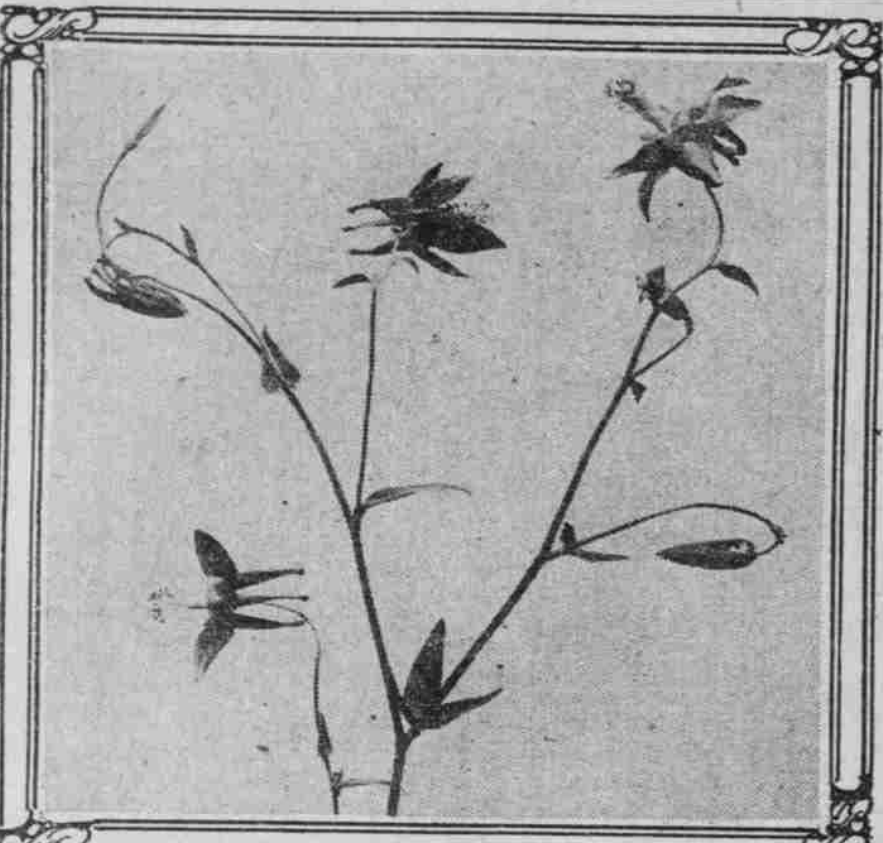
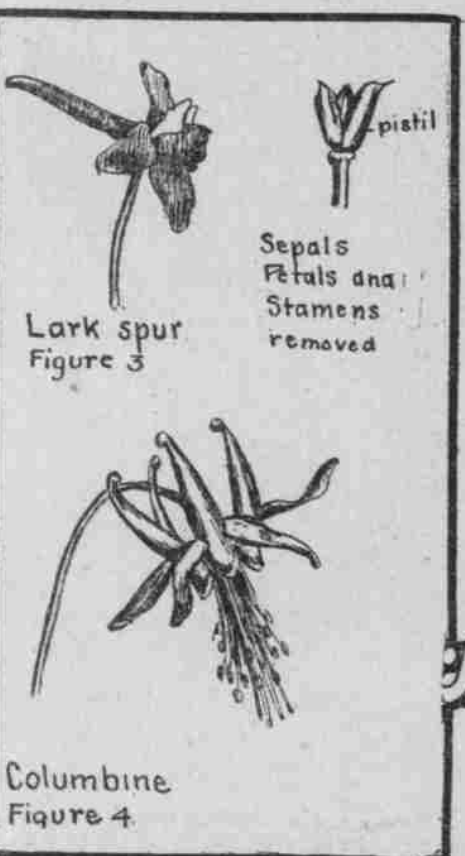


BUTTERCUP VARIETIES FOUND EVERYWHERE

Different Types Known as Larkspur and Columbine, Which Abound in Oregon, Are Explained by Albert R. Sweetser.

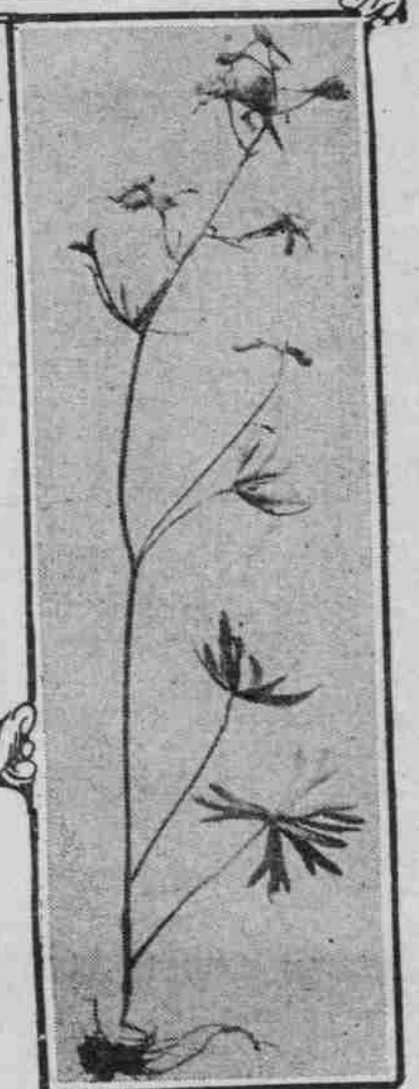


Columbine *Aquilegia*, Figure 2



Lark spur Figure 3

Columbine Figure 4



Larkspur *Delphinium*, Figure 1

BY ALBERT R. SWEETSER, Professor of Botany in the University of Oregon.
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, May 22.—(Special.)—The scientific name of the group of plants known as the buttercup family is Ranunculaceae, meaning a little frog. This refers to the fact that many of the buttercups proper grow more readily in damp places. It is a large family, having representatives everywhere and showing a wide diversity of structure. All the individuals agree in having the stamens attached to the head of the flower stem or receptacle, be-

neath the ovary. The ovaries or seed cases are more than one in number and simple. The rose family differs from the buttercup family in that the

stamens are attached to the calyx in the former. The two representatives of the buttercup family chosen for description this week are larkspur and columbine.
 Larkspur (Figs. 1 and 2)—The meaning of the common name is evident. Scientifically it is called *Delphinium*, from the Latin, meaning Dolphin, on account of its fancied resemblance to this animal in side view. The forms are varied as to color, size and distribution, and occur in all parts of Oregon and the United States. Generally it has but a single spur and its pistils ripen into several pods, which burst to liberate the seed. Some species are regarded as poisonous for stock.
 Columbine (Figs. 3 and 4)—This common name is from the Latin *columba*, or dove, and refers to the imaginary similarity to a group of doves. In some localities the flower is known

as honeysuckle because of the sweet nectar at the bottom of the spur. The scientific name is *Aquilegia*, from the Latin *aquila*, an eagle, from the talon-like spur. The tall, slender species with its red and yellow flowers is to be found in Macleay Park, Portland, and is widely disseminated throughout Oregon. The yellow, white and blue forms are found chiefly in Eastern Oregon.
 The insect that obtains its honey in a legitimate way and thus becomes the agent of cross pollination, must have a long proboscis, but there are robbers who, being unable to drink the nectar in the way Nature intended, bore through the spur and steal it.
Man, 72, Father to 17th Child.
GRAFTON, W. Va., May 15.—A few days ago the stork visited the home

of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Lemon, near Ellenboro, Ritchie County, for the seventeenth time and left a fine baby boy. The numerous children and grandchildren of Mr. Lemon gathered at his big country home and helped him to celebrate his 72d birthday. His wife has seen only 20 Summers.
CHURCH MONEY LONG LOST
Superintendent Finds Collection He Put Away in 1886.
CARMI, Ill., May 15.—Frank E. Pomeroy, president of the White County bank, found an old envelope in his private safe recently marked "April, 1886, Sunday School Collection." Pomeroy was treasurer of the Metho-

dist Church Sunday school in 1886 and evidently misplaced the package, which contained just 79 cents in different coins.
 Singularly he is still treasurer of the same Sunday school, and after brushing away the cobwebs lost no time in placing the fund on deposit to the order of the Sunday school.
TROUGH FALL IS FATAL
Man's Nose and Mouth Barely Under Water When Discovered.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—With the nose and mouth barely submerged in water, the body of John Kelly, a hostler, was found downward across a water

trough in the Pennsylvania Railroad stables. One hand of the dead man still clenched a halter shank attached to a horse which stood quietly by the body. It is believed that Kelly was seized with an attack of vertigo and fell across the trough, his face dipping into the water just far enough to cause death by drowning.
 Another hostler, Andrew J. McDermott, who discovered the body, had been talking to Kelly a few minutes before. When he entered the stable and saw Kelly's form stretched across the trough he thought the latter was ill. It was not until he had attempted to arouse him that he found Kelly's face was in the water.
 The names of some 1500 French soldiers who have been killed are to be found in the social register of that country's capital. Fourteen of these were priests and 102 titled members of the aristocracy.



Many Operations Avoided

WHILE of course there are serious cases of feminine ills that nothing but a surgical operation will remedy, the indisputable fact remains that hundreds of operations have been avoided by the wonderful medicinal virtue of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

and the very best proof of this is the unsolicited and grateful letters of the recovered ones themselves. By special permission we publish here four of them out of hundreds we have:—



Louisville, Ky.—"I think if more suffering women would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound they would enjoy better health. I suffered from a female trouble, and the doctors decided I had a tumorous growth and would have to be operated upon, but I refused as I do not believe in operations. I had fainting spells, bloated, and could hardly stand the pain in my left side. My husband insisted that I try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful I did, for I am now a well woman. I sleep better, do all my housework and take long walks. I never fail to praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for my good health."—Mrs. J. M. Resch, 1900 W. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.



Cleveland, Ohio.—"My left side pained me so for several years that I expected to have to undergo an operation, but the first bottle I took of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of the pains in my side and I continued its use until I became regular and free from pains. I had asked several doctors if there was anything I could take to help me and they said there was nothing that they knew of. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."—Mrs. C. H. Griffith, 1588 Constant St.

Decatur, Ill.—"I was sick in bed and three of the best physicians said I would have to be taken to the hospital for an operation as I had something growing in my left side. I refused to submit to the operation and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and it worked a miracle in my case, and I tell other women what it has done for me."—Mrs. LAURA A. GRISWOLD, 2300 Blk. East William Street, Decatur, Ill.

Charlotte, N.C.—"I was in bad health for two years, with pains in both sides and was very nervous. I had a growth which the doctor said was a tumor, and I never would get well unless I had an operation. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I gladly say that I am now enjoying fine health."—Mrs. ROSA SIMS, 16 Winona St., Charlotte, N.C.

It would seem wise before undergoing an operation to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. RELIABLE TESTIMONY.—All our testimonials are guaranteed to be genuine and truthful. They came to us entirely unsolicited and are sincere expressions of gratitude for actual benefits received from the medicine.—THE LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

1/6 OF ACTUAL SIZE

1/4 OF ACTUAL SIZE

ORIGINAL ARRANGEMENT OF SWASTIKA CROCHET PATTERN FOR LUNCH SET

The accompanying design is attractive for a luncheon set. Small medallion for 12 or 15-inch napkins. Larger medallion for three corners of 26 or 45-inch lunch cloth; fourth corner use a "flet" initial of same size or four corners can be made the same. After setting into corners of cloth, roll a hem and crochet over making a pivot on every seventh double crochet. Pattern calls for 25 meshes or squares for large one made on a chain of 71 stitches and 15 meshes for small one made on a chain of 59 stitches. Each cross is a filled square four treble crochet made by throwing thread over hook once. Design could also be used for cross stitch on loose weave linen.