

LANSBURGH & BRO. Washington's Favorite Store.

TODAY

White and Colored Wash Materials Sacrificed!

Odd lots plain colors and figured Plaques that have sold all season at 12-2c to 50 per yard—full pieces—today's clearance price.

7 1/2c yd. 50 pieces white lace stripe Grendine. 25 quality, today for.

10c yd. Choice of 25c and 30c White French Plaque, plain and fancy Mercerized Cord—also a few pieces of 50c. Colored Madras—clearance price.

15c yd. 10 pieces of 45-inch Silk Mull, in red, pink, yellow, lavender, and navy blue—clearance price.

25c yd. 1,200 yards Imported Sheer White India Linen—our 37 1/2c quality—today's clearance price.

25c yd.

Lansburgh & Bro 420 to 426 Seventh Street.

It Won't Happen Again!

We are offering most unusual bargains in Summer Furniture—bargains that will not be known again for a year at least.

GROGAN'S Mammola Credit House, 817, 819, 821, 823 7th St. N. W., Bet. H and I Sts.

KNABE Pianos

Other Make Uprights at All Prices. PIANOS FOR RENT. Wm. Knabe & Co., 1269 Pa. Ave. N. W.

HEALTHFUL, STRENGTHENING BREAD

It is important that you use discretion in buying BREAD. Get the best BREAD. Buy CORBY'S MOTHER'S BREAD. It contains 20 per cent more gluten and therefore 20 per cent more nutrition, and is better made and baked than other BREAD in the city.

Corby's Mother's Bread

delivered FRESH three times a day to the grocer. Ask for MOTHER'S BREAD. All good grocers sell it. House substitutes. 5 cents a loaf.

Corby's Modern Bakery, 2335 Brightwood Ave.

Dear Public!

Of course, if you wish to possess a Strawn, you will not permit, we can sell you excellent instruments at a

DR. PATTON, Dentist, 1213 Twelfth Street N. W.

Painless Extraction 25c.

FREE—when teeth are ordered. Sets of Teeth, \$4 up. Beautiful Crowns, \$8 up. Gold Fillings, 75c and up. Silver Fillings, 50c and up.

ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—U. S. Govern. Test Report.

THE PLANETS IN AUGUST

Their Positions in the Heavens During the Next Four Weeks.

Four Phases of the Moon—Distance the Sun Will Travel—Veins to Be a Morning Star and Will Shine With Such Brilliance as to Cast Shadows—Jupiter an Evening Star.

During the month of August the moon will present the following phases: First quarter on the 3d, full on the 10th, last quarter on the 17th, and new on the 24th. On the 12th she will be in perigee and on the 27th in apogee. The sun, in the course of the month will traverse an arc of nearly 10 degrees north declination, and be about 8 1/2 degrees distant from the equator at the end of the month. On the last day it will rise and set a little over 11 degrees north of the line east and west points of the horizon of Washington.

The planet Mercury during the greater portion of the month will be in the constellation Cancer, but toward the last in Leo. Venus throughout the whole month will be in Gemini and shine as a morning star. She will rise between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning.

It has been mentioned once or twice before that Venus is at her maximum brightness neither when she is in inferior nor in superior conjunction, since in the former position she is obscured by her disk to a certain extent, and in the latter position, though full, she subtends too small an angle. She assumes her greatest brilliancy when her orbit is at an angle of 40 degrees—that is, about thirty-six days before and after her inferior conjunction. In this favorable position she will be on the 14th of the month, and will emit then such a brilliant light as to make it worth the while to look at her in the morning and to have a look at her.

At the period of her maximum brilliancy she is so intense as to make objects illuminated by her rays appear in shadow. The planet Mars, too, acts as a morning star. It is at present on the boundary line that separates the constellation Taurus and Gemini and rises a little past 1 o'clock.

Jupiter an Evening Star. The great planet Jupiter is at present the evening star par excellence. Still lingering in the summer constellation, Scorpio, this beautiful planet will be visible until about 10:30 o'clock in the evening and unquestionably forms the most beautiful object in the evening sky. East of Jupiter, in the constellation Sagittarius and near Ophiuchus, the planet Saturn will fall to greet the eye of the observer, enhancing by its presence the beauty of that portion of the sky. Saturn sets about an hour after his brother planet Jupiter. Uranus in Scorpio, so that the three great planets—Uranus, Jupiter, and Saturn—are near together, though the great distance of the first of these renders it a very faint object to the unaided eye. Not far from Venus, also, in the constellation Gemini, is the planet Neptune, though visible only through a telescope.

It is not until the transit of Venus across the sun's disk in the years 1874 and 1882, which were predicted long before the phenomenon occurred, and it has been calculated that the next two will occur in the month of June in the years 2004 and 2012, none happening in the twentieth century it may therefore, be presumed that after the certainty with which such predictions are made, based upon immutable mathematical laws and not mere speculation.

Now the question may arise in many a mind, what is necessary to render prediction as to certain planetary positions possible? This question is easily answered. In order to find a planet's place either in the past or in the future at any given time it is necessary to determine the planet's path around the sun or its orbit with the utmost exactness. This has been done with all the planets thus far known. It cannot be of great interest to know certain quantities that must be given in order to describe the orbit with precision, these quantities being known by the name of the elements of a planet's orbit. An expression which many cannot fail to have heard of, especially in connection with comets, there are seven of these elements. It may be presumed that nearly everybody knows that the planets do not move in circles around the sun, though some orbits verge closely upon circles, but in an oval or elliptical path, and this ellipse is perfectly determined by the semi-major axis, which is half its maximum diameter, and the eccentricity, which is the ratio of the distance of the focus from the center of the ellipse to the semi-major axis. These are the first two elements of the orbit of a planet.

The third is the inclination of the plane of the planet's orbit to the plane of the earth's orbit, the ecliptic. The fourth is what is called the longitude of the ascending node and is the angle which the plane of the planet's orbit makes with the vertical equinox in the plane of the ecliptic makes with the straight line that divides the sun with the ascending node in the plane of the planet's orbit. The fifth is what is technically called the longitude of perihelion and is simply the direction in which the major axis of the ellipse lies on the plane of the planet's orbit. The last two are the periodic time and the epoch, the former being the period of a revolution of the planet about the sun and the latter the time which the planet has spent from the sun at any given date, usually January 1, 1850, or 1900, or else some special date at which the planet passed the perihelion of its orbit.

Planetary Perturbation.

How these different elements are determined is, of course, the specific business of the professional astronomer, and any explanation of the process would be entirely out of place here, but it certainly is interesting to know what these elements are. A question of very pertinent moment here concerns itself upon the mind, namely, Whether the planets do not disturb each other in such a degree as to change their elliptical motion around the sun. The subject of planetary perturbation, as these mutual disturbances are called, is intrinsically a very interesting one.

The central body that attracts all the planets and causes them to revolve around it is the sun, and in regard to the above question of mutual perturbation everything depends upon the ratio of the planetary attraction to that of the sun. Now in no case is the mass of the disturbing body as great as one-thousandth of the sun's mass, in consequence of which the disturbing force arising from planetary attraction is never more than a very small fraction of the sun's attraction. With the exception of some of the minor planets the greatest disturbing force in the planetary system is that of the two largest planets, Jupiter and Saturn—at the time when these are nearest to each other. In this case amounts to a little less than the one-hundredth part of the sun's attraction, while in the case of their maximum distance from each other it amounts only to the somewhat less than the three-hundredth part. It may be understood, then, that the mutual planetary perturbations are far too minute to change materially the orbital motions of the planets around the sun.

Two of the greatest mathematicians that have ever lived—the Frenchmen La Place and Lagrange—have successfully demonstrated that the mutual attraction of the planets can never destroy the system nor even change the elements of the orbit of any one of the larger planets to an extent

Hood's Pills

accomplish more and better results than any other cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate. All druggists. 25 cents, or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

RAISING FINE POULTRY

Consul General Lincoln Tells How It Is Done in Belgium.

Great Care Exercised in Choosing Eggs of the Same Age and in Preserving the Utmost Cleanliness—About the Sitting Hen and the Nest—How Perfection Is Attained.

It has long been known to those engaged in the industry in this country that poultry raising is carried on in Belgium with greater success as to quality than anywhere else in the world. In this connection a report to the State Department by George E. Lincoln, Consul General at Antwerp, will be found of interest. Mr. Lincoln writes:

"It has been suggested that a report on the method of raising fowls for the market in this country would be of service, not only to those directly interested in the like business in our country, but a boon to the public at large. The success of the 'poulet de Bruxelles' has a very widespread reputation, not only among gourmets, but among all who have had the good fortune to travel upon the Continent and meet this fowl. The 'difference' in quality between the fowl above mentioned and one of the same age and size of the ordinary variety is shown by the fact that the first is sold in nearly all the markets in this country at double the price. For example, a young poulet de Bruxelles which we should consider about the size sufficient for a meal of two persons is sold today for 36.5 cents, whereas one of the ordinary variety can be purchased for between 28.6 and 37.9 cents.

"The excellence of the fowl seems to depend, as far as can be ascertained, on the careful manner in which the sitting hen is treated, the cleanliness observed about her, as well as the careful feeding of the young chicken until sufficiently developed for eating purposes. Whether or not the methods pursued here differ from those followed by careful breeders in our country, it is impossible for me to say. Travelers almost invariably express their astonishment at the cleanliness of the fowls. The 'choice' of eggs for setting purposes is considered a matter of great importance, and the freshest obtainable are almost invariably used. The best breeders seldom take eggs older than eight days for raising the best quality. Care is taken that the eggs given to one hen should be of the same age. The eggs, when collected, are kept at a very even and moderate temperature until given to the hen, and are turned daily. This measure is taken, I am informed, to prevent the yolk, which is lighter than the albumen, from rising to the top of the shell. The eggs chosen for the purpose above mentioned are also of an average size, those above mentioned being rejected, as they often contain double yolk, and are, consequently, exposed to more or less shaking. When so located, they are not disturbed for the first two or three days, but are turned every day thereafter, and are kept in a water within reach of the nest. As the hen leaves her nest at least once a day to search for food, to take exercise, and to clean herself, she is kept in a room where the sitting hens are located in order that they are not exposed to great light. When so located, they are not disturbed for the first two or three days, but are turned every day thereafter, and are kept in a water within reach of the nest. 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