

OUR NEIGHBOR VENUS

THE TWIN OF THE EARTH, WHICH IS 40,000,000 MILES AWAY.

Where There Is Perpetual Day and Perpetual Night—Speculation as to the Planet's Inhabitants—Another of Our Neighbors Is Jupiter.

Venus is the twin of the earth, her diameter being about 7,700 miles, or only some 200 miles less than that of our globe. Jupiter is the Goliath of planets, being 86,000 miles in diameter, or about 1,100 times as great as the earth in volume. Jupiter makes a less brilliant appearance than Venus, because it is ten times as far away.

When a telescope is directed at the two planets, the difference between them becomes much more striking. Venus looks like a crescent moon, dazzlingly bright, with faint shades that can only be detected by a practiced eye and a good glass. Jupiter, on the other hand, is magnified into a huge globe, perceptibly flattened at the poles, streaked with irregular belts of various colors on each side of its equator and accompanied by its four moons, the shadows of one or more of which, as black as drops of ink, may occasionally be seen slowly crossing its vast cloudy surface.

Since Venus is much nearer to the earth, its distance being 40,000,000 miles, while that of Jupiter is 400,000,000, it would be natural to expect that the surface of Venus should appear more clearly defined in telescopes than that of Jupiter does. As a matter of fact, however, we can see very little of the surface of Venus. The features of the planet are hidden in its own brightness. Apparently its atmosphere is filled with clouds, or else that atmosphere itself reflects so much of the sunlight that it becomes an effectual veil, concealing the face of the planet beneath. The best time to look at Venus with a telescope is in broad daylight.

When best seen with a powerful telescope, the surface of Venus appears shaded with lighter and darker regions, recalling the lands and seas of Mars. But these appearances are so faint and ill defined that great uncertainty exists in regard to them. Yet so long ago as 1751 Bionchini made a globe of Venus, based on his telescopic observations, and gave to certain dark spots on the planet such names as the "Sea of Columbus," the "Sea of Galileo" and the "Sea of Marco Polo."

Most of the earlier observers of Venus thought that the planet rotated on its axis once in about 24 hours, so that its days were of similar length to terrestrial days. But in 1850 the famous Schiaparelli, the discoverer of the canals of Mars, made the surprising announcement that Venus probably turns only once on its axis in revolving once around the sun. The year of Venus, or the time required for it to complete a revolution around the sun, is about 225 of our days. If Schiaparelli is right, then one side of Venus enjoys perpetual day while the other side is buried in endless night. Between the light and the dark hemispheres there is a narrow region, broadest at the equator, over which the sun slowly rises and sets once in the course of every 225 days.

It is not scientific to speculate concerning the possible inhabitants of Venus, but it is interesting. Do those of the sunlit side ever pay visits to their neighbors of the dark side? Can men indeed live and can plants grow where there is no light but that of the stars? Yet sunlight is but a faint sunlight sent from millions of distant suns and faint only because they are so tremendously far away. And what, on the other hand, are the conditions of life under a never setting sun? Do the inhabitants of that side of Venus, blinded by perpetual daylight, think that the universe consists only of the world they live on and the sun that lights it? Have their philosophers learned that by going round to the other side of their world they can see a sky ablaze with other stars, among which brighter than Venus looks to us, shines their neighbor the earth? Are the inhabitants of the dark hemisphere of Venus concerned in any manner with the aurora-like illuminations which terrestrial astronomers have beheld there?

In short, it appears that Schiaparelli's discovery about Venus has disclosed a new world for the imagination to depict in. In France, where they do everything dramatically, even in science, M. Eugene Antoniadi recently conceived the idea of making a "tour" of the planet Jupiter. He accomplished it with the aid of a telescope. Immense as the bulk of Jupiter is, it makes a complete turn on its axis in a trifle less than 10 hours. By watching it continuously for 10 hours, then, M. Antoniadi was able to see every part of it in succession.

Of course the same result could be obtained by studying different parts of the planet at different hours on different nights, but the Frenchman's artistic sense of unity prevailed over considerations of convenience, and so he made his "tour du monde de Jupiter en dix heures" (tour of the world of Jupiter in 10 hours). At intervals of an hour he pointed the telescope, showing all the details that were visible with a telescope 9 1/2 inches in aperture. An inspection of these pictures gives one a very vivid idea of the appearance of the great planet as it swiftly rolls under the eyes of the observer.

There is evidently something very important going on upon Jupiter at the present time. We probably do not see the real surface of Jupiter any more than we see that of Venus. Jupiter, too, wears a veil, but it is of quite a different character from that of his petite sister planet. Venus is a cool and solid globe, like the earth, surrounded by a transparent atmosphere. Jupiter is a heated and liquid or partially vaporous globe, more resembling the sun than the earth, except in its power of radiation. Although Jupiter is 1,300 times as large as the earth, it is only 316 times as heavy. In order to become as solid as the earth it must condense to one-quarter of its present size. Evidently such a process of condensation is now going on, and that is the cause of the disturbances which the telescope plainly shows are afflicting the big planet. The effects of these disturbances were very impressive when M. Antoniadi made his "tour."—"Garratt P. Service in New York Sun."

INCOMES IN ENGLAND.

Paras That Dangle from the Top and Bottom Rounds of the Ladders.

Every man, professional or otherwise, who gets to the top of his particular ladder in England is paid not only in money, but in comforts, in honors and in admiration out of all proportion to those below him. The heads of the great public schools, such as Eton and Harrow; the great prelates of the church, the archbishops of Canterbury and of York, the bishop of London and others, the lord high chancellor, the lord chief justice and the attorney general, the popular physicians, the eminent barristers, solicitors and civil engineers, make what in a democracy would be deemed fortunes every year. On the other hand, the professional ratings and social receive less notice and less money, but in comforts, in honors and in admiration out of all proportion to those below him. The heads of the great public schools, such as Eton and Harrow; the great prelates of the church, the archbishops of Canterbury and of York, the bishop of London and others, the lord high chancellor, the lord chief justice and the attorney general, the popular physicians, the eminent barristers, solicitors and civil engineers, make what in a democracy would be deemed fortunes every year. On the other hand, the professional ratings and social receive less notice and less money, but in comforts, in honors and in admiration out of all proportion to those below him.

The oldest mathematical book in the world is called the "Papyrus Rhind." It is in manuscript, of course, and was written by one Ahmes, an Egyptian who lived in the year 2000 B. C. The book is now in the British museum. There was only one complete die made for the purpose of coining money by the Confederate States of America—that for a 1 cent piece, which was made by Lovett, the Philadelphia engraver, in 1861.

barrister, like Sir Charles Russell, has an income variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year, while it is said on good authority—one of themselves—that 80 per cent of the barristers make nothing. Those who make anything make \$1,200 a year, those of the next grade \$3,000, then \$10,000, which is the top score for the great majority, and then a very limited number who make \$25,000 a year. Practically the same figures hold good for the medical men, with the exception that the percentage of those making nothing is smaller, indicating not wholly without significance as implying that the Briton would rather pay to have the gout than to have a quarrel where lists are bared. Consider the following list of incomes:

Annuities to 14 members of the royal family, \$3,000,000 per annum; minister with family—estimated by one of them—\$290; archbishop of Canterbury, \$75,000 a year; average clerical income, \$600 a year; attorney general, \$65,000 a year; average barrister making anything, \$1,200 a year; Sir Andrew Clark, physician, \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year; average medical man, \$1,200 a year; head of great public school, \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year; submaster in small school, \$500; editor and part owner of great newspaper, \$25,000 or more a year; back writer, \$800 or less a year; Macaulay, "History of England," \$750,000; Scott's novels, etc., about \$1,000,000; essayists, poets, majority of novelists, nothing; dissenting minister, very popular, \$5,000 a year; dissenting minister, not popular, \$450 a year.

Judiciary well paid: Lord chief justice, \$40,000 a year; lord high chancellor, \$30,000 a year; judges in country and city courts, \$5,000 to \$10,000; cabinet ministers, \$25,000 a year.—Forum.

FACTS ABOUT DISEASE GERMS.

The Strangest of the "True Fairy Tales" of Modern Science.

Among the well known diseases whose bacterial origin is already placed beyond reasonable doubt are erysipelas, tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid fever, croupous pneumonia and influenza. The facts discovered regarding some of these during the past 15 years are among the strangest of the "true fairy tales" of modern science. For example, the micrococci of croupous pneumonia, as discovered by Dr. Sternberg, lurks in the mouth and is harmless there, awaiting, as it were, an opportunity when a condition of lowered vitality of the system, as from exposure to cold, shall enable it to take up its abode in the lungs and begin its development whose results will be manifest in an inflammation of those organs. Again, it appears that the bacillus of tetanus, or lockjaw, is abundant everywhere in the soil and may rest on the surface of the human body or be taken into the stomach without producing injury. Even on the surface of an open wound it cannot develop, it being one of the bacteria that cannot grow in the presence of free oxygen. But if introduced into a deeper wound away from the air it may develop rapidly and produce the painful and often fatal disease tetanus. Thus is explained the fact, always before a mystery, that even slight and seemingly insignificant puncture wounds are more likely to produce this disease than are open lesions that otherwise are far more serious.

It is an interesting and highly suggestive fact, as showing the power of resistance of the human body under normal conditions, that a bacterium capable of producing such a disease as this may be so abundant all about us and yet so infrequently find opportunity for malignant activity. But the same thing appears to be true of a greater or less degree of all the other bacteria that may develop in the human body. Even when introduced into the body they are harmless, unless they find the conditions there favorable to their development. Thus there are probably very few persons who have not at one time or another inhaled the germs of tuberculosis or its spores, but the lungs of only the relatively few furnish a favorable soil for its development. These susceptible persons develop the disease. The others are said to be immune as regards this particular bacillus. But susceptibility and immunity are relative terms, and a person who is immune at one time may at another time succumb to it. The exact nature of the "inherent vitality" which we are accustomed to speak of as giving the tissues power to resist the micro-organisms we understand as little as our ancestors understood the real cause of the contagious diseases. Perhaps the microscope will help to enlighten us in this regard in the next half century.—Harper's Weekly.

The Old Southern Gentleman Still. "There are some touches of nature to be found among the decayed gentility of the south that to me are peculiarly sympathetic," said L. E. Buford of Charleston. "I was in Augusta, Ga., some time ago, and I will relate an incident that illustrates what I mean. Green street in Augusta constitutes the principal business street, and at either end of the business thoroughfare is a market in the center of the street. I was strolling through one of these market houses when I noticed a very old man with an antiquated hat from which all the nap except a few straggling threads of silk had been brushed, a wide shaker, a broadcloth suit buttoned to the throat and carefully darned at the elbows and around the binding, and carrying a gold-headed cane. He walked with an air of dignity, while at his heels trotted a bare-footed, ragged plunking. He went to a meat stall, and in tones of unconscious patronage said, 'Give me 5 cents' worth of round steak, sir.' The meat was wrapped up, and the old man sprang his pockets, the expression of his face showing the greatest mortification. 'I had a dime, sir,' he said. The clerk was found, and after receiving a nickel in change the old man handed the meat and the nickel to the little dandy, who trudged home behind the old man. It was a little thing, but it contained a whole biography of the old man's life to those who knew the customs of the old-time southern aristocracy."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Curious Relic of the War. Walter French has a curious relic of the big war. It is a watch with a bullet firmly imbedded in one side of the case. The watch belongs to Captain McGinnigle, who was a member of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry volunteers and now lives in East Boston. In 1864 at the battle of Laurel Hill, during the battles of the Wilderness, Captain McGinnigle was carrying the watch in his breast pocket when he was struck by a bullet. The bullet could not penetrate the watch, and his life was saved. When the watch was shown to O'Ferrall of Virginia, he became interested at once and told how during the war he was carrying an old fashioned chronometer of his sweetheart in his pocket, and a bullet struck it and glanced off, saving his life. It was the picture of a Baltimore girl, but the end of the romance was out of the ordinary run. When the war ended and O'Ferrall looked her up, he found her married to another man, and thus she lost the chance of becoming the wife of the governor of Virginia.—Boston Advertiser.

The oldest mathematical book in the world is called the "Papyrus Rhind." It is in manuscript, of course, and was written by one Ahmes, an Egyptian who lived in the year 2000 B. C. The book is now in the British museum. There was only one complete die made for the purpose of coining money by the Confederate States of America—that for a 1 cent piece, which was made by Lovett, the Philadelphia engraver, in 1861.



From the N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 1, 1893.

The Flour Awards

"CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The first official announcement of World's Fair diplomas on flour has been made. A medal has been awarded by the World's Fair judges to the flour manufactured by the Washburn, Crosby Co. in the great Washburn Flour Mills, Minneapolis. The committee reports the flour strong and pure, and entitles it to rank as first-class patent flour for family and bakers' use."

MEGARGEL & CONNELL

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

SUPERLATIVE AND GOLD MEDAL

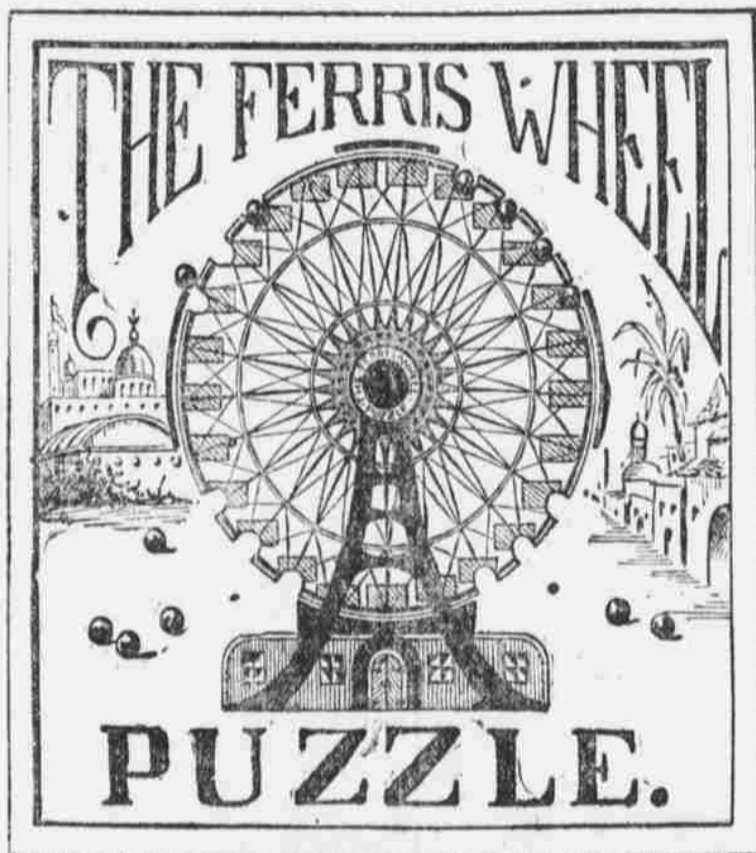
The above brands of flour can be had at any of the following merchants, who will accept THE TRIBUNE FLOUR COUPON of 25 on each one hundred pounds of flour or 50 on each barrel of flour.

- Scranton—P. P. Price, Washington avenue; Gold Medal Brand; Dunmore—P. P. Price, Gold Medal Brand; Dunmore—F. D. Manley, Superlative Brand; Hyde Park—Carson & Davis, Washburn St.; Gold Medal Brand; 2nd A. Hoars, Main avenue, Superlative Brand; Green Ridge—A. L. Spencer, Gold Medal Brand; J. T. McHale, Superlative; Providence—Fenner & Chappell, N. Main avenue, Superlative Brand; J. Gillipia, W. Market street, Gold Medal Brand; Olyphant—James Jordan, Superlative Brand; Parkville—Shaffer & Kline, Superlative; Jersey City—J. A. Winters & Co., Superlative; Archbald—James S. Brown & Co., Gold Medal; Cartmell—S. S. Clark, Gold Medal Brand; Honesdale—J. N. Foster & Co., Gold Medal; Mimsaka—M. H. Lavelle; Taylor—Judge & Co., Gold Medal; Atherton & Co., Superlative; Duray—Lawrence Store Co., Gold Medal; Moonie—John McTrindle, Gold Medal; Pittston—M. W. O'Boyle, Gold Medal; Clark's Green—Francis & Parker, Superlative; Clark's Summit—F. M. Young, Gold Medal; Dalton—S. E. Finn & Son, Gold Medal Brand; Nicholson—J. E. Harding; Waverly—M. W. Bliss & Son, Gold Medal; Factoryville—Charles Grainger, Gold Medal; Hopkinton—S. M. Finn & Son, Gold Medal; Toiyahanna—Toiyahanna & Lehigh Lumber Co., Gold Medal Brand; Concho—J. A. Adams, Gold Medal Brand; Moscow—James S. Brown & Co., Gold Medal; Lake Ariel—James A. Burton, Gold Medal; Jersey City—J. L. Morgan & Co., Gold Medal.

Auction! Auction! AT SURLAM'S Bargain Stores

133 Penn Avenue. COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15 A CHANCE to buy at your own price Hardware, Saws, Hammers, Tinware, Lamps, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Fancy and Other Goods.

Sign Red Flag.



THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE. Valuable as a Souvenir of the Fair. QUITE EASY WHEN YOU KNOW HOW \$300 IN PRIZES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO THOSE DOING THE PUZZLE IN THE SHORTEST SPACE OF TIME. FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS COMPANIES, STATIONERS AND AT TOY STORES, OR SENT TO ANY ADDRESS UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS, BY COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING CO., 112 AND 114 SOUTH EUTAW STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Sexine Pills RESTORE LOST VIGOR. New discovery. Will brace you up in a week. Sold with WRITTEN GUARANTEE. It is a Cure for Nervous Debility, Loss of Sexual Power, in either sex, Lymphatic Emission, from any cause, completed, each trouble that it cures, consumption of vitality, \$1 per box by mail, 6 boxes for \$5. With every 6 boxes, we give a written GUARANTEE, cure or refund the money. Address: FEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by JOHN H. PHELPS, Pharmacist, cor. Wyoming Ave. and Spruce St., Scranton, Pa.

MANHOOD RESTORED! NERVE SEEDS. This wonderful remedy guarantees the restoration of vitality, strength, and energy. It is a cure for all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Waterbrash, Indigestion, Nervousness, Irritability, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a cure for all ailments of the nervous system, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Waterbrash, Indigestion, Nervousness, Irritability, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a cure for all ailments of the nervous system, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Waterbrash, Indigestion, Nervousness, Irritability, and all other ailments of the nervous system.

RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTT'S NERVE PILLS. The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Painful or Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Yawning, Tremors, Mental Weakness, Nervousness, Irritability, and all other ailments of the nervous system. It is a cure for all ailments of the nervous system, such as Nervous Prostration, Painful or Loss of Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Yawning, Tremors, Mental Weakness, Nervousness, Irritability, and all other ailments of the nervous system.

THE Upholstery Department William : Sissenberger

Opposite Baptist Church, Penn Avenue, Is replete with fine and medium Parlor Suits, Fancy Rockers, Couches and Lounges for the Holiday Trade. Prices to Suit all. Also Bed Room Sets, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture. Parlor Suits and Odd Pieces Re-upholstered in a Substantial manner. Will be as good as new.

N. A. HULBERT'S City Music Store, 76 WYOMING AVENUE, SCRANTON.

STEINWAY & SON DECKER BROTHERS RYANICH & BACK STULZ & BAUER AND OTHERS PIANOS ORGANS

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE MUSIC, ETC., ETC.

Atlantic Refining Co. Illuminating and Lubricating OILS

Linseed Oil, Naphtha and Gasoline of all grades. Axle Grease, Pinion Grease and Colliery Compound, also, a large line of Paraffin Wax Candles. We also handle the Famous CROWN ACME OIL, the only family safety burning oil in the market. WILLIAM MASON, Manager. Office: Coal Exchange, Wyoming Ave. Works at Pine Brook.

DUPONT'S MINING, BLASTING AND SPORTING POWDER

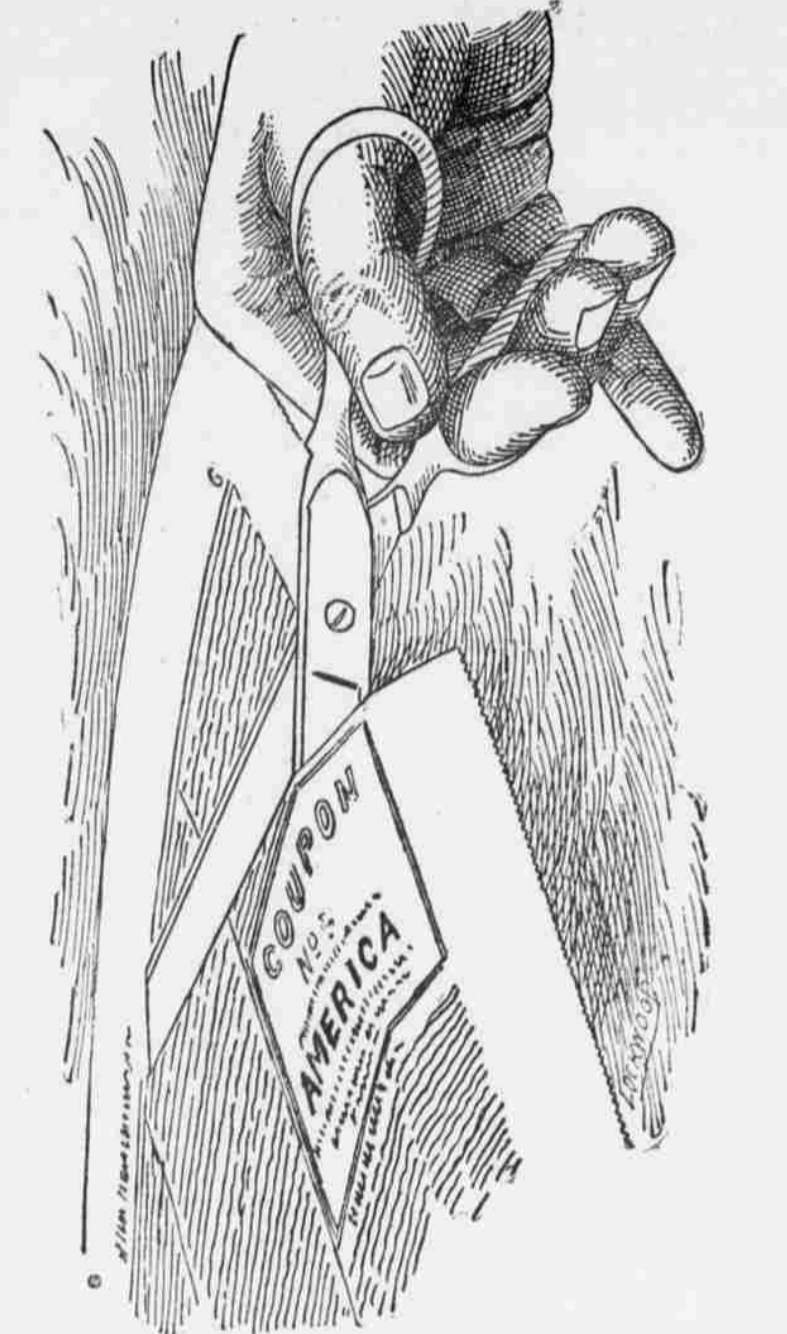
Manufactured at the Wapwallopen Mills, Luzerne county Pa., and at Wilmington, Delaware. HENRY BELIN, Jr. General Agent for the Wyoming District. 118 Wyoming Ave., Scranton Pa. Third National Bank Building.

AGENTS: THOS. FORD, Pittston, Pa. JOHN B. SMITH & SON, Plymouth, Pa. E. W. MULLIGAN, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Agents for the Explosives Company's High Explosives.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS IN THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE

BLOOD POISON. Permanently cured. "Miracle Remedy" only, guaranteed, backed by \$100,000.00. Fully proved and 100-page book illustrated from the best medical authorities. Write for free literature and remedy. Our "Miracle Remedy" will positively cure. CROOK BROTHERS CO., Chicago, Ill.

BETTER SHOE CO., Inc., Capital, \$1,000,000. BEST \$1.50 SHOE IN THE WORLD. "A dollar saved is a dollar earned." This Ladies' soft French Dongola Kid Button Foot delivered free anywhere in the U.S., on receipt of Cash, Money Order, or Postal Note for \$1.50. Equals every way the boots sold in all retail stores for \$2.50. We make this boot ourselves, therefore we purchase the best style and wear, and if any one is not satisfied we will refund the money or send another pair. Open Toe or Common Sense, widths C, D, E, K, H, sizes 1 to 9 and half sizes. Send your order, we will at once ship it. Cash, Money Order or Postal Note, \$1.50. DEXTER SHOE CO., 143 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS. Special terms to Dealers.



In the snip of the shears, The bondholder hears The sound of his money enhancing; Why not copy his way, And clip every day To get something that's quite as entrancing.

You Can Do It!

BY SNIPPING AND CLIPPING YOU GET \$24 VALUE FOR TEN CENTS.

Just to think of the delights of a trip all over our own country, from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico!

Being able to do it in easy stages, at TEN CENTS "a stage," including the services of a guide! Yet, that is just what we do for you.

AND JUST THINK OF AMERICA

The incomparable world-famed traveler and lecturer, PROF. GEO. R. CROMWELL, is the guide. Journalistic enterprise is the conductor of the trip.

America

"From Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico."

will be published in weekly series of sixteen views (each view 11x13 inches, fully worth \$1.50), and will embrace the physical and scenic wonders of

Our Own Land,

the whole edited by Prof. G. R. Cromwell. Each series will be enclosed in handsome covers. The Capitol, Washington. The Common, Boston. Printing House Square, New York. Seven Falls, Chryseum Canyon, Colorado. Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Yellowstone Falls, Wyoming. Brenton's Cove, Newport. Central Park, Minneapolis. Auditorium Hotel, Chicago. Lord Sault Rapids, St. Lawrence River. Temple Square, Salt Lake City. Mount Rushmore, Cresson Springs, Pa. Washington Monument, Baltimore. Horse Shoe Falls, Niagara. City of Victoria, B. C. Sitka, Alaska.

Each Series Lasts but one Week. See That You Get Them All.

AMERICA COUPON NO. 10.

Send or bring two of these coupons, differently numbered, with Ten Cents, and get the first series of sixteen magnificent photographs.

MARCH 9

This Coupon, with two like it, but of different dates, and with Ten Cents in cash, will secure one part of the World's Fair Art Portfolio in four parts—the one announced before.

MARCH 9

This Coupon, with another like it, but of different date, and with Five Cents in cash, will secure the "Trip Around the World" portfolio of photographs, a rare and interesting glance at noted spots in all climes.