THE STAR

SAGUARO OR. GIANT

CACTUS

REYNOLDSVILLE -- PENNA.

PAID HIGHLY FOR BEAUTY

Humorist Tells How He Became Handsome, and Declares It Was Worth It.

To be handsome is not always to be good, but there is surely no harm in being handsome if you can become so without spoiling your face. For years was considered homely. My best friends admitted it and my enemies made unkind references to it. I knew that there were dermatologists who were perfectly willing to give silver bridges to bridgeless noses, dazzling brilliance to lack-luster eyes and ravishing outlines to hideous profiles, but 1 did not care to go to the expense. 1 determined to be my own dermatologist.

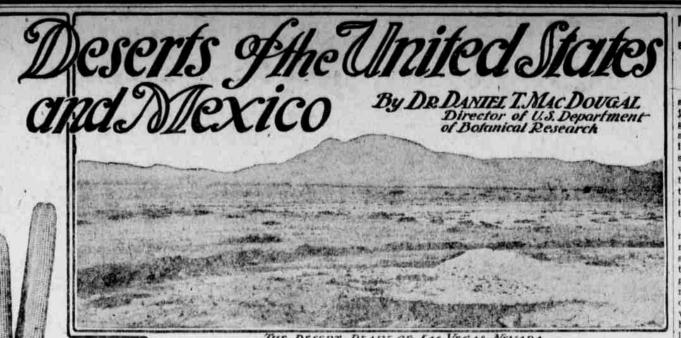
I have drawn an outline of my profile as it was before I began to work on my face. It will be seen that, while intellectual, it was not handsome. My ear was too long and my nose too like a toe, while my brow needed building up and my chin pushing forward. My eye, while not beautiful, had character, and I decided not to alter that, but the other features needed manipulation.

I began with my nose. When I went to bed I lay on my back with a flatiron bound to my nose. It was painful at first, but I soon got used to it, and day by day my nose changed its shape until at last it was perfect. I next tried sleeping standing up in a specially prepared hed, with heavy weights hung to my chin. This had a tendency to bring my chin forward. Luckily I was out of a job, so I was able to do my sleeping in the daytime. To give myself a high brow I made a hat like those used by hatters to ascertain the size of the head. This I screwed on my head on retiring, increasing the pressure each night. I also took double doses of headache powders, as I needed them. As I look back it does not seem more than six months that I labored with my visage, but my diary tells me it took a year.

I append a profile of my face as it was after I secured beauty for myself. The difference between the two profiles is great and the torture was great, but it is certainy pleasant to hear people say whenever I appear in public: "Who is that strikingly handsome man?"-Charles Battell Loomis in Delineator.

In Praise of Gardening.

Charles Dudley Warner: There is Tucson as, a center probably nothing that has such a for the activities of tranquilizing effect, and leads intc such content, as gardening. By gardening, I do not mean that insane de sire to raise vegetables which some have; but the philosophical occupation the importance of contact with the earth, and companionship with gently growing things and patient processes; that exercise which soothes the spirit and develops the deltoid muscles. In half an hour I can hoe myself right away from the world, as we commonly call it, into a large place, where there are no obstacles. What an occupation it is for thought! The mind broods like a hen on eggs. The trouble is, that you are dies of land for the not thinking about anything, but are site of the building vegetating like the plants and to serve as a really around you. I begin to know what the preserve for desert vegetation, the installation joy of the grapevine is in running up and construction of telephone, light and power the trellis, which is similar to that of that requires contact with the earth.



THE DESERT PLAIN OF LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

wood. Apparently the presence of an excess of gypsum is prejudicial to the growth of the mes-

The bottoms among the dunes have a dense vegetation as compared with that of the dunes themselves. It is characterized especially by the presence of a grama grass (Bouteloua), forming almost a turf, and by frequent clumps of Ephedra of a grayish purple color at this season and with three scaled nodes. These bottoms usually show no sign of moisture, but in two places we found water holes, the water so alkaline that the horses

> the end of their first day's drive. Probably the most extraordinary product of the Sonora desert, west of Torres, Mex-

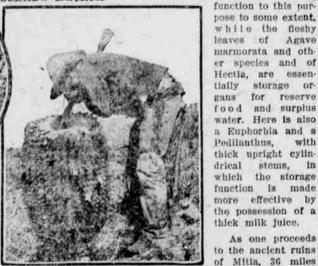
Echinocactus was represented by a half-dezen species, of which one, E. grande, is undoubtedly the most massive of all the genus, being as much as 8 or 9 feet in height and 30 or even 36 inches in thickness, which, with the many convolutions willing to admit. It is one of the deof its surface, makes it a very grotesque feature of the scenery.

E. flavescens forms small heads in clusters, while in E. robusta colonies 10 or 15 feet across, making mounds 2 or 3 feet high, include hundreds of heads.

No systematic account of any desert is to be found in which the storage function appears so highly developed and by so many species. Of course all of the cacti exhibit this feature in a very marked degree, and a single plant of Pilocereus fulviceps may retain several hundred gallons of water. The large stems of Yucca, which is a prominent member of the flora of the slopes,



OASIS OF PALMS IN THE MOUTH OF A CANYON COLORADO DESERT



PAPAGO INDIAN DDINKING

MAN'S WORD MUST BE KEPT

Essential of Business Life is to Have the Confidence of Your Associates.

A man's word is his stock in trade, and it cannot be broken without injuring his commercial standing. Many good men grow careless of their word and fall to see the importance of keeping it until they have suffered some serious consequence. There are those whose word is said to be as good as their bond. Whether it is or not. their word must be good, for the world is not easily deceived about such matters

Keeping one's word is more often a matter of habit than character. Good men, with the best of intentions, sometimes become careless in respect to a promise, a statement or an engagement, and while no harm is meant, it might as well be, for one cannot habitually break his word without losing his caste as a "man of his word." Nothing is more essential In business life as the element of confidence, and confidence, after all, rests entirely upon one's care in doing what he says he will do. This matter of personal integrity cuts a larger figure in business than we are sometimes mands that business makes of men to fulfill their words. Let business learn to distrust a man's reliability as to his word, and it will soon discount his Hability as a business man .-- Omaha

NO HEALTHY SKIN LEFT

"My little son, a boy of five, broke out with an itching rash. Three doctors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical college, but its treatment did no good. At the time I was induced to try Cuticura he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off and put the Cuticura Ointment on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heartbreaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. Now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day, twelve years or more since the cure was effected. Robert Wattam, Agave 1148 Forty-eighth St., Chicago, Ill., Oct. 9, 1909."

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tion are located at Tueson Not the least of the advantages of the government desert laboratory is the broad-minded comprehension of 10 the purposes of the institution evinced by the citizens, accompanied by an earnest desire to cooperate in its establishment. This appreciation was expressed in the practical form of subsi-

Sonora

connections, and of a road to the site of the labthe squirrel in running up the tree. oratory, about two miles from Tucson. This We all have something in our nature spirit of hearty co-operation has animated every organization in the city, and has enabled the laboratory to gain control of a domain of 860 acres, of the greatest usefulness for general experimental work.

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THE GUAREOUL

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zona agricultural experiment sta

The University of Arizona, with

ico, is the guaregui (Ibervillea sonorae), a tendril-bearing plant whose inordinately thickened root and stem base lies gray and half exposed upon the ground beneath some trellising FROM A CACTUS shrub. These tuberous formations may be seen during the dry season lying about wholly manchored, as the slender roots dry up with the close of the vegetative season, which lasts but a few weeks In February, 1902, some of these tubers were taken to the New York Botanical garden, and a large specimen not treated in any way was placed in a museum case, where it has since remained. Annually, at a time fairly coincident with the natural vegetative season in its native habitat, the major vegetative points awaken and send up a few thin shoots, which reach a length of about two feet only, since they do not obtain sunlight. After a period of a few weeks they lie down again and the material in them retreats to the tuber to await another season. Seven periods of activity have thus been displayed by this specimen with no apparent change in its structure or size. It does not seem unreasonable to suppose, therefore, that the guarequi is a storage structure of such great efficiency that water and other material sufficient to meet the needs of the plant for a quarter of a century are held in reserve in its reservoirs. The morning-glory (Iphomoea arborescens) is here a tree 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth, chalky gray trunk and branches. During February it is leafless throughout, while its large white flowers open one by one on the ends of the naked branches. From its white bark the tree is sometimes known as palo blanco, and from the gum or resin, which exudes from incisions made in it for the purpose and which is used as incense in religious ceremonies, it is also called palo santo.

would not drink it at

Had Been Under Suspicion.

"I will ask you," said the lawyer, who was trying to throw doubts on the testimony of the witness, "if you have ever been indicted for any offense against the law?"

"I never have, sir."

"Have you ever been arrested on a charge of any kind?"

"Never."

"Well, have you ever been suspected of committing a crime?"

"I'd rather not answer that question."

"Ha! You would rather not. thought so. I insist upon your answering it. Have you ever been suspected of crime?'

"Yes, sir; often. Every time I come home from a trip abroad the customs inspectors at New York city suspect me of being a smuggler."-Chicago Tribune.

Things Worth Knowing.

Stand not near a tree, iron gate or leaden spout in time of lightning.

Where a lighted candle will not burn, animal life cannot exist. It is an excellent caution, therefore, before entering damp and confined places to try this very simple experimont

To induce sleep when one is overtired or worried and cannot sleep, beand deep breathing in fresh air fect.

The Reason of It.

"The boat you see in so close there is the mail boat and its route embraces small settlements all along the const.

"Embraces so many, does it? I supse that is why I see the boat is hugging the shore."

Neighbor's Baby Is Useful, "You watch your neighbor's baby with considerable interest." "Yes," said Mrs. De Style. "When

the weather turns her baby blue I don't let Fido out."

Extending northward for nearly 100 miles from El Paso is the noted Jornada del Muerta (Journey of Death), which has a width of 30 to 40 miles. It formed a portion of the route connecting the earliest settlements along the Rio Grande, and here the traveler was compelled to leave the stream far to the westward, in its deeply cut, inaccessible canyon, and toll for two or three days in the burning heat without water. except such as might be carried. It was for three centuries one of the most menacing and hazardous overland journeys to be encountered in the American desert. Recent investigations, however, have shown that the region traversed is in reality a basin, and that water is to be found, as in many other deserts, within a reasonable distance of the surface.

Beyond lies an equally remarkable desert, the Otero basin, which is the bed of an ancient lake, and is noted for a great salt and soda flat, a salt lake, and, most striking of all, the "White Sands," an area of about 300 square miles covered with dunes of gypsum sand rising to a maximum height of 60 feet.

The surface of the dunes is sparkling white, due to the dry condition of the gypsum powder, but a few inches beneath it is of a yellowish or buff color and is distinctly moist and cool to the touch, even when the air is extremely hot.

The most characteristic plant of the dunes is the three-leaf sumac (Rhus trilobata), which occure in the form of single hemispherical bushes ing gently rubbed all over with a four to eight feet high, the lower branches hugtowel wrung out of hot, salt water, ging the sand. The plant grows vigorously, the trunk at or beneath the surface often reaching through the nostrils has excellent ef- a diameter of three inches. The binding and protecting effect of this bush is often shown in a striking manner when in the cutting down of an older dune by the wind a column of sand may be left protected above from the sun by the close covering of the branches and leaves, and the sand in the column itself bound together by the long penetrating roots. One of these columns was about 15 feet high from its base to the summit of the protecting bush and about 8 feet in diameter at the base.

A marked peculiarity of the White Sands is that a cottonwood is occasionally found in the lower dunes, reaching a foot in diameter, but seldom more than 15 feet in height; yet at the same time not a mesquite was seen. The mesquite is a tree requiring less moisture than the cotton-

One of the striking features of the Tebuacan desert of southern Mexico is the extreme localization or strictness of colonization exhibited by many species which are found to cover an area of a few square yards, the face of a slope, the crest of a cliff or the floor of a barranca, with no outliers and with the nearest colony perhaps many miles away.

The Cactaceae are more abundant here than in any other part of the world yet visited, several of the species being massive forms.

Cephalocereus macrocephalus is a tall species of the massiveness of the saguaro, and like it having a central shaft bearing numbers of branches which are more closely appressed. It was seen only along the cliff near the Rancho San Diego, along the eastern edge of the valley. Pilocercus fulviceps, of more general distribution on slopes, has a series of branches, in many instances 40 or 50 in number, densely clustered and arising from a short trunk, which barely rises from the ground before it branches,

ward of Oaxaca, the aridity increases until in the vicinity of the hacienda of that name extreme desert conditions are found. The ancient structures here are indicative of a type of civilization characteristic of the desert, in which co-operation or communism was carried to as great lengths as it must have been in the pueblos of the northern deserts in America.

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One of the most difficult problems to solve is that of transportation in the desert, and there are extensive areas in American deserts that have not yet been systematically explored by reason of this condition.

A comprehension of the part that water plays in existence and travel in the desert is to be gained only by experience. Some of the native animals, such as mice and other small rodents. have been known to live on hard seeds without green food for periods of several months, or even as long as two or three years, and nothing in their behavior indicated that they ever took liquid in any form.

Deer and peccary are abundant in deserts in Sonora in which the only available supply of open water is to be found in the cacti.

Man and his most constant companion on the desert of America, the horse, are comparatively poorly equipped against the rigors of the desert. A horseman may go from the morning of one day until some hour of the next in midsummer and neither he nor his horse will incur serious danger: experiences of this kind are numerous. If the traveler is afoot, abstinence from water from sunrise to sunset is a serious inconvenience to him, and if he continues his journey, the follow ing morning his sufferings may so disturb his mental balance that he may be unable to follow a trail, and by the evening of that day, if he has not come to something drinkable he may not recognize the friendly stream in his way. Instances are not unknown in which sufferers from thirst have forded streams waist deep to wander out on the dry plain to grisly death.

Scouting Indians have long used the bisnaga. and a drink may be obtained in this manner by a skilled operator in five to ten minites. Some travelers are inclined to look with much disfavor on the liquid so obtained, but it has been used without discomfort by members of expeditions from the desert laboratory. That it is often preferred by Indians to fair water is evidenced by the fact that the Whipple expedition found the Mohaves near the mouth of the Bill Williams river, in 1853, cooking ducks and other birds in the juice of these plants by means of heated stones dropped into the cavity containing the pulp.

Mrs. Fondman-Fell into a pond!

Oh! oh! and with your best pants on! Bertie-Well, I didn't have time to take 'em off!

Science and Cheese.

A medical authority kindly assures us that as long as cheese isn't decayed it will not affect the health of the consumer. This is a fact that we have suspected for a considerable time. But how is the ordinary cheese epicure to detect the difference-unas he waits for results?

There is cheese so thoroughly disguised in the costume and aroma of decay that its proper standing on the sanitary testing table would puzzle a conjuror.

For instance, there is the brand known as limburger.

But why pursue this subject?

Puzzled by Wireless. "Mistab Jenkins," asked an old ne-gro of Atlanta of his employer, would yo' be so good, sah, as to explain to me 'bout this wireless telegraph business I hears 'em-a-talking bout?

"Why, certainly, Henry," responded the employer, "though I can do so only in a general way, as I myself know little of the subject. The thing consists in sending messages through the air instead of over wires."

Yassah," said Henry, "I knows 'bout dat; but; sah, what beats me is how dey fasten the air to the poles!'

A Generous Gift.

"You may say what you like against young ministers, but I have nothing but praise for our young paster," the pompous Mr. Brown remarked, as he passed out of the church. "Nothing but praise!"

"So I observed," dryly retorted the deacon who passed the plate .-- Har-

Truth is a structure reared on the battlefield of contending forces .- Dr. Winchell.