LADIES' COLUMN.

Dandelions, Buttercups, Jonquils and Daffodils Plucked from an Old-Fashioned Garden.

Simple Styles for the Children, Costumes for Mama and Sister, New Customs in Visiting-Cards.

Easter Cards—Fashion's Freaks and Fleeting Fancies—Mixtures Not Admirable—A Crocheted Quilt.

THE REIGN OF YELLOW.
New York Tribune.

Since a great artist has decided that yellow is so becoming to blondes, the most unjustly despised color in its various shades has become extremely fashionable. Long faces safely wear the pure and beautiful dandelion and buttercup shades, and there is a yellow more of a topaz or tawny shade for an older complexion. Brunettes of a pronounced type wear the greenish yellow of a lemon blossom, a jonquil or a daffodil, which makes the skin appear a shade or two fairer; there is besides a buff, a dull yellow. The effect of this color is very beautiful when artistically combined with another, and one out of two colors should always be dull and not too pure. Yellow must be the pure tint in whatever combination is chosen, otherwise the result is hideous. Pale yellow of the purest shade has an admirable effect when skillfully arranged with purple, especially if the purple is plush or velvet and the other is satin. Yellow crape and silk form an agreeable combination, as one is dull and is illumined by the other, therefore, the shades must be slightly different; with this Jacqueminot roses may be worn. The cossamer treble or double frills of finest lace or crepe lisse and the pretty bias folds of silk or crepe are blessings in disguise for too long or too short a neck. Either style is fashionable; still the latter requires extreme caution. The close contrast of red, yellow, blue or pink crape next to the skin is not always becoming. There should always be the introduction of some soft, misty tulle, lace or even an edge of white linen to relieve the complexion. Among other extraordinary freaks is that of framing a lady who is rather past middle age in purple and lilac, making her do penance by being hideous, destroying whatever of fairness or clearness remains in the complexion which may be brightened with a delicate blue and soft yellowish crepe lisse. Nor should she be allowed, excepting by her enemies, to be trimmed or dressed in dismal, cold gray.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.
New York Fashion Bazar.

There is nothing prettier for children's dresses that is easily done and inexpensive than feather stitching of a contrasting color, or the beading and fine feather-beadings which can now be purchased in white.

Yokes both straight and pointed, plain, tucked, and puffed, will all be used for growing girls; the body gathered or plaited full to the yoke; for an undeveloped figure there is nothing prettier.

Where boucle is used in a comination, it may trim as a border the square apron front, and the length across the yoke, giving apparent fullness.

The bright, pretty, Scotch ginghams mentioned above, will be the favorite material for children; even though high in price, the decision is in favor of them from their splendid washing qualities, and failure to wear out with the rough usage small children especially give them.

Rough checks will be more used for children's blouse wraps than the striped jersey flannels of last year.

Two shades of brown, or blue and brown, are favorite colors; the blouse has stitched plaits back and front to waist line, and usually confined with a belt of the same. A toque or Bulgarian cap of the same cloth will complete the early spring, school or play dress for youngsters.

Plaited skirts will be used for the wool suits made of the flannel or serge, while gathered skirts and tucks will be preferred for wash goods.

The colored embroideries for flouncing, inserting and other dress trimmings are shown in all widths and colors, and will find ready sale for trimming wash goods; fast colors, and of good material, these pretty trimmings fill a long-felt want. Doubtless with warm weather the guimpe dress will again be worn. White waists are easily laundried, and worn with red, blue, pink, or buff gingham, the little ones look cool and happy.

Surah silk is low in price and is much used for the Fedora or Princetron, and perhaps a plaiting at the edge of skirts where the dress is of cashmere or delaine; a stylish finish where there is a plaiting of surah at the foot is to cut the bottom of skirt in tiny leaf points or round scallops, bind with the surah; the plaiting under and between the points gives a very pretty effect. The scallops may be carried into the edge of yoke, or, if a princess with Fedora front, the cashmere sides finished and bound to correspond with the skirt; the tiny standing collar is pretty in very small scallops, overwrought with embroidery silk; cuffs the same.

HANDSOME COSTUME.
New York Post.

A very handsome costume recently worn in this city consisted of a dress of golden brown chevoit, trimmed throughout with rows of golden brown plush several inches wide. Plaited panels at each side were held down with handsome bronze ornaments, the plush bands set on perpendicularly at each side of the panels. The long apron overdress was laid in three large flat plaits on the left, where it opened at the way up to reveal the plaitings beneath. On the right the drapery was much raised and held with a large bronze buckle. Plush bands edged this tunic. In the back the overdress was long and bouffant. The jacket, very plain in style, fitted very closely, and the only attempt at decoration was a satin vest covered with a diamond netting of small bronze beads.

POLONAISES.

Some of the latest polonaises are cut in princess style for evening wear, with the codice part shaped in a V both front and back, the Vandyke portion, and also the cap-sleeve, embroidered and edged with beads. The front of the skirt reaches quite to the foot of the underdress, and at the side the polonaise is slashed its entire length, showing the trimmed skirt beneath. In the back the drapery is not looped, but falls in straight folds, one full box-pleat being arranged at the immediate center, with plain flat folds at each side. This drapery covers the entire back portion of the skirt, even to the knife-pleated balayeuse at the foot of the underdress.

RECEPTION DRESSES.

One of the loveliest reception dresses worn this season was made of apricot satin shot with pink and brocaded with pale pink azaleas. A Venetian point lace bertha draped the pointed bodice, and the skirt opened down the front over a petticoat of dark green velvet embroidered around the bottom with pink pearls. At the sides of the satin skirt were bands of pearl and emerald beads, with leaves of gold and amber beads surrounding the floral design. Another dress was made of pale silver satin trimmed with white marabout over a petticoat of pink velvet. A third toilet was made of violet surah combined with cream white silk etamine embroidered in arabesques of mauve, pale almond and gold color. The surah skirt was kilted, with fan pleatings of purple violet set between the overdress of etamine in polonaise fashion, fitting the form perfectly over a low underwaist of the surah. The edge of the overdress was finished with an elegant pattern of almond-colored lace. At the back was a wide sash of violet satin, set above the full drapings of the polonaise.

NECK TRIMMINGS.
New York Post.

There are some very charming and gracefull neck trimmings just brought out, all kinds of mixtures—tinsel, gold lace, plush, velvet, embroidered gauzes, and muslins—being employed. White lace is much less used than formerly. Beads of various sizes are in great requisition to edge these pretty neck bands, for they are neck bands chiefly and not frills. Tiny rosary beads are also used; one row or two, as may be, outlines the edges and meets at the throat in front. The display of jet-headed collarettes, fichus, sailor collars, plastrons and vests, with cuff to match, is uncommonly elegant and varied this winter. And a very popular neck trimming consists of a deep Charles IX collar, which turns back widely a la marine, and are edged all around with a single row of medium-sized cut jet beads. Scarf-ends of beaded net are added in front, these brought down over the chest and fastened at the belt with a jet buckle, or two large jet-headed pins. Another pretty style consists of a V-shaped plastron or jetted net laid in flat folds from chin to belt, with wide military collar at the top, made of the net over a silk-covered crinoline foundation and bead-edged. This standing band fastens behind with two strong hooks and eyes, and there are narrow cuff-bands to match, these only two inches and a half in width. More expensive styles are made up over foundations of pale mauve or coquelicot red satin. And there are also solid jet yokes and gauntlet cuffs made of the finest French cut jet, to be added to handsome dresses of black satin or faille. Trimmings in this style are extremely rich and effective, but economy has no part in these last mentioned garnitures, as their cost would trim an entire costume with jet trimmings of the ordinary sort.

CARD ETIQUETTE.

Few things have undergone a more complete revolution of late years than the etiquette of card leaving. At one time it was the fashion to send in your card by the servant for the purpose of announcing your visit, but now exactly the contrary is observed, and the cards are only left after the visit is paid. The old fashion had a remnant of absurdity about it, inasmuch as it seemed to imply a doubt whether the visitor was acceptable to her hostess; but, on the other hand it possessed the advantage of allowing the servant to master the visitor's name before announcing it. Nothing can be more embarrassing to a hostess than to receive a guest without remembering her name; yet in the case of new acquaintances, it is a thing which not infrequently occurs. Fashion and comfort, however, are very often opposed to one another, and a visitor who now sent in her card before entering the room would be considered very ignorant of the customs of the civilized world. The fashion of turning down a card at one corner has also changed its significance of late years. Once on a time this process used to imply that the card was intended for the whole household, and not only for the mistress of the establishment. But at present it only means that the caller has left it herself, instead of sending her daughters to pay the visit, and no one would dream of omitting to leave cards for the other members of the family because one card was turned down in the manner indicated.

FLEETING FANCIES.

The custom of sending Easter cards still holds good, but has sadly degenerated from its original simplicity and has become quite a tax upon society. Cards this year are so expensive as to be beyond the reach of most people, the lowest price for a really handsome one being somewhere in the neighborhood of $10. From this the score runs up to a cool hundred or more, and then the card ceases to be a mere token of kindly remembrance and becomes a costly gift, placing the receiver of it under embarassing obligations to the sender. This smacks loudly of American vulgarity, which goes to extremes in everything.

French gold and polished steel buttons are imported, enameled in Arabian, Persian and Turkish designs to match the rich cashmere effects in dress fabrics, and fine imitations of rubies, garnets, sapphires, emeralds opals and other precious stones are made in costly buttons, ranging in price from $2.50 to $15 a dozen.

Throwing the bridal boquet is an exciting feature of modern weddings. Before leaving home the bride tosses her bridal flowers into the air, and the maiden who is lucky enough to catch it as it falls will, if the fates know what they are about and conduct things properly, be the next to wed. It is a very pretty custom, but just where it originated no one has been able to tell.

The fashion of mingling a plain fabric with narrow stripes and tiny checks in one costume is noted, but the style, though la mode, is not admirable.

Five o'clock tea aprons, made entirely of white lace, are very fashionably worn over short dresses of surah, simply made.

It is regarded by many as a singular freak of fashion that makes ladies in the lightest and gayest of evening costumes wear black kid gloves.

Fichus of Spanish lace are made over colored surah, and are edged with two rows of lace frilling. Around the throat is a full ruche of lace, and loops and ends of ribbon are placed on the shoulders and bust.

CROCHETED SQUARE FOR QUILT.
Eva M. Niles.

Morse & Kaley's three-thread knitting cotton No. 8. Steel crochet hook No. 2.

Commence with eight chain, join round, and work three double crochet in the first stitch, two double crochet in the next stitch, and repeat; there should be twenty d. c. in all.

Second round—Three d. c. in the center stitch in each corner, and four d. c. along each side of the square, working into the top loops only.

Third round—3 d c in the center stitch in each corner, and 6 d c along each side of the square.

Fourth round—3 d c in the center stitch in the corner, 4 d c, 5 chain, 4 d c, and repeat. The 5 chain form a raised tuft, and no double crochet are to be missed.

Fifth round—3 d c in the center stitch in each corner, and 10 d d along each side of the square.

Sixth round—3 d c in the center stitch in the corner, 4 d c, 5 chain, 4 d c, 5 chain, 4 d c, and repeat.

Seventh round—3 d c in the center stitch in each corner, and 14 d c along each side of the square. The raised diamond is increased thus until there are 5 tufts or 5 chain along each side of the square, and afterward decreased until only one tuft is left. A plain round follows after each round of tufts, and 2 plain rounds after the last tuft.

Twenty-third round—1 treble in the center stitch at the corner, 1 chain, 1 treble in the same place, 1 chain, 1 treble again in the same place, 1 chain, miss 1, 1 treble along the side of the square and repeat.

Twenty-fourth round—Like 23d.

Twenty-fifth round—3 d c in the center stitch in each corner, and plain d c along the sides of the square.

Twenty-sixth round—3 d c in the center stitch at the corner, 4 d c, 5 chain (to form tufts) along the side of square, and repeat.

Twenty-seventh round—Like twenty-fifth.

Twenty-eighth round—Like twenty-sixth.

Twenty-ninth round—Like twenty-fifth.

Thirtieth round—Like twenty-third.

This completes the square.

Border and fringe for quilt:

This may be crocheted separately and sewed on, beginning with a chain length required.

First row—Plain double crochet.

Second row—Double crochet with a tuft of five chains at interval of every four stitches.

Third row—Plain double crochet.

Fourth row—Double crochet with a tuft of five chain at intervals of every four stitches; these tufts to come between those done on second row.

Fifth row—Plain double crochet.

Sixth row—Five long treble into fifth stitch of previous row.

For the fringe cut the cotton into lengths of seven inches and knot two pieces into every stitch of the long trebles.

When a Woman Envies a Man.
San Francisco Report.

There are just three things for which a woman envies a man. The first is—well I shan't tell what the first is. The second is the power to go out at night whenever and wherever he wishes; and the third is his being able to walk in sloppy weather without damp skirts slapping against his heels. A woman never envies a man his legs except on rainy days. Male legs always look so comfortable, while from ankle to knee, female legs are saturated. Petticoats will get wet, muddy and draggled, and temper show ruffles and biases. If women would wear the literal instead of the figurative pants, she might keep as sweet-tempered as the other sex—think they do.

A Scientific Snub.
New Haven News.

"I wish I were you star," he said, dreamily. "So do I," she returned promptly, heroically swallowing a yawn. "And why, dear one," he asked impulsively, "why do you wish I were you brilliant orb?" "Because," she replied, in cold, matter-of-fact Bostonese tones, "because you brilliant orb is just 11,700,971 miles away." And he faded silently out like a mist before a summer sun.

The Imagination in Sickness.
Chicago Herald.

There was a little woman who was sick—not as sick as she thought, for little women have the most remarkable imaginations when they are ailing. One of the visitors remarked that she never could "bear to see any one suffering. It made her wild." The little woman who was sick had lost all semblance to her youth. Another visitor asked: "Why do you live in a room that has paper on the wall; I read an article the other day to the effect that wall paper is poisonous, and that a certain family had all died from the effects of it. If I lived in a house that had paper on the walls I would move out." The sick woman opened her eyes, and one could see that she was scanning the rich colors and figures put on the wall only last spring. There is no telling how many funeral processions passed through her mind in a minute. But inside of that minute she was in the agonies of death caused by poison. She might have died if one person present hadn't remarked that she had bought an awful valentine that day—that very day—which she was going to send to her dress-maker. The topic drifted to dress-makers, and in a half hour the weary head on the pillow was itself again and the cards for the funeral had been called in. The understanding when these women seperated was for a progressive euchre party for Saturday evening.

Little Lotta's Age.

Few of the people who see Lotta kicking her heels and playing all the tricks of a little girl on the stage would place her age at the correct figure. The little mite of a body doesn't look it, but she was born in Nassau street, New York, Nov. 27, 1847. Her father, John Ashworth Crabtree, was an Englishman, and kept a book store, which he abandoned to go to California during the gold craze of '49. Lotta has been on the stage since 1858, and she is credited with the largest pile of dollars of any woman in the profession, the greater part of which she owes to her mother's, business shrewdness. There is said to be a romonce ripening between herself and her good-looking leading man, Mr. Frank Carlyle, although she has hitherto kept her hand, if not her fancy, free.

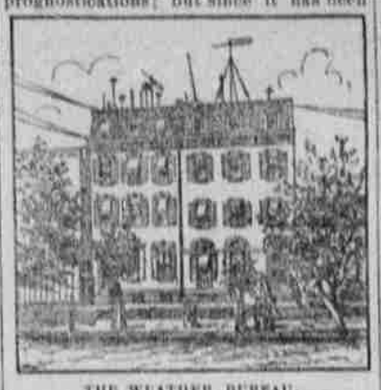
THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Something in Regard to Old Probabilities and the Methods that He Employs.

How Our Weather Predictions are Made, the Instruments Used and the Results Attained.

Special correspondence of the Gazette.

The United States weather manufactory is considerable of an institution, but it is a little erratic at times. The supply of weather is not always regulated according to the demand, and, while the country is never allowed to be wholly out of weather, frequently a large quantity is piled up for which there is no need. That may be said to have been the case during the past week or more. Gen. Hazen, the present head of the bureau, has many enemies, and various charges involving incompetency have been made for the purpose of encompassing his removal; but if it were generally known that he is personally responsible for all the discomfort, trouble and loss caused by the late extensive snow-storm and "cold snap," a great deal of weight would be added to the pressure against him. "Old Probabilities," as the weather office is familiarly known, has been the butt of many jokes, and at one time very little confidence was entertained for his prognostications; but since it has been



THE WEATHER BUREAU.

demonstrated that he can furnish all kinds of weather, and plenty of it, on very short notice, his proclamations are treated with marked respect.

The weather bureau, as now organized, is a military institution, or an appendage of the regular army. There have been propositions in congress to take it away from military protection and give it in charge of the agricultural department, but no positive action has been taken and none is likely to be. The service can be performed cheaper and better under the present system, and, owing to the nature of the work, army discipline is not only advantageous but almost necessary. Throughout the United States there are 576 signal stations, in charge of nineteen officers and 500 men of the signal corps of the army. Each station is provided with the best instruments, including all the latest inventions for observing and accurately recording the constant variations of the weather. From 139 of these stations telegraphic reports are sent daily to Washington; the others report by mail. Reports are received by the trained observers at important stations three times every twenty-four hours. These reports contain full particulars of the weather in the different districts. Seventeen stations in Canada, one in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and one in the northwestern part of British America send reports, and there are over 300 outside or volunteer observers in different sections who also send reports by mail. The telegraphic reports are transmitted to Washington by means of a secret code, a few figures conveying a large amount of information. These reports are received from all the stations in the United States, Canada and the West Indies inside of thirty minutes. A "translator" takes the telegrams in hand and reads them off to eight clerks, each of whom has a special weather map before him, on which he marks the particular readings he has been instructed to take. These eight maps are afterwards combined in one general map, which then fully represents all phases of the weather throughout the territory covered. This map is closely studied by an expert signal officer, the "storm center" located, the probable course of coming storms determined, and the complete "indications" made up for the several districts.

The first synchronous weather reports in this country were made in November, 1870, and since then the service has reached a high state of perfection. It is asserted by the officers in charge that ninety per cent. of the advance bulletins issued are fully verified, with occasional variations of a few hours, while very few, if any, are absolutely wrong. Some account of the system and instruments used may be interesting to the majority of readers. The bureau passes its forecasts upon observations as to barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, weather vane and rain-guage, made at the same instant three times a day at all the stations. Each observer inspects his instrument at 7:35 a. m., 4:35 p. m., and 11:35 p. m., Washington time, and at once telegraphs his report to Washington, where the bulletins are made up and published in each case one hour and twenty-five minutes after the observations are made—at 9 a. m., 6 p. m. and 1 a. m., respectively. Reliable weather prophecy requires that at least four things be known respecting the condition of the atmosphere over a wide area—its weight, as indicated by the barometer; its temperature, as shown by the thermometer; its degree of humidity, as shown by the hygrometer, and the direction and velocity of its currents, as recorded by the weather vane and anemometer. Observations of the amount of rainfall, expressed in inches, and the appearance of the clouds are sometimes found to be of great service. The barometer used in our service is the common mercurial barometer, in which the varying weight of the atmosphere at any given place is balanced against the weight of a column of mercury contained in a glass tube about thirty-three inches in length. At the sea-level in fair weather a column of air one inch square and extending to the upper limit of the atmosphere weighs fifteen pounds; a column of mercury of the same section and thirty inches high weighs the same; hence the power of the air under the conditions mentioned to sustain in a tube containing a vacuum in its upper end a column of mercury of the height named. It follows, of course, that the height of the mercurial column will vary with the variations in the atmosphere, falling when the air is rendered light by reason of the presence of watery vapor, by excessive heat, or other cause, and rising when the air is cold and dry, or dense from other causes not necessary at present to enumerate. It must not be supposed that a falling barometer is an invariable precursor of a storm; the indications of the instrument are to be relied on only in connection with those of other instruments. The thermometers employed by the signal service differ from those in ordinary use only in being self-recording as respects maximum and minimum temperature.

The humidity of the air is not ascertained absolutely—that is to say, by an estimate of the percentage of weight of

SIGNAL STATION SUMMIT PIKE'S PEAK.

moisture to weight of air—but with reference to the degree of saturation. The quantity of moisture the air will hold depends upon its temperature, and also upon its density or pressure. A cubic foot of air having a temperature of fifty degrees, and under a uniform barometric pressure of thirty inches, will hold 4.28 grains of water. If, under these conditions, the temperature or pressure of the air is increased, it becomes capable of holding in suspension an increased supply of water; but if temperature or pressure be lowered, there will result a deposition of a portion of the water in the form of fog, dew, rain, frost, snow or hail. There is then a point of saturation for each degree of temperature, as well as for each variation of pressure indicated by the barometer. If the air be chilled artificially it can be made to deposit its moisture—as is seen to happen on the exterior of a tumbler containing ice-water. The least chilling will bring fully saturated air to the "dew point," while a very dry air would need to be brought almost to the freezing point before it would give up its burden of water. Evidently exposed water would not evaporate in a fully saturated air, and will evaporate more or less freely in proportion to the degree of dryness. As all evaporation produces cold, it is evident that the method of estimating humidity by the "wet and dry bulb thermometer" is a good one. This instrument, which is the one employed by our signal office, consists of two ordinary thermometers, one of which has its bulb enveloped in lampwick kept moist with water. In a dry atmosphere this water produces by its evaporation a chilling effect, and by observing the difference in the readings of the two thermometers we can, by reference to a "table of humidity," tell to a nicety the degree of saturation of the air. The anemometer consists of an axle

U. S. NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

from which radiate four arms having at three extremities hemispherical cups to catch the wind, the velocity of which is estimated by the number of revolutions per minute made by the instrument. The direction of the wind is shown by an ordinary weather vane. It must not be supposed that the signal officer is perched on his house top to observe the workings of these indicators. He reads their record below in his sitting-room as made automatically by the agency of electricity on a strip of paper wrapped about a revolving drum.

Suppose all the data in at the Washington office at 4:35 p. m., and that it is found that at Nashville, Tenn., and a hundred miles around it in every direction there is an "area of depression," an area of low barometer, say 29.2, while around Nashville as a center we may draw a line showing a higher barometer, say 30.02, at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Memphis, Atlanta, Abingdon, Va., and Wheeling. What is the forecast? There will be a flow of air—winds—inward from all points named toward Nashville. So far as practical effect is concerned, low barometer is equivalent to a depression of the upper surface of the sea of air in which we live, and high barometer is equivalent to an elevation, or wave, which will naturally flow down and fill up the depression. There will, therefore, be an inflow toward Nashville from all points of the compass. Like water flowing toward a hole in the bottom of a tub, the current of air will take on a whirling motion, and this cyclonic movement, which in the northern hemisphere, under the influence of the earth's rotation, is always from right to left, will go on increasing in intensity. Violent winds whirling about Nashville at a distance of about seventy-five miles, but a dead calm perhaps at the city itself. In an ordinary water whirlpool there is suction downward, but in our whirlwind the suction is upward, with of course a lower barometer. The warm, damp air about Nashville being thus carried by the cyclonic movement into the upper, colder and less dense regions of the atmosphere, becomes then expanded and chilled so as to be incapable of sustaining longer its burden of moisture, which falls as rain or snow. Continual rains and varying fierce winds attest the vigor of the meteorological catastrophe. But cyclones do not remain stationery. The record shows that the "area of low barometer" about Nashville, with its attendant winds and rains, may be expected to move eastward with a velocity of about thirty miles an hour. Instances occur in which steamers bound from New York to Liverpool overtake and outstrip the eastward moving area of low pressure. So far we have spoken only of such areas. But areas of high barometer will present no great difficulty with the principles here presented kept well in view. An area of high barometer centering at Nashville, with low barometer at all places 200 miles distant, would, of course, necessitate an outflow from that point, and the currents thus generated would, under the influence of the earth's rotation, be deflected to the right. Such an area does not, however, so often produce rain; it is rather the condition of our tenure of good weather.

The station on the summit of Pike's Peak is one of the most important as well as the highest in the country. It is

SIGNAL STATION, NEW YORK.

situated 14,157 feet above sea level, surrounded by perpetual snow, and in a region where many of our severest storms have their origin. The cut of it given above is from a sketch by M. Seamans, of Colorado Springs, and is a perfect representation. Water freezes on the Peak every night in the year, and snow storms in July and August are not an unusual occurrence. It is nine miles over a most difficult trail, from the foot of the mountain to the summit, and the two men in charge "pack" their provisions and supplies on horseback. But they have enough and some to spare for hundreds of tourists who lunch there, at a dollar a head, in the summer season. Many stay over night and "bunk" in the hut. In this way the signal officers do quite a thriving business, and the honest pennies thus turned help to compensate them for the isolated existence on top of the bleak mountain. The station in New York is also an important one. It is situated in a large cupola above the roof of the Equitable building, corner of Broadway and Cedar streets, and commands a fine view of almost the entire city, the harbor and a good part of the Atlantic ocean. The late "blizzard" which swept over the entire region east of the Rocky mountains was the severest experienced in many years, yet was not predicted or forecast by the weather bureau beyond the mere announcement that a cold wave was approaching. It is doubtful if the claims of the institution for the perfection of its work can be much better sustained now than in the days of Gen. Meyer, who became so cautious at one time that he put out the signals only after his corns advised him the storm was coming. The coldest point during the late "snap" was in Northern Dakota, where the thermometer registered 50° below zero on Saturday morning, January 9. Yet it is said the farmers in that region were out chopping wood all day in their shirt sleeves.