he sees how the value of his work will be increased by this rejection. The only way is to work for a good result, and not to depend upon a result's being good simply because it has been worked for.—S. S. Times.

ADULTERATED TEAS.

Dangerous Stuff Shipped From China to the United States.

The tea-drinking millions in the United States must have been impressed by the recent report of our Consul at Amoy, China, upon the quality of some of the tea shipped to the American market. He told of the extent to which it is adulterated, and of the means employed to palm it off upon American consumers. The question is of importance to all men and women who quaff the Chinese beverage, for the stuff of which our Consul speaks is undoubtedly detrimental to health. Some years ago we learned from an English paper that ten million pounds of adulterated tea held in bond in London had been condemned as unfit for consumption, and not long afterward it was ascertained that large quantities of it had actually been sent to the New York market, though the British inspectors had declared that it was doctored in an evil way. Now, this is not a thing of slight account. If the tea outland in London are to be shipped here, the people ought at least to be made aware of the fact, so that they may make up their minds what to do about it. There are some kinds of tea exported from China that might properly be labeled "slow poison." They do harm to those that consume them, producing stomach and kidney complaints, interfering with digestion and irritating the nervous system. The Chinese merchants found out long ago that it was unsafe to send spurious tea to the British market, but they have been sharp in hunting up other fields. This country is, next to England, the greatest tea market in the world, and we are not sure, as we have not the recent comparative statistics at hand, that the Americans are not larger tea consumers than the English. We now import large quantities of tea from China by way of San Francisco, and it is through that port and New York that we get our supplies. It would be well for every body to steer clear of adulterated tea, even though it is cheap.

HE FIGURED IT OUT.

Why John Cracker Desired to Be Kicked All Over South Carolina.

While we were smoking on the veranda in front of the hotel a native in blackwoods dress came up and sat down on the steps without addressing anyone, and during the next hour he seemed to be asleep. When he roused up it was with an exclamation of "Hu!" and he danced around so lively that the Colonel asked him if he'd been stung by an insect.

"No, sah—no sah!" was the vigorous reply.

"Do you always wake up that way?"

"No, sah, but I dun figgered it out and I want to be kicked."

"What is it?"

"Last April," said the man, as he turned to us, "I was a-drivin' my ole mawl and cart along that road down thar, and when we come to the railroad that mawl quit on me. He jist stood right thar and wouldn't pull a pound."

"I see."

"I heard the train coming and I pulled and pushed and whipped, but it was no use. He stayed right thar and let the injine hit him half a mile high."

"Well, what have you figured out?"

"Why, sah, I orter outbitted that mawl and driv' him off the track, and then backed the cart off. I hev felt all along that I skipped a cog somewhere, but I couldn't tell whar. I see it now. I kinder fell into a doze as I sot thar, and it cum to me like a flash. Thar I stood with mawl wide open and my legs a-shakin' and saw a \$75 mawl flung sky-high, to cum down among the splinters of a \$50 cart, when I might a-saved both as easy as mud. Gentlemen, please excuse me. I'm a-going round to the co'-house to find an onery nigger and give him that mawl's harness to kick me all over South Carolina!"—Detroit Free Press.

SADDER THAN DEATH.

A Telegraph Messenger Boy Threatened With the Loss of His Inertia.

Last Friday afternoon a district telegraph messenger, who was speeding along the street with a telegram value at fifteen cents a minute, was run over and seriously injured by a blind man named Standfast. Standfast is a cripple, having a wooden leg. He has taken this leg off to rest it while he has by the wayside and begged, and some mischief loving boys had taken the leg, a d d d it. Standfast missed it, was groping along the sidewalk feeling for it, and inadvertently moved directly in the messenger boy's wake. Several persons, seeing that he would run the boy down, shouted to the latter that the blind man was after him, and the boy, realizing his peril, made a desperate sprint for his life and for a few feet gained on his pursuer, but before he was far enough ahead to turn out with safety the cripple was upon him and ran clear over him before he could be stopped. The boy's injuries were very serious, as he fell upon his wrist spraining it so that it will probably be two weeks before he can hang on to a step of an omnibus going in the wrong direction. It was reported last night that, owing to his inability to utilize his favorite official time-killer, the boy had delivered one message nearly on time, but the rumor was indignantly denied at headquarters, the superintendent offering to prove by the books that such a thing had never occurred since the invention of human speed. At a late hour this morning it was feared that the boy was recovering, his inertia, which had been seriously disturbed.—Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.

If a thing is a thing, it will temper let him alone. The world will soon find employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life if he is disposed to quarrel.—Cecil.

Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist, but by ascending a little you may overlook it altogether. So it is with moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit which would have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere.—A. Helps.

UNCERTAINTY OF WEALTH.

In Wall Street a Man May Be Rich To-day and Poor To-morrow.

Estimates of wealth based on manner of living and habits of personal expenditure are by the way, uncertain. Some men spend every dollar they make as fast as they make it, and never have a dollar laid by. To infer therefore, that because they live at the rate of say \$20,000 a year they are worth an amount, which at 5 per cent, would yield an income of \$20,000 would evidently be fallacious. On the other hand, many thrifty and successful money getters, from their thrift, spend no more on themselves and families after they have accumulated millions than when they had next to nothing. They have become fixed in the habits they acquired in their less prosperous days, and can not get out of them. Every year some man of this kind dies, and astonishes his most intimate friends by the immense estate he leaves behind him. This is especially the case with old