

world; for instead of paying for government, they actually were paid for submission to it. It would now be supposed that nothing in future could disturb the good understanding existing between prince and people. But alas! that the old saying should here find its application—namely, that he who has got yellow hair, wants it also to be curled.

John II. became Prince of Lichtenstein. One fine morning he said to himself; 'Since I have no civil list, nay, since I—contrary to all established usages—pay a tribute to my subjects, I ought at least to have full liberty to live according to my tastes. This small capital is a bore. I have plenty of money; I will set out for Vienna!' No sooner said than done, John II. built a magnificent palace in the capital of Austria, and there he lived in a luxurious style. The government of the principality he intrusted to a minister, with whom he corresponded. But were those stupid Lichtensteiners to be satisfied? They put their heads together; and resolved to send a deputation to their supreme master in Vienna; and one particular morning, just as the prince had got out of bed, a dozen of the most distinguished among his subjects made their appearance. After the customary reverences and ceremonies, the deputation put forth its request with becoming solemnity, expressing itself somewhat to the following effect: "We don't pay your Serene Highness any civil list; on the contrary, your Serene Highness pays an annual indemnity to us. But your Serene Highness is in possession of a large fortune, and spends it in a royal manner, by the which formerly your principality benefited. If, now, your Serene Highness continues to reside in Vienna, you inflict a serious loss upon your subjects; and it appears therefore to us but just that you should in future inhabit at least six months of the year your own capital." Several demands of a political nature were appended to this petition. John II. granted their request, and issued, moreover, a brand new constitution, with a parliament of fifteen members, whom he promised to pay out of his own pocket.

But what about the ninety men and the drummer? Well, now the difficulty arises, for they are exactly the cause of the present dispute.

Austria having long furnished this contingent, sent, some time ago, a bill of the resulting expenses to the prince. But the prince thought that, as he had renounced his claims to a civil list, and even paid his subjects a round sum every year, it would be no very heavy burden for the said subjects to pay their own Federal contingent. This the Lichtensteiners obstinately refuse to do; the prince, on the other side, tired of so much trouble, has expressed his intention to abdicate, and to cede his dominions to Austria. But against this scheme his people protest most energetically—they would rather belong to Switzerland. Besides, if Austria annexes Lichtenstein, then Prussia will regard the transaction with an envious eye. The prince will neither pay nor govern. Such is the present state of things, of which nobody can predict the end.—*Chamber's Journal.*

SOMETHING WRONG WITH JUPITER.

M. R. Proctor, in an article in *St Pauls Magazine*, states:—During the last two years the planet Jupiter has presented an extraordinary appearance. The great equatorial belt, which is usually white, has been sometimes ruddy, sometimes orange, then coppery, ochery, greenish yellow, and, in fact, has passed through a number of hues, mostly tints of red and yellow; but has at no time, so far as observation has shown, exhibited what may be called its normal tint. Then, again, this belt, and the two belts on either side of it, has changed very rapidly in form; great dark projectoids have been flung (I speak always from appearances) into the great equatorial belt, which has thus seemed at times to be divided into a number of ovals. The whole aspect of the planet has suggested the idea that mighty processes are at work, tending to modify, in a most remarkable manner, the condition of the planet's atmospheric envelope.

Now, it certainly is a remarkable circumstance that at the very time when Jupiter has been thus disturbed, the solar atmospheric envelope has also been subject to an exceptional degree of disturbance. As most of my readers know, the face of the sun has been marked by many spots during the last twenty or thirty months; some of these spots have been of enormous magnitude, even so large as to be clearly visible to the naked eye, and the spots have been of such a nature, so long lasting, and so variable in figure, as to imply the action of long continued processes of disturbance acting with extraordinary violence. It may seem at first that the very circumstances of the case should prevent us from tracing any connection whatever between the solar disturbances and that which seems to be taking place in the atmospheric envelope of Jupiter. Two orbs separated, as the sun and Jupiter are, by an interval of about four hundred and fifty millions of miles, cannot

be simultaneously affected, it would seem, by any disturbing forces. Nay, more: it seems so reasonable to infer that both in the case of Jupiter and of the sun, the forces at work to produce change lie far beneath the atmospheric envelope of either planet, so that the idea appears at once disposed of, that these forces can operate simultaneously except by mere coincidence.

USES OF SPIRITS OF AMMONIA.

BY AN OLD HOUSEWIFE.

SISTERS in household labors, have you any idea what a very useful thing ammonia is to have in the house? If not, give your maid of all work ten cents and an empty bottle at once and send her to the first chemist's for a supply. Tell her to be sure to get the spirits of ammonia; it's the same as hartshorn, but if she asks for that they'll give her, for the same money, a few drops in a smelling bottle not as big as her thumb. While she's gone I'll tell you how to use it.

For washing paint, put a tablespoonful in a quart of moderately hot water, dip in a flannel cloth, and with this simply wipe off the wood work; no scrubbing will be necessary. For taking grease spots from any fabric, use the ammonia nearly pure, then lay white blotting-paper over the spot and iron it lightly. In washing laces put about twelve drops in a pint of warm suds. To clean silver, mix two teaspoonfuls of ammonia in a quart of hot soap-suds, put in your silver-ware and wash it, using an old nail brush or tooth-brush for the purpose. For cleaning hair-brushes, &c., simply shake the brushes up and down in a mixture of one teaspoonful of ammonia to one pint of hot water; when they are cleansed rinse them in cold water and stand them in the wind or in a hot place to dry. For washing finger marks from looking glasses or windows, put in a few drops of ammonia on a moist rag and make quick work of it.

If you want to make your house-plants to flourish, put a few drops of the spirits in every pint of water used in watering. A teaspoonful in a basin of cold water adds much to the refreshing effects of a bath. Nothing is better than ammonia for cleansing the hair. In every case rinse off the ammonia with clear water.

Ammonia is used as a rising in cake making, &c., but I cannot recommend it for that purpose; and ten drops in a wine-glass of water are said to be an excellent remedy for headache and acidity of stomach but I don't believe in newspaper doctoring, and so will not endorse the remedy. However, for a score of needed practical household purposes, spirits of ammonia are invaluable, and I'm not afraid to proclaim it.

Farmers and chemists are profound concerning the native article in its free state, and admit its all-important services, but housewives throughout the country really know very little of the manifold uses that can be made of a pint of the spirits "kept in the house, bottled and labelled." I say emphatically, labelled, because it is a sin not to have all such things so conspicuously marked that no mistake need occur.

Let me add here, by way of caution, that ammonia directly applied is not good for the eyes. It has a way of melting them that is any thing but agreeable.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

MOVING NORTH.			
TORONTO.	NEW MARKET.	BARRIE.	COLLINGWOOD.
City Hall Station.			
MAIL—7.00 a. m.	8.50 a. m.	10.40 a. m.	arrive 12.25 a. m.
EXPRESS, 4.00 p. m.	5.50 p. m.	7.40 p. m.	" 9.25 a. m.
MOVING SOUTH.			
COLLINGWOOD.	BARRIE.	NEW MARKET.	TORONTO.
			City Hall.
EXPRESS, 5.10 a. m.	6.55 a. m.	8.50 a. m.	10.35 a. m.
MAIL, 3.45 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	7.25 p. m.	9.10 p. m.

G. W. RAILWAY.

TORONTO TO HAMILTON.		ARRIVE.
EXPRESS, - - -	7.00 a. m.	8.45 a. m.
- - -	11.50 a. m.	1.45 p. m.
ACCOMM. - - -	4.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
EXPRESS, - - -	8.00 p. m.	9.40 p. m.
HAMILTON TO TORONTO.		ARRIVE.
ACCOM. - - -	9.10 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
EXPRESS, - - -	11.30 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
MAIL, - - -	3.35 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
ACCOM. - - -	7.30 p. m.	9.20 p. m.

Trains on Toronto line connect regularly with Trains on MAIN LINE running East and West.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
Leave Toronto.		Leave Toronto.	
7.30 a. m.		5.37 a. m.	
11.45 a. m.		12.07 p. m.	
3.45 p. m.		5.37 p. m.	
5.30 p. m.		7.07 p. m.	
11.30 p. m.			

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2. The value, to the public, of an able and reliable Journal in which public questions, of general interest, will be viewed from a high moral stand-point, and free from mere party bias.
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