have been made, and the average of these gives the time of transit. BEGINNING OF TIME

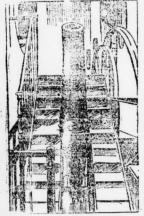
IT IS GREENWICH WHICH TELLS US WHAT O'CLOCK IT IS.

Marvelous Instruu.ents Employed by the Scientists in Charge of the Great Ob

servatory-The Point Whose Longitude is Zero.

hazero. Donbiless every student of geogra-phy has had his curiosity aroused regarding Greenwich Observatory, whence longitude is reckoned and where the world sets its timepieces; and has been desirous of learning more been devices of learning more and has been desirous of learning more about the dwelling place of "Longi-tude Naught" and the chronometer that regulates the clocks of the world. The purpose of this article is to grat-ify such curiosity; and to desc: be, briefly, some of the wonders of the great observatory. The most important room of the whole observatory is the transit room.

whole observatory is the transit room. Four broad stone pillars occupy the greater part of the space of this room. Two of these pillars are tail, as well as broad and massive. They stand east and west of the center of the room and carry between them the Transit circle. Here is the home of "Longl-tude Naught"; for the optical axis of the great telescope of the transit circle marks the exact spot crossed by the prime meridian of the world. Two other telescopes are in the room, one to the north and one to the south of the transit circle, mounted on the two remaining pillars and both on the line of the optical axis of the transit circle.



THE GREENWICH TRANSIT CIRCLE.

here are two somewhat different bes in which the meridian of Green-ch is the standard meridian of near-the entire world. It constitutes the ndamental line whence distances and west are measured; and it wes the time to the world. It will be interesting to note how It will be interesting to note how

It will be interesting to note how time is found. The great telescope, already de-scribed as occupying the center of the transit room, is very solidly mounted. Its pivots are supported by the pair of great stone pillars, whose foundations go deep down under the surface of the hill; and it turns but in one plane, that of "Longitude Naught." On the west side of the telescope, and rigidly connected with it, is a large wheel, with a number of wooden handles fas-tened to if, like the steering-wheel of a large steamer. This wheel carries the setting circle, which is engraved on a band of silver leit into the face and back of the wheel hear its circumfer back of the wheel hear its circumfer ence. Eleven microscopes penetrate through the pier, and are directed at the pircle on the back of the wheel. These are the insuruments used in

These are the instruments used in finding time. Time is usually determined by the watching of passing stars. The stars are used for this purpose, because they are many and the sun is but one. If clouds hide the sun at noon, the only time when it can be observed to de-termine time, a day is lost; but if one star is covered by a cloud there are still many others than can be ob-served. Star transits can be taken an various times throughout the day and various times throughout the day and night, while the sun can be used only ce a day.

hight, while the sun can be used only once a dy. About two minutes before the ap-pointed time the operator takes his place at the eye-piece of the telescope As he looks in he sees a number of vertical lines across his field of view. These are spider-threads placed in the focus of the eye-piece. Presently a bright point of silver light comes mov-ing quickly, steadily onward. The watcher's hand now seeks the side of moste's..ccpe till his finger finds a little button, over which it rests ready to strike. On comes the star 'without haste, without rest'' till it reaches one of the gleaming threads. Tap! The finger fails sharply on the button. In three or four seconds later the star has reached another thread. Tap! Again

these gives the time of transit. At the Observatory there is a great clock, called the siderial clock, which registers twenty-four hours in the pre-cise time that the earth rotates once on its axis, or the time when a given star wound again appear on a fixed merid-ian. Hence, since the exact time is known when the star ought to be on the meridian, this clock can be read-ily checked by the observations of star ily checked by the observations of star

transits. A STAND Sec. We and any 12th A CONTRACTOR (A) 170 ALL ALL 一一

THE CHRONOGRAPH.

The error of the clock is determined wice a day, shortly before ten o'clock twice a day, shortly before ten ocioca in the morning and shortly before one o'clock in the afternoon. These two times are chosen because, at ten and one o'clock signals are sent to all the one oclock signals are sent to an the great provincial centers. Also at one o'clock the time ball at Greenwich and at Deal are dropped, so that the cap-tains of ships within sight of the drop-ping-mast may set their chronometers. Thus is time found and regulated at the great Observatory.

the great Observatory.

the great Observatory. The rating of chronometers for the Royal Navy is one of the most import-ant duties of the Observatory. Here they are carefully tested until their time keeping qualities are as perfect as human skill can make them. There is little of the picturesque or sensational in the regular routine work of the Observatory. The dally observa-tion of the sun and of many stars—call-ed clock stars, the determination of the error of the standard clock and its cor-rection twice a day, the sending out of time signals, the care, winding and rating of hundreds of chronometers and the determination, from time to rating of nutareds of chronometers and the determination, from time to time, of the exact longitude of foreign and colonial clites make a ceaseless round of work. Yet there is a charri-in it all to those who delight in the handling of delicate and exact instru-ments which renders its dreary routine fascinating.

A Cautious Man.

A Cautions Man. "It's a good thing to be cautious when among strangers," said the pre-cise-looking man to a tall, angular old feliow, to whom he was talking or the deck of an Atlantie liner. "Yes," was the response, "you can't always tell who you're talking to when you don't know, and strangers thrown together, as we are, are very likely to make mistakes if they don't look out." "That's what I think about it." said

"That's what I think about it," said the precise one. "There are several people around that I'd like to know who they are, but I feel a delicacy in actions" asking.'

"Who, for instance?" asked the tall party, letting his eyes wander about the deck.

"Well, there's a lady standing there

by that door, talking to a young fellow who looks as if he might be her son." "That far door?" inquired the tall party, stretching his neck around.

"Yes. "She looks as if she might bite a nai

in two? "Yes."

"Got a jaw on her like a vice!" "Yes."

"Keeps it going all the time, as it there wasn't any such thing as an eight-hour law?" "Yes."

"Got a bonnet on that looks as if it might be a sign for a vegetable gar dener?

"Oh, she's

AS TO THE FOOT ings About It that Are Said to Indicate Character.

It is surprising the little interest we take in other people's feet. Our own command the whole of our attention; and very worrying they are some-times.

Have you ever noticed the shape of Have you ever noticed the shape of your feet? It may astonish you to know that one's feet are as much an index to one's character as one's face, or one's lines and wrinkies therein. This is the opinion of a foot surgeon whom P. W. has interviewed on the subject subject,

"Palmistry, physiognomy, and the "Palmistry, physiognomy, and the like, are beside the mark compared with the value of the study of the feet in the formation of a man's character," said he. "There are three classes of the human foot—Aryan, Scandinavian, and the Anglo-Saxon. The first two are pure; the third is the blend of the former. There is also a nondescript type.

"The Celtic or Aryan foot was the foot of the old Phoenicians, and is the highest type of the human foot. It has many characteristics which stand out form oil whose stand

out from all other feet. "You may know it by the big toe being shorter than the next one to it, being shorter than the next one to it, the big toe joint being large and long, the arch being short and high-pitched, and the heel-bone being irregular in form. The man with the Celtic foot will perform what he says; he will be strong, healthy, moral. It is the foot of the soldier, of the conqueror, and

of the soldier, of the conqueror, and the trustworthy man. "In the Scandinavian foot the big toe stands far away from all the others. The arch is flatter and longer than the Aryan; the heel is very symmetrical in relation to the general outline; the toes are longer; the tread is narrower. It is the more elegant of the two, but the Celtic is the stronger development. The man with such a foot as this will be no less sincere than the Aryan-foot-The man with such a foot as this will be no less sincere than the Aryan-foot-ed mau, but he will be slower in com-ing to a decision, and will perform his duty or a promise usually with less grace. For swimming it exceeds the Cel-tic: but the latter is all for long dis-tance walking, mountain climbing, rapid and quick movement. "The Anglo-Saxon may be termed the general all-round foot. We pass into degeneration from this, the foot that fills our prisons, hospitals, work-houses, and supplies us with the foot-pad.

pad.

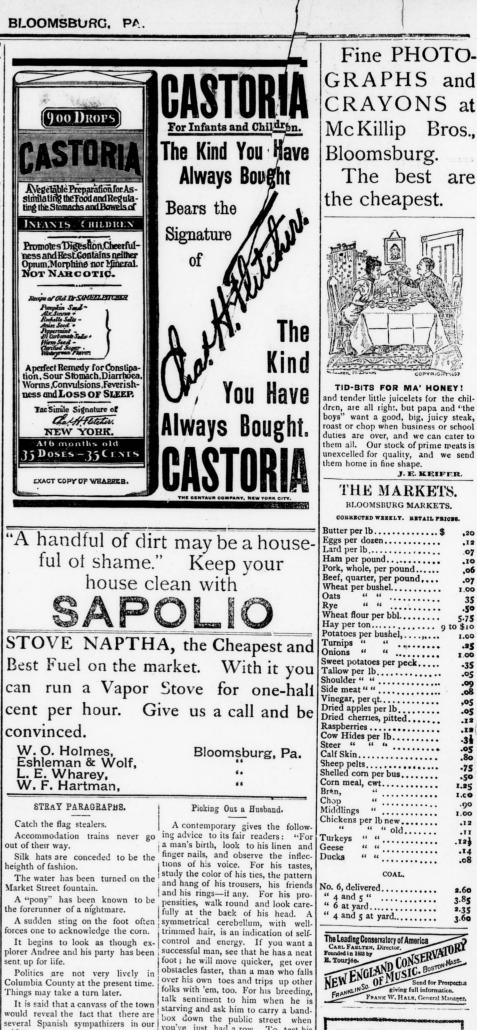
"Even the prospects of marriage may be gleaned from comparison of the

feet. "The Anglo-Saxon foot is that of the "The Anglo-Saxon foot is that of the business men. The big toe and the one next to it are brought on a line. The arch is not so accurate as the Aryan, but an improvement on the Scandina-vian. The displacement across the tread is greater than the Scandinavian, but not equal to the Aryan."

How the Sultan's Wives Bathe.

The secret of the Sultan's harem is one which has been kept inviolate for a long time. The arcana, or hidden she has revealed the process which goes on within the bathroom, which the says is the only recreation in which the wives of the Sultan are able to indulge.

The first room is the place in which The arist room is the place in which the ladies take off their garments, and it is presided over by a woman who is a sort of overseer and chaperon, as well as a caretaker, for every one of the ladies, as she takes them off, hands how the overla which are the order of the ladies. her the jewels which she has been wearing. Her greeting to all and each as they enter is the Turkish equivalent of "I hope you will come bac!" pleased."



In a Bad Condition.

tark sentiment to him when he is starving and ask him to carry a band-box down the public street when you've just had a row. To test his temper, tell him his nose is a little on one side and you don't like the way his hair grows. There are other ways which will suggest themselves natural-ly to a bright woman.

GRAPHS and CRAYONS at McKillip Bros. Bloomsburg. The best are the cheapest.



TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY! and tender little juicelets for the chil-dren, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape. J.E.KEIFER.

THE MARKETS. BLOOMSBURG MARKETS

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

- 11		
=	Butter per 1b\$,20
_	Eggs per dozen	.12
1	Lard per lb	.07
	Ham per pound.	.10
	Pork, whole, per pound	,06
1	Beef, quarter, per pound Wheat per bushel	.07
		1.00
	Rye ""	35
	Wheat flour per bbl	.50 5.75
	Hav per ton	to \$10
	Potatoes per pusnel.	1.00
	Turnips " "	.25
1	Onions " "	1.00
	Sweet potatoes per peck	-35
	Tallow per 1b Shoulder ""	.05
	Shoulder "" Side meat ""	.09
1	Vinegar, per qt.	.08
	Dried apples per lb	,05
	Dried cherries, pitted	.05
	Kaspberries	.12
	Cow mides per in	-31
	Steer " " "	.05
	Call Skill.	.80
1	sheep perts	-75
1	Shened com per bus	.50
1	Corn meal, cwt Bran, "	1.25
1	Chan "	1.00
1	Middlinger (.90
1	Chickens per lb new	1.00
1	" " " old	.12
1	Turkeys " "	.121
1	Geese " "	.14
1	Ducks " " …	.08
1	COAL.	
1	No. 6, delivered	2.60
	" 4 and 5 "	3.85
1	o at vard	2.35
1	" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60
1		
1	The Leading Conservatory of America CARL FARTERN, Director, Founded in 1888 by E. Tourjée. NEW ENGLAND CONSERVAT NEW ENGLAND CONSERVAT Sead for Pro- EnaNCLINSO. Eving full informatic	Sus
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