

# Every Man a Weather Man---Here is the Secret

There are many kinds of weather and many persons with many ideas of how to guess what is ahead. Perhaps the subject of weather has been discussed more than any other in Salt Lake because of the unusual precipitation during May, with June, now but six days old, threatening to break all records. Undoubtedly, the safest and most reliable prophet ever created was the little donkey printed on a pad to be hung just outside the door where all the elements could reach it. This donkey had a string tied to his tail and he was to tell the weather: If the tail is dry, a warm wave is on; if wet, rain may be expected; if cold and wet, snow is falling; and if frozen, it is a tip that frost is abroad. No complaint was ever made that the little donkey ever made a mistake. And talking of mistakes and bad guesses, leads up to the weather man.

**THE REAL WEATHER MAN.**  
How does he guess on the weather? It is a question often heard and seldom answered. Be it known that he knows what each season's changes are; he sees what conditions precede rain or the arrival of a warm wave, or any other change. As the years passed, this information accumulated, and now it is offered in book form by the weather bureau of the United States department of agriculture.

Edward B. Garriott is famous for his work on meteorology. In the introduction to his "Weather Folklore," he begins by saying: "It is safe to assume that our first parents acquired weather wisdom by observing weather sequences and noting the foreshadowed effects of certain atmospheric conditions on objects animate and inanimate."

**PRIMITIVE METHODS.**  
This statement will not be disputed by anyone. The very earliest writings on the Scriptures contain hints or sayings, many credited to earlier ages. The most primitive man was versed in one thing: reading nature's signs of weather changes. He scanned the sky, the earth and the animals and inanimate things. The evidences these bore, furnished him with the knowledge he desired. Even the wild animals in the jungles have ways of telling when changes in weather conditions are imminent. How they can and how!

**THE ELEPHANT'S KNOW.**  
One time back in Burlington, Iowa, a big circus pitched its tent. The morning was warm and dusty; the sky was not flecked by so much as a square of cloud. But towards noon the elephants, then under care of the famous Capt. Lockhart, (killed since by one of his own animals), began an aerial chorus of trumpeting. "Had storm coming," said the circus men, but those who did not know elephants laughed and went on with their preparations to attend the afternoon performance. No clouds appeared in the sky and there was no wind to indicate a coming storm. But just as the crowds were leaving the grounds at the conclusion of the afternoon performance, the whole sky seemed to go black at once; a literal sheet of rain fell and a wind which leaped from no one knew where and rushed on to no one knew where, tearing all in its path to the ground. The storm was a fearful one and the circus grounds that evening were a sea of water and mud on which floated debris which had once been tents, circus paraphernalia generally and trees. These elephants by some mysterious means knew what they were trumpeting about.

**ISAAC WALTON'S WAY.**  
There are many signs by which weather prophets form predictions. The wind is perhaps the one most used; the one the amateur starts upon. Isaac Walton said:  
When the wind is in the north,  
The skillful fisher goes not forth;  
When the wind is in the east,  
The good for neither man nor beast;  
When the wind is in the south,  
It blows the flies in the fish's mouth;  
When the wind is in the west,  
There it is the very best."

**CLOUDS.**  
Clouds are popular in being the beginning of the rain or snow producing process. "Clouds are vaporous or watery particles collected in the air," says Webster's dictionary. When the collection becomes heavy, precipitation follows, so clouds are necessarily the storm signals of the sky.  
In Luke 12: 54, this is found: "When ye see a cloud rise out of the west, straightway ye say: There cometh a shower; and so it is."  
But Lake's own observer has found out that a horizontal streak or band of clouds immediately in front of the mountains on the east side of Salt Lake valley is an indicator of rain within one to two days. When black clouds cover the western horizon, rain will follow soon, and extend to the eastward over the valley.

**THE BAROMETER.**  
The barometer is used to gauge the weight or pressure of the atmosphere and plays an important part in assisting the weather man or his rivals in their forecasting.

**BRUTE FORECASTERS.**  
But there was a time when barometers, thermometers and other nicely manufactured and balanced instruments had not been invented. It was then the physical effect on animal life, which coming changes were known to have were the signs read by weather prophets. For instance, birds fly high when the barometer is high, but when the barometer is low, there is more pressure and it is more difficult to navigate the air, hence they fly low when storms are approaching. Every one has heard the old phrase: "Everything is lovely and the goose honks high." Capt. D. L. Davis, the old Salt Lake boatman, reads the squawking of the sea gulls to figure out coming weather. A high squawk indicates fair weather, and a low squawk, bad. Temperature readings are good guides to coming weather, and humidity or moisture in the air is another fairly sure sign when read correctly, as humidity increases before rain, although rainstorms do not always follow increase of humidity. Some of the oldest sayings on this point follow:

**SOME OTHER SIGNS.**  
A red sun has water in his eye. When walls are usually damp rain is expected. Horses sweating in the stable is a sign of rain. Flies sting and are more troublesome when the humidity increases before rain. Our sensitive plants contract their leaves in warning; the lump of hemp is used as a weather guide as it becomes damp when rain is to be expected. Sea weed hung up is also used for the same purpose and tobacco becomes moist when increasing humidity indicates coming storms. Some other things noticeable before rain are: salt increases in weight; the perfume of flowers becomes more pungent than usual; metal plates sweat; corns, wounds and insect itches abnormally; ropes shorten; the matting on the floor expands and thousands and one other things happen. Nearly every housewife and husbandman in the world has his own set of signs. Pick up any work of Shakespeare, Dickens, Thackeray, or any writer you choose and in that book you will find numerous weather

signals used by the characters in the books.

**THE INDIANS.**  
Indians watch the sky, trees, ground and animals and whole books could be compiled of the signs they read. Insects, fish, birds and plants are watched and their actions give the future's secret so far as weather is concerned. When robins sing long and loudly rain may be expected, and when a storm is approaching robins will perch in the top-most branches of the trees and whistle. Fish are inclined to sport and bite more just before rain. And—

"When bees to distance wing their flight  
Days are warm and skies are bright;  
But when their flights end near at home,  
Stormy weather is sure to come."

Trees grow dark before a storm, and when their leaves curl with the wind from the south, it indicates rain. The plants tell the astrologer what is going to happen. The sun, moon and stars tell those not versed in any science. And the twenty-eighth day of this month sees a couple of unusual events in the heavens. The sun will pass through an eclipse and a new moon will mount into the sky. From this day on, say astrologers, the weather will be warm and settled.

"The moon and the weather,  
May change together;  
But change of the moon  
Does not change the weather.  
If we'd no moon at all,  
And that may seem strange,  
We still should have weather,  
That's subject to change."

So runs the old doggerel, but the face of the moon and the rings around it and the clouds over it all mean much to him who is versed in meteorological moonology.  
Any official almanac is full of information about astrology. As the months come around when certain planets are in certain positions, some mystic influence arising from this cause is believed by many not only to regulate the

weather but the lives of all beings, coming into existence during these periods.

**WEATHER FOLKLORE.**  
The United States issues a book filled with weather folklore. In this Salt Lake City has a chapter. In this is told just how forecasts for this locality may be manufactured. Here is the secret. In spring, precipitation is generally preceded about two days by south to southwest winds and falling barometer and the barometer falls to about 29.70 and is on the rise before precipitation begins. In autumn and winter southerly winds and falling barometer precede precipitation about two days and the barometer falls to a minimum of about 29.80 in autumn and to a minimum somewhat above 30 in winter, and is on the rise before precipitation begins. In summer northwest winds and falling barometer precede rain about 24 hours and the barometer falls to about 29.85, and is on the rise before rain begins. In spring, autumn and winter, winds are produced by an area of low pressure passing over the Washington coast, or the formation of a low area over the northern or middle plateau region. During the summer they result from a low area over the northern Rocky mountain slope and a high area over the north Pacific districts. The relative humidity has not been associated with weather changes. "High" on weather maps denotes fair weather; "low," the reverse. As a rule a "low" follows a "high."

**THE CLOUDS.**  
Cirrus clouds (long feather-shaped affairs, known most commonly as mackerel tails) move from the northwest in spring, autumn and winter and from the southwest in summer. From April to September they precede rain two to three days and from October to March, one to two days. Precipitation is also preceded by cirro-cumulus clouds, commonly known as mackerel scales.

**THE WINDS.**  
High winds come with rising barometer from the north in spring and win-

ter and from the northwest in summer and autumn.  
The warm winds of all seasons come from the southeast and the cold winds from the northwest.  
Frost will damage fruit or other crops from March 30 to June 10.  
The conditions that precede heavy frost are a low barometer area moving in from the northwest; morning temperature between 40 degrees and 50 degrees; relative humidity about 50 per cent; brisk wind, becoming light and sky clearing of status clouds. This applies to all seasons.

**OLD TIME BAROMETERS.**  
Anyone who has been so fortunate as to have grandparents, remembers how "grand pop" or "grandma" would rub a twining knee and say "ouch. It's sartin to rain afore mornin'." And perhaps you remember how you looked out at the cloudless sky and wiping away the perspiration brought out by the hot sun, chuckled and laughed at the funny notions of old folks. But it is rather "afore mornin' didn't it? Yes, it did, in nine cases out of ten. You gradually learned to know what to expect by listening to the old folks. But did you ever stop to figure out how aches and twinges preceded storms? Prof. Garriott, a student and expert in meteorological phenomena, explains how coming weather events cast their twinges before in a book on meteorology (climate study). He says:

**THE AIR PRESSURE.**  
As the normal pressure, or weight, of the atmosphere is about one ton to every square foot of surface at the level of the sea, and a change of one inch in the mercurial column of the barometer means a change in pressure of about 70 pounds to every square foot of surface, decided changes in pressure must exert a marked influence upon the body and its functions. A change in the barometer of one inch in 24 hours is not uncommon in many portions of the United States, and this change in the barometer causes a change of about one-half ton in the weight of the at-

mosphere that is sustained by the average human body. It is not difficult, therefore, to imagine that the physical organism of animals may be sensitive to these changes and that it has become an inherited instinct to associate the sensations experienced under different atmospheric pressures with the kind of weather they indicate. The organization of diseased and delicate human bodies and of many kinds of animals is extremely sensitive to atmospheric changes, and aches, pains and nervousness in humans and restlessness behavior on the part of animals, birds and insects may, in a measure, be attributed to low, rapidly decreasing atmospheric pressure that precedes and attends storm periods.

**WHY THEY HURT.**  
The blood and other fluids of the body, Prof. Cox says, contain a considerable amount of air, and this air expands in proportion as the external atmospheric pressure on the body is reduced. In a time of low barometer this produces an internal pressure against the nerves, and wherever the nerves are already inflamed there is pain. This pain, therefore, is a sign of low barometer, but not always of rain, as precipitation is governed by many influences.

It is further explained that the blood and other fluids of the body contain a considerable amount of air, and this air expands as external atmospheric pressure is reduced. Thus internal pressure on nerves creates pain or headaches. Thus low barometric conditions cause headaches and headaches denote low barometer, but not always of coming rain.

**DE VOE'S FORECASTS.**  
This man, De Voe, who wanted to sell the state of Utah a forecast of weather for the next two years for \$1,000, is a man whose meteorological messages greet you from an occasional calendar or almanac. Mingled with glowing testimonials of the power of certain liver medicines are his predictions. This much must be said for De Voe, his June predictions so far have called the weather to a nicety.

"This will be the great storm month of the summer," he says. "Prepare for floods over the eastern half of the country." The month is divided thus: First to 2nd, hot wave; 3rd to 4th, violent thunder storms; 5th to 6th, cool and pleasant; 7th to 8th, sultry, with showers; 9th to 10th, pleasant; 11th to 12th, sultry, with showers. On the 13th, a great storm will force over the Gulf states and move northward; 14th to 15th, heavy rains; 16th to 17th, cooler; 18th to 19th, pleasant; 20th to 21st, hot and sultry; 22nd to 23rd, thunder storms; 24th to 25th, cool and cloudy; 26th to 27th, cloudy, with rain; 28th, an eclipse of the sun and new moon, 10:31 a. m.; cool and cloudy over the Gulf states, hot wave

**RIGHT AFTER OUR CIVIL WAR.**

Southern women had suffered much by the Civil war, on the whole far more than their Northern sisters. There was but little exaggeration in the phrase which was current at the time, that the Confederacy, in order to fill its armies, had to "draw upon the cradle and the grave." The loss of men, not in proportion to the number on the rolls, but in proportion to the whole white population, was far heavier in the south than in the north. There were bread riots in Richmond, Salt became so scarce that the earthen floors of the smoke-houses were scraped to secure the remnants of the brine-drippings of former periods. Flour was at all times painfully scarce. Coffee and tea were almost unobtainable. Of the various little comforts and luxuries which by long common use had almost become necessities, many were no longer to be had. Mothers had to ransack old rag-bags to find material with which to clothe their children. The innocence exercised by the feelings of the women of the south upon the conduct of the men was, of course, very great. In the hotel at Savannah, at the public dinner-table I sat opposite a lady in black, probably mourning. She was middle-aged, but still handsome, and of an agreeable ex-

pression of countenance. She seemed to be a lady of the higher order of society. A young lieutenant in Federal uniform took a seat by my side, a youth of fine features and gentlemanly appearance. The lady darted a glance at him, which indicated that the presence of the person in Federal uniform was highly obnoxious to her. When she reached for a dish of pickles at a little distance from her, the lieutenant got up and, with a polite bow, took it and offered it to her. She withdrew her hand as if it had touched something loathsome, her eyes flashed fire, and in a tone of wrathful scorn and indignation said: "So you think a southern woman will take a dish of pickles from a hand that is dripping with the blood of her countrymen?" Then she abruptly left the table while the poor lieutenant, deeply blushing, stammered some words of apology, assuring the lady that he had meant no offense.

The mixing of a dish of pickles with so hot an outburst of southern patriotism could hardly fail to evoke a smile; but the whole scene struck me as gravely pathetic, and as auguring ill the speedy revival of a common national spirit. From Carl Schurz Autobiography in McClure's.  
Monday, June 8, 1865. General Schools at Washington.



## HERE IS A PLUME TREAT FOR MILADY

Better Take Notice, for it is the Biggest Ostrich Plume Event this city has ever seen.

An immense consignment of beautiful feathers in magnificent assortment—thousands and thousands of dollars worth—gems of the feathery kingdom. Included is our own large stock of select plumes and feathers.

AN OSTRICH PLUME IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT—MORE THAN ITS WEIGHT—IN GOLD!

But at the sweeping discount during the few days' sale—YOU CAN GET ONE MIGHTY CHEAP!

Every lady's desire is aroused when she sees a gorgeous plume. The Consignment Sale makes it possible for every one to possess a plume or feather at small expense.

See the exquisite display in the windows—then take the elevator and go to the Millinery Section where the plumes and feathers are shown in elegant profusion—an enchanting feature!

At the extraordinary reductions they are not all expensive—some very handsome examples are but a few dollars a piece. ONE STRONG FEATURE OF THE CONSIGNMENT SHOWING IS THE RANGE OF INEXPENSIVE PLUMES AND FEATHERS.

\$10.00 Full French heads, white, black, Copenhagen, brown, pink, blue for \$6.00

\$0.00 Pink, light blue, rose, white, emerald, black and brown for \$6.00

\$0.50 Rose, black, white, brown, green, yellow, Alice, pink, blue, light for \$7.50

\$0.50 Full French head; white, black, canary, light blue, champagne, for \$7.50

\$10.00 Full French head; black, white, for \$8.95

\$12.00 Gorgeous black, white, long plume for \$8.95

\$15.00 Elegant feather; Alice, rose, pink, black, blue, champagne, emerald, green, for \$10.75

\$20.00 Exquisite Full French head—richest quality; black, white, light blue, Alice and brown for \$15.00

\$16.50 Feather; white, black, brown, emerald, Alice, pink, olive, light blue, copper, for \$12.75

\$32.00 Magnificent long plume; champagne, white, pink, light blue, Alice, gray brown, for \$25.00

\$25.00 Willow plume; pink, white, black, light blue leather, for \$16.50

The heavy consignment embraces choice assortments of Plumes, full ostrich Feather or poupons, Marabou poupons, poupons, with aigrettes for hair ornaments, full line of natural ostrich poupons; all colors, all shapes. Included are the newest ideas for fall trimmings.

## KEITH O'BRIEN & CO.

An Immense Profit Sharing Sale! Monday Morning we place on sale in three lots a Gorgeous array of Plain and Fancy Silks including practically our entire stock

Bengalines Crepes, Messalines Taffetas, Peau de Cygnes, Rough Silk Suitings, Pongees, Foulards, Printed Radiums Etc., in innumerable stripes and checks and fancy designs. All Staples in black and colored Silks not in the Sale discounted 20%

Lot No. 1 values up to and including 75c kind. Choice the yard 38c

Lot No. 2 Values up to and including the \$1.25 kinds. Choice the yard 55c

Lot No. 3 Values up to and including the \$2.00 kinds. Choice the yard 95c

SILK VALUES LIKE THESE HAVE NEVER BEEN OFFERED YOU BEFORE AT SUCH PRICES.

ALL ARE DESIRABLE SEASONABLE GOODS. BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY IN SOUTH WINDOW

## New Location of the Druggist Sundrie Section.

We have established here, headquarters for the newest and best class of goods in the toilet article line. Prices always the lowest consistent with quality. A few suggestions: Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes. Hand and Shaving Mirrors. Rubber goods such as Syringes, Hot Water Bottles, fad Bottles and a fine line of Rubber Combs. Toilet articles as well as Toilet and Face Powders, Perfumes, Domestic and Foreign. Eleven complete line of Toilet Waters, Fourteen good Cold Creams, and a complete line of Toilet Soaps.

Just a Reminder.

Listerine, 3 ounces...15c Listerine, 7 ounces...58c Listerine, 14 ounces...76c

Roger & Gallet's Toilet Waters

Small .90c Benthymol Tooth Large \$1.35 Paste .185c All odors.

## A few live wires from Notion Section.

50 dozen snap fasteners .25c  
100 box wire hair pins .50c  
100 card hat pins .50c  
2 1/2 lb cotton tape .50c  
2 for 1c ironing wax .50c  
100 cube of cube pins .50c  
2 for 1c wire hair pins .50c  
50 box of hooks and eyes .50c  
150 dress shields .50c  
Pearl buttons, all sizes .10c  
150 pair of oxford laces .10c  
50 collar supporters .25c  
150 diamond fasteners .25c  
150 yard of black silk featherbones .50c  
150 and 20c side supporters .10c  
50c front pad supporters .25c  
75c front pad supporters .25c  
5c paper of toilet pins .10c  
10c sleeve protectors .25c  
25c emblems for wash suits .15c  
15c emblems for wash suits .15c  
75c front pad supporters .25c  
20c cabinet of hair pins .10c  
10c cabinet of hair pins .10c  
Shoe laces .10c

## Here are Some Strong Items.

I. B. Kleinert's dress shields, regular 30c, 35c, 30c and 35c. CHOICE .15c pair  
200 yard spool best 1 cord Cotton, regular 50c  
3 for 1c  
100 yards spools of our own brand spool silk, regular 10c for .50c