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SPECIAL SUNDAY MENU

Special Sunday Dinner, \$1.00

- Mission Ripe Olives
- Chow Chow
- Chicken Soup, Southern Style
- Sweet Potato Salad
- Choice of Fried Spring Chicken, Hominy Fritters
- Belgian Hare, Hunter Style
- Roast Little Pig, Stuffed with Chestnuts
- Potatoes, Victoria
- String Beans, Paulette
- Choice of Chocolate Blanc Manger, Whipped Cream
- Home-Made Apple Pie
- Tea
- Coffee
- Milk

DEATH LAID TO EVIL SPIRITS

Bangala Tribe in Africa Refuses to Believe That Mortal Discultion is Certain.

Strange rites and ceremonies still abound in Africa. Most of these have their origin in superstitions instigated by the medicine men or magicians of a tribe for their own betterment, while many are adopted as customs of a tribe.

Foremost of the funeral "celebrations" in Africa is that of a tribe called Bangalas, near the Quango river. Here the deceased is asked to state the cause of his death, and is often prosecuted before being buried.

The death of an African in these sections is never announced, and, only on inquiry is anyone told of the death of a tribe member. When the death is generally known the relatives come and fall into a state of excitement and wailings, with frequent interruptions of a hilarious nature. Drums and musical instruments are assembled and the revelry is continued until after sunrise. This ceremony occupies two days. The body is brought out during these ceremonies and fastened in a sitting posture in a chair and placed at the door of his hut. The idea of the natives is that the deceased shall share in the festivities.

Only the mother and wife of the deceased show signs of grief. After the "celebrations" the deceased is put under rigid examination as to what or who caused his death. Naturally, he is unable to answer, and the crowd abuses him, demanding an answer. At last it is agreed that he was killed through the aid of evil spirits. The body is then taken to the cemetery.

The inhabitants do not believe that everyone must die, that evil spirits alone interfere with lives.

ISLAND OF MANY MEMORIES

Visitor to St. Helena Almost Sure to Find Something to Remind Him of Home.

St. Helena, the island where Napoleon Bonaparte spent some six years of exile and where he died in 1821, has one of the most peculiar landscapes in the world, and by reason of the great variety of trees and plants that grow there.

For many years the island was a sort of ocean crossroads where all ships plying between Europe and the East stopped for supplies. It was uninhabited when discovered and most of its population is made up of the descendants of persons who deserted from passing vessels. European, African and Asiatic peoples are all represented.

Nearly all of these settlers of many races and nationalities tried to introduce into the island plants and trees from their home countries, as people are wont to do the world over. Some of these failed to survive, but a surprising variety of crops and trees thrive in the semi-tropical climate and rich soil of the little island. As a result the English oak tree today grows beside bananas and palms. Raising dates is an industry of the valleys, while Scotch pines grow on the uplands, and some of the level land is covered with English gorse. Lemon and orange trees are to be found not far from patches of bramble and groves of willow. A visitor from almost any part of the world may look about and find a bit of landscape to remind him of home.—"Niksah," in Chicago News.

Electric Lamp Best for Mines.

Nowadays the up-to-date miner carries a package of electricity about with him while underground. It is a small storage battery attached to the back of his belt, and is connected by a cord with a lamp fastened to the front of his cap. The lamp, provided with a reflector, throws a flood of light in front of the miner. But its chief advantage is absolute safety. In olden days miners (who must, of course, have light) carried about with them open flame lamps. These caused innumerable disastrous accidents through ignition of coal dust or gases. Sir Humphry Davy's invention of a safety lamp whose flame was protected by a wire gauze saved an immense number of lives. It is in common use today, but the electric mine lamp is better and more convenient.

Largest Inland Sea.

The Caspian sea is the largest inland sea in the world. It has an area exceeding 170,000 square miles, and it is situated between Europe and Asia to the southeast of Russia. It lies in a deep depression, and in a past age, geologists tell us, probably formed with the Black and Aral seas, an inland sea of vast extent. Salmon and sturgeon are abundant and the seal fishery is important.

The rivers Ural and Volga flow into it. Astrakhan and Astrakhan are its chief ports. Waterways, consisting of rivers and canals, connect it with the Black and Baltic seas. Of its area, 865 square miles belong to the islands. At the present time its surface lies 56 feet below the level of the ocean.—Detroit News.

Sensible Decision.

"Wasn't your new French maid competent?" asked Mrs. Gawker. "Oh, yes," replied Mrs. Bounderby. "Then, why did you discharge her?" "The first time Mr. Bounderby saw her I caught him glancing at himself in a mirror and readjusting his tie. I may have lost my girlish beauty, but, thank heaven, I haven't lost my brains."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

INTERNATIONAL BOXING UNION TO MEET IN PARIS

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—American boxing enthusiasts are awaiting with interest the outcome of the meeting of the International Boxing Union, to be held in Paris on February 5. Unless there is an eleventh hour shift in sentiment, the United States will not be represented formally, if at all. As a consequence it is doubtful if any of the amateur organizations of this country or the professional promoters will feel obligated to observe regulations or suggestions which may arise from such conference.

As composed at the present time the Union consists of French, English, Swiss and Belgian boxing organizations or individuals who, under the initiative of the French have been working upon an international association plan since 1920 when the French boxing Federation attempted to convene an international conference to discuss the many crude angles of the glove game. Neither the English nor American authorities showed any enthusiasm.

In 1913 another meeting was held and the following year the I. B. U., as officially organized, according to French, with the following countries represented, either officially or informally: France, (Federation Francaise de Boxe); England, (National Sporting Club); United States, (New York State Boxing Commission); Belgium, (Federation Begle de Boxe); Switzerland, (Federation Suisse de Boxe); Argentine Republic, (Boxing Club of Buenos Aires) and the Australian Boxing Federation.

During the war there was no further activity on the part of the International Boxing Union but with the signing of the armistice the French proposed a revival of the organization with the result that the meeting in Paris next month was called to consider new rules, weight classifications and other details necessary to the readjustment and improvement of the ring sport. In the meantime, however, the American Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control had been formed in this country and a new code prepared to supersede the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

This code was sent abroad for submission and suggestions to the English and French boxing authorities. It is the hope of those who spent weeks upon the revision of the rules that the new regulations will prove acceptable as the basis of a universal boxing code. There are so many radical differences between the English, French and American systems of awarding boxing decisions, however, that many are sceptical regarding the outcome.

A standardized set of boxing rules for international use is badly needed at this time when boxing is experiencing a great revival in many parts of the world. An international association, would also advance the sport but it is the consensus of opinion among American authorities that the International Boxing Union governing laws will have to be radically changed before the United States organization can accept membership.

Although two thirds of the recognized world championships are held by American boxers the country would have but one vote in such a union and rules and regulations, inimical to the best interests of boxing here, might easily be passed over the protest of American delegates. Future action on the invitation of the I. B. U., authorities for co-operation on the part of the United States will depend to a great extent upon the reception accorded the revised rules which were recently sent abroad. If they are accepted, in a general way, as the basis for international ring contests the way will be paved for further participation of this country in international boxing reforms.

Should Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier meet in the ring during the coming year, as appears most probable, it will be the first time since March 22, 1918 that a foreign heavyweight has been a serious contender for the World's championship in this class. On that date Jim Jeffries knocked out Peter Jackson in three rounds and while the famous Australian negro but a shell of his former self, he still carried the European heavyweight honors. The victory gave Jeffries the right of the World's heavyweight title beyond dispute.

Jackson was the first Australian heavyweight champion. Later he added

TAM AND SCARF SHAWL HERE TO STAY



The tam and scarf shawl has been gaining in popularity for the school miss or outdoor girl until this year exclusive sets are retailing in many shops at prices which formerly were paid for furs. The rich deep nap on the camelhair sets in plaids—and even oriental patterns—give all the warmth and "that comfy feeling" obtainable in a heavy wrap. These two sets are of the newest pattern.

ed title of English champion by knocking out Frank Slavin in London and when he entered the ring against Jeffries he was the holder of European honors while Jeffries held undisputed title to the American championship. Jeffries' honors in turn passed to Jack Johnson, Jess Willard and on July 4, 1919 to Jack Dempsey.

Carpentier by his two defeats of Bombardier Wells and his latest victory over Joe Beckett holds the title of European champion. Should he face Dempsey during the next few months the French pugilist, who began his ring career as a featherweight, will be the first foreign heavyweight in several decades, to enter the arena against an American with anything like a fair chance of winning the World's heavyweight championship.

MONTANA WILL HAVE PULP MILL

MISSOULA, Mont. Jan. 9.—Conditions unusually favorable for the location, in northern Montana, of a paper mill with an annual capacity of 1,300,000 cords of pulp wood per year are rescribed by R. P. McLaughlin, supervisor of the Blackfeet national forest, in a report covering investigations he has been conducting for several years.

The most likely location, Mr. McLaughlin says, is in a compact body of timber on the Flathead river, just west of Glacier National park. He says this stand would afford 2,500,000 cords of pulp wood, easily accessible to government roads already built at a cost of \$200,000 and handy to natural waterways for cheap transportation to the mill. Natural power sites may be found on or adjacent to Flathead lake, it is declared, and railway transportation is close by.

The market for such a mill, the report states, would be found in the intermountain territory from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico. It is estimated the annual paper consumption of this region is 140,000 tons annually. Sufficient wood to run a mill with this capacity is available in the Flathead territory for 60 years' operation, or with rotation of cutting, it is declared, the yield will be found practically inexhaustible.

It is expected that bids for the purchase of government timber in this section, with a view to erection of a paper mill, will be asked by the forest service in the near future.

An extra added attraction at the Liberty Sunday and Monday is the wonderful new color photography—Prizma—the first ever shown in Klamath Falls. The subject is "Trout" and will be of great interest to sportsmen and nature lovers. 10

OIL IN MOROCCO.

MOROCCO, Dec. 22. (By Mail)—Petroleum in sufficient quantities to be of commercial use has been discovered at Djebel Tolfat, near St. Jean. It is intended to sink 12 new shafts in 1920.

Help the census taker.

NOW Is the Time

to fix your car for Spring. Bring it in to us today and let us start on it. Our mechanics know how and can assure you service. The best of materials used and all work guaranteed.

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HAY GROWERS ATTENTION The Hay Marketing Committee of the Farm Bureau has a market for 175 tons of baled hay. Farm Bureau members wishing to bid on these orders may get in touch with the market through the Bureau secretary in the county agents office. (If you are not a member of the Farm Bureau, it only costs \$1.00 to join). 13

16799 DIED

in New York City alone from kidney trouble last year. Don't allow yourself to become a victim by neglecting pains and aches. Guard against this trouble by taking

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles. Holland's national remedy since 1698. All druggists, three sizes. Guaranteed. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

GERMAN STRIKERS GET PUBLIC HELP

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—(By Mail.)—Though Germans complain bitterly of the never-ending strikes and unwillingness to work, the Berlin city government is aiding striking metal workers in the Berlin suburbs who refuse to resume work although suffering from lack of money and food.

The majorities have forced through the common council a provision whereby the community will advance 50,000 marks to buy food for the people's kitchens.

The vote is a novelty in municipal history, and the bourgeois are protesting that they will attempt to repeal the ruling. They maintain that the huge sums paid to the workless are sometimes more than they could earn at their trade, so they prefer to remain idle.

The 1920 census closes January 15. Are you listed?

NOTICE

Bonanza, Ore., Dec. 31, 1919. To the Stockholders of the Bonanza National Farm Loan Association: On Tuesday, January 13, 1920, the annual meeting of the stockholders of our association will be held in the church in Bonanza, at 2 o'clock p.m. This is your meeting Your interests are under consideration. We who have served you as best we could for the last twelve months are ready to report what we have done. This is the time to elect our successors for the ensuing year; the time, to make arrangements for the improvement and enlargement of our association, and to correct any faults in its management.

We have over thirty members now who have received over fifty thousand dollars. There is not one dollar delinquent. No new indebtedness has been incurred during the year and 50 per cent of the debts existing a year ago will have been paid.

All this in detail concerns each of you directly. Will you not come at the time appointed and help us make a better record next year?

H. M. DANIEL, Sec'y-Treas. B.N.F.L.A.

PROBING DAMAGE TO JAP EXPORTS

TOKIO, Dec. 10. (By Mail.)—The Foreign Office has sent an agent to Foochow to investigate the seizure and destruction by Chinese there of Japanese goods in furtherance of the Chinese boycott. A commission of the Chinese government will aid in the joint investigation.

The Boston firemen have voted to give up their American Federation of Labor charter in the International Association of Fire-Fighters.

The 1920 census closes January 15. Are you listed?

JESS WILLARD AIMS AT COME-BACK



The horde of backers of former champion Jess Willard may have the opportunity of again showing their faith. Tex Richard says he has word from Willard, who is now in the mountains undergoing a strenuous training, which indicates that Jess is thinking "right" and that he is going to try and redeem himself for his miserable Toledo showing.