THIS DREADFUL SPRING WEATHER.

"We Have Had No Spring and Summer is Now Here."

RECORDS FOR MAY AND JUNE

The Coldest May Except One—Wind and Rain Records—Bryness of Air and Movement of Storms.

"What has become of that charming season, called 'Utah spring weather'?" is a question that has been asked in some shape by almost every old Utahnian this week. Many claim to have seen the beautiful spring in February and March for several successive days, but the disappointed and bereavement has been short. Many a time and oft during the last three months, people have felt to say to the fascinating goddess:

"Hasten thee, sweet, and bring with thee
Mirth and youthful jollity."

But the goddess didn't show up, at least not for more than a few hours at a time. She repeatedly withdrew and that sharpy brute Boreas or the despicable tyrant Pluvius took her accustomed place throughout most of the days of spring time. Some said: "Now summer is here, the heat will be upon us presently, and we have had no spring." "This is our" exclaimed the spring poet, but his honest wife and half as well finished as that of the bee-bird.

Mr. Bryness of the Meteorite for June gives claim that the prolonged cold season is making a mountainous effect on the industry, "our company," he said, "employs only 75 men and with a full staff of men and teams engaged on the summer delivery of ice. We are unable to supply the demand at all and yet there was hardly delivering ice, but the fact is that we delivered more ice in May, '99, than we shall do in June, '99."

WHAT RECORDS SHOW.

The "News" reporter called at the office of the weather bureau to learn the official weather records.

The normal or mean temperature for the month of May in Utah is 59 degrees Fahrenheit.

This average is obtained from the records of the Weather Bureau from 1874. The mean or average temperature for these years is as follows:

For 1875, 59 degrees; in 1876, 61 degrees; in 1877, 61 degrees; in 1878, 61 degrees; in 1879, 61 degrees; in 1880, 61 degrees; in 1881, 61 degrees; in 1882, 61 degrees; in 1883, 61 degrees; in 1884, 61 degrees; in 1885, 61 degrees; in 1886, 61 degrees; in 1887, 61 degrees; in 1888, 61 degrees; in 1889, 61 degrees; in 1890, 61 degrees; in 1891, 61 degrees; in 1892, 61 degrees; in 1893, 61 degrees; in 1894, 61 degrees; in 1895, 61 degrees; in 1896, 61 degrees; in 1897, 61 degrees; in 1898, 61 degrees.

The average for the last 25 years in the month is obtained by adding up all the averages and dividing by 25, which gives a mean or average of 59 degrees and temperature. It will be seen that in only one year has the mean been 61 degrees for the month of May, and that was in 1897, when the average was 61 degrees. The year following the average May we have had, in 1898, when the average was 59 degrees, and in 1899, 59 degrees.

A COLD MONTH.

The coldest day during the present month thus far was the 8th, when the minimum was 34 degrees—the heavy frost then set in and the mercury had to descend to 34 degrees. The 8th was the coldest day of the month, and the coldest day for June during the last four years has been 40 degrees, in 1896, 41 degrees was the lowest in June, '97, 42 degrees was the lowest in June, '98, 40 degrees was the lowest in June, '99. The highest temperature for the month of May, 1899, was 88 degrees, the minimum was 34. The spring climate proved to be generally very cold.

The average temperature for 24 hours is much lower than the average normal, the average being 48 degrees, temperature occurs at about the sixteen to the morning in May and June, rain, snow, hail, and frost are not uncommon, and the weather is very variable, but the coldest time occasionally occurs in any part of the day. In 1898 it was the 8th, it was cold way. The normal part of the day in May and June occurs at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon—the afternoon of the hours five o'clock. The normal temperature of hours of the day may be to nearest hours. To the hourly of the meteorologist, the normal temperature of the day is 48 degrees at five a. m., the diurnal maximum temperature at five p. m.

The accumulated deficiency of temperature during May was 98 degrees for the month. There has been a deficiency of 31 degrees in the month, or nearly eight degrees daily.

The greatest deficiency was on the 8th when the temperature was 21 degrees below the average or normal temperature.

While the cold has continued unseasonably some of the fruit having been killed by severe cold, the weather has not, and the injury is general being much less than was feared. Strawberries are now in season, and there is everything with a heat heretofore unknown. In New York and other cities in the East, the thermometer has ranged from 90 to 100 degrees every night.

WIND AND RAIN.

We had a wind velocity of 41 miles per hour on the north on June 6th, at 4 p. m. On the night before Decoration Day, that is on May 29th last, occurred the greatest wind storm in Utah, the wind blew eastward in Utah. The wind blew at a velocity of 60 miles per hour and came from the west. The highest wind ever known was that on April 4, 1898, the day of the dedication of the Temple, when a gale from the northwest reached a speed of 80 miles per hour.

There has been more than the usual amount of moisture in both May and June. For June the mean was 47 of an inch. The total precipitation for May was 1.50 inches, and in June to date 1.47 in. On the night before Decoration Day, that is on May 29th last occurred the greatest wind storm in Utah. The wind blew eastward in Utah. The wind blew at a velocity of 60 miles per hour and came from the west. The highest wind ever known was that on April 4, 1898, the day of the dedication of the Temple, when a gale from the northwest reached a speed of 80 miles per hour.

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THE DRY ATMOSPHERE.

In general the dryness of this climate, does prevent the cold from being so nearly felt as or unpleasant as moisture in most other parts of the world. The reporter was taken to the top of the Daily building and was above the center of taking the various readings and observations. The relative humidity of the atmosphere was but 29 per cent. On April 23rd at 6 a. m. the relative humidity was only 4 per cent and at 2 p. m. it had fallen to 2 per cent. This dryness is phenomenal.

In Dalton's Elementary Meteorology, which is the standard work in this office, the author says: page 180, "Over the ocean surface, the relative humidity is generally over 80 per cent, and only rarely it falls to 50 per cent; that is, the condition of saturation, to our dry western climate, the relative humidity may fall below 10 per cent and sometimes as low as 4 or even 2 per cent. It seems 30 per cent to be unusual and at noontime, when the vapor tension of temperature rise and a greatly increased capacity for vapor which cannot be satisfied, the relative humidity may fall to 10 per cent. Indeed, cases are reported where it is even less than 2 per cent; but in such remarkable examples it is possible that the means of determining the percentage of humidity have been at fault."

This doubtless applies very well to the determination of the humidity of the air, but the reporter of the weather was given by the meteorologist to use instruments a true weather bureau.

BAROMETER AND STORMS

From the variation in the weight, or pressure, of the air, the approach of a storm is foretold. When the barometer falls, that is, when the atmosphere lightens, a storm is likely. For various reasons the barometer falls.

High winds, with rain or snow, usually precede the low area, often extending in a direction from the south to the northward of the center of the storm. In advance of the low pressure the winds are generally from the south, generally being high temperatures, with the rain or snow. The winds increase to the east of a place the wind at once shifts to the west or northwest, generally with increasing velocity. The increase to a great partial wind of the low pressure may be considerably heated up as the barometer rises in the rear, when the low pressure has passed, and wind will usually be from the west, northern of about 40 degrees. If the night is clear and there is but little wind, Yellowstone Park, it is probable nearly zero as can of high, breaking morning weather, which is the turn to the cold weather of the morning.

The general movement of storms in the United States is from west to east.

Yesterday morning there was a fair defined high pressure area about 1000 miles to the Northwest, rising at 30.32 inches, at Miles City, Montana, the reading of the thermometer was 28 in. Great white wheat, and the lowest those two, but as the area of low pressure moves to the east and the high pressure area to the south, the winds will be from the northeast, and it would then appear the direction taken by the wind.

Areas of low pressure frequently move to the south of east from the Rocky Mountains as the Canadian and then change direction to the north of east over the eastern half of the continent. Storms in the Gulf of Mexico are customarily move to the west or north of east, but after reaching the south they generally change direction and move to the northeast-north. High areas move to the southeast and are usually followed by far and cold or cold weather. A cold wave is always accompanied by a high.

THE MAN WHO LIVES BEYOND HIS MEANS.

The Denver Commercial Tribune says a good thing upon the man who lived beyond his means: "The hardest kind of a person to deal with is the man who lives beyond his means. They invariably get their debts, but they do not pay, or, if they do, they never have enough money. The man who pays his bills generally sees that his creditors are paid first, then he sends any of his salary on himself, and the other one generally receives what is left. He will feel and if there is anything left he is willing to pay part of his debts with it. There are many of the smart young men in Denver and elsewhere who are getting good salaries and some of them are getting ahead of their their employer, yet they are invariably in debt. They are wondering why. The one great trouble with them is, they want to make a good appearance on their salaries, which is far beyond their means. It is man meets only 10 in a hundred who lives within and when his pride gets the better of him, and he imagines the world will be disappointed if he does not appear to wear a coat a rifle out of style or he sees his wife has not as good a dress as her neighbor, he is sure to make a sad mistake and the first thing he knows he gets behind. He will be ashamed to tell and generally tries his best on a dead beat. When such a man gets into debt he is ashamed to tell his friends, either because he does not know how to economize in order to retrieve himself."

HURONOS.

Dorothy contests with great distance a lip to lay dull, where the sweetest and sadness of the Dorothy. Dorothy do nothing quick! Dolly's just been dreaming herself to death."

"How the dickens do you keep your hair so smooth?" inquired Tom Pinch of Pinch, who was sitting in the sun. "Patent wheat-cake food when I wind to raise grass I put nothing but dandelion." "Why, I thought you had a cow." "Cow! nothing but grass."

Little Dick's quarreling with a chicken of Indian-rubber chick. "What are these?" Mamma: "These are flying seats, sick, or are pulled in pieces." "Why, they won't get wet." Little Dick: "I wish I had one." Mamma: "What for, my dear?" Little Dick: "To wear when you work me."

"What shall we do to the butter with our tortoise? inquired Dorothy, as he hastily put his mouth to. "Here are the alabaster," replied the lady. "Don't there's a good girl." Dick: "Then in the small of the back, I suppose, said the doctor. "No, sir, he said I got the small of the back. My paw weighs six pounds."

The puzzled old gentleman from Opdyke, who had been watching the pedestrian walk a week, at a loss in the side-track on the occasion of his first visit to a railroad station, leaned in the cab and remarked to the hostler on the station platform, "I can understand how the engine gets up steam, but what I can't see is how the cars pull the baggage back."

"It's just like this," said the carping critic, to the hostler. "Then three thousand people have gone to Denver and they all go, relative—takeaways, you know, and—we they feel that job job of the Denver and Rio Grande." Dick: "Well, what's the prospect of them getting anonymously?" "Why, said the other hostler, it looks mighty good. Some sometimes are, but if you ar' we was getting a few days ahead we could work anonymously. It'd be a lonesome time after we'd be out of a job."

Babies

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SHORT LINES WIN BOTH CAMES

Ogden Shuts Out the Lagoon Team Score 4—0.

USUAL SUNDAY SQUABBLES.

Police Interfere with Sunday Ball Playing in the East—Bloody Game in Chicago.

Yesterday's game at Lagoon resulted in a shut-out for Dunlavey's team and very nearly a shut-out for the visitors—incidentally there was the usual Sunday "scrap." Truly it was a busy game.

The game started in Ogden some weeks ago will remember that memorable match with the Salt Lines when Umpire Wolfe fell from grace and the long-frown well of the kickers was heard in the land; yesterday there was about a dozen kickers was a blue-eyed gentleman of assistance and pronounced those who stated he was manager of the Ogden ball team. Clear Horne was the umpire all along the line, even before the game were speech. It was prominently advertised that the fare to the Lagoon from Salt Lake, included admission to the game, would be 15 cents for bleacher seats and 10 cents for grand stand seats. After the crowd arrived Horne announced that no seats were left "unsold tickets" and refused to allow those who had taken in admission of 10 cents to the bleachers and 15 cents to the grand stand, in addition to the railroad fare, were charged. He claimed that the agreement road that way and he would hold up having his own way or would call his men off. In the face of the advertised charges for admission it is strange that Clear Horne did not register his complaint before the crowd had paid their money and passed through the turnstiles. The Lagoon management, however, rather than disappoint the crowd, agreed to let all those who had purchased tickets go in