

The Cooking With Gas Demonstration and Band Concert

Last Evening Proved to be Such a Success That Both the BAND and GAS COMPANY

Will Repeat the Same
TONIGHT

The BAND CONCERT will be given at the corner of Central Avenue and Broadway and the COOKING with GAS demonstration at the office of the Gas Co. on Market Street.

There have been so many requests made by the users of GAS for the continuation of these Demonstrations that the Company has decided to give a

SERIES OF LECTURES AND LESSONS IN COOKING WITH GAS

The dates on which these will be given will be announced later.

The Coos Bay Gas & Electric Co.
FOLLOW THE BAND

OREGON LAW ON ELECTION

General Summary of Regulations Issued By Officials.

SALEM, Ore., June 24.—The following summary of the primary and general election laws was prepared by the Secretary of State's office:

1—Candidates for State and district offices, to be voted for in more than one county, and for circuit judges and district attorneys, must file with the Secretary of State, at the time of beginning to circulate their petitions, a copy of the petition for nomination, signed by himself, as evidence that said elector is a candidate for nomination by his party. The vote cast by a political party in each voting precinct for representative in Congress at the last preceding general election is the basis on which percentage for petitions shall be counted, and need not exceed one thousand (1,000) signers.

2—Petitions for nomination for an office to be voted for in the State at large must be signed by at least two per cent of the party electors residing in each of at least one-tenth (1-10) of the precincts in each of at least seven (7) counties of the State, and need not exceed one thousand signers (1,000).

3—Petitions for nominations to be voted for in a congressional district must be signed by at least two (2) per cent of the party electors residing in each of at least one-tenth (1-10) of the precincts in each of at least one-fourth (1/4) of the counties of such district, and need not exceed one thousand (1,000) signers.

4—Petitions for nominations to be voted for in districts comprising more than one county must be signed by at least two (2) per cent of the electors residing in each of at least one-eighth (1/8) of the precincts in each of at least two (2) counties in the district, and need not exceed five hundred (500) signatures.

5—Petitions for nominations to be voted for in districts comprising only one county must be signed by at least two (2) per cent of the party electors residing in each of at least one-fifth (1-5) of the voting precincts of the county.

6—Petitions for nominations for offices to be filled by the State at large, or by any district consisting of more than one county and nominating petitions for judges of circuit courts and for district attorneys in districts consisting of a single county, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State not less than 20 days before the date of the primary nominating election, September 3, 1910.

7—Petitions for nomination for officers to be voted for in only one county, or district, shall be filed with the County Clerk not less than fifteen (15) days before the date of the primary nominating election, September 8, 1910.

8—The Secretary of State shall certify to the county clerks of the several counties of the State for the arrangement of the names and other information upon the ballots, all the names of, and information concerning, all the candidates for nomination contained in the valid petitions for nomination which have been filed with him not more than twenty (20) days, nor less than seventeen days before the primary nominating election, September 3 to 8, 1910.

9—Canvass of votes for nominations for State and district offices, to be made by the Secretary of State in the presence of the Governor and the State Treasurer, within fifteen (15) days after the primary nominating election, October 9, 1910.

10—Vote cast for representatives in Congress, at general election of June 1, 1908: First district, for candidate of Democratic party, 14,841; for candidate of Prohibition party, 3,189; for candidate of Republican party, 31,889; for candidate of Socialist party, 4,349.

11—Vote cast for representative in Congress, at general election of June 1, 1908, Second district, for candidate of Republican party, 25,579; for candidate of Democratic party, 13,865; for candidate of Socialist party, 2,856; for candidate of Prohibition party, 2,685.

General Election Laws.

1—Initiative petitions must be filed with the Secretary of State not less than four months before the election at which they are to be voted upon. Eight per cent of the legal voters are required to propose any measure by such petition. The whole number of votes cast for Justice of the Supreme Court at the regular election last preceding the filing of any petition shall be the basis on which the number of legal voters necessary to sign such petition shall be counted. (Total vote cast for Supreme Judge at the general election

on June 1, 1908, 105,208.) July 7, 1910.

2—Arguments advocating any measure must be filed with the Secretary of State not later than the first Monday of the fourth month before the regular general election. Person or persons offering arguments for printing and distribution must pay to the Secretary of State sufficient money to pay all the expenses for paper and printing to supply one copy with every copy of the measure to be printed by the State. July 4, 1910.

3—Arguments opposing any measure must be filed with the Secretary of State not later than the fourth Monday of the fourth month before the regular general election. Person or persons offering arguments for printing and distribution must pay to the Secretary of State sufficient money to pay all the expenses for paper and printing to supply one copy with every copy of the measure to be printed by the State. July 25, 1910.

4—Measures to be submitted must be caused to be printed by the Secretary of State not later than the first Monday of the third month next before the regular general election. August 1, 1910.

5—Certificate of Secretary of State of arrangements of names and other information upon ballots, must be made and issued not more than 30 nor less than 28 days before the regular general election. October 10, 1910.

6—Regular general election, November 8, 1910.

7—Secretary of State shall transmit by mail to every voter whose address he may have one copy of the pamphlet containing the measures submitted to the people, with the arguments thereon, not later than the fifty-fifth day before the regular general election at which such measures are to be voted upon. September 14, 1910.

MANY OFFICE SEEKERS.

Candidates for State Offices Are Numerous and Active.

Activity of aspirants for State offices, aside from Governor, about which very little has been said, is now more marked, says the Oregonian. There has been a conspicuous absence of candidates for Attorney-General, State Treasurer and Supreme Court Judges. This year the terms of four judges expire. They are: Justices Frank A. Moore, Will R. King, W. T. Slater and Thomas A. McBride. Justice Robert Eakin holds over until January 13, 1913.

Justices King and Slater are Democrats, appointed by Governor Chamberlain when the Legislature increased the number of justices on the supreme bench. Both will be candidates to succeed themselves. They probably will not have any opposition in their own party. Circuit Judge W. N. Gatens of this city, who also owes his appointment to Senator Chamberlain while Governor, will be a candidate to succeed himself.

Justices Moore and McBride will be candidates for the Republican nominations. In addition, it is understood four Circuit Judges of the State will seek the higher court toga. They are Judges Lawrence T. Harris, of the second judicial district at Eugene; George H. Burnett, of the third district at Salem; C. U. Gantenbein of the fourth district at Portland, and H. J. Bean, of the sixth district at Pendleton.

Attorney-General A. M. Crawford will seek re-election. Political gossipers say he will have opposition in A. C. Hough, of Grants Pass; State Senator J. N. Hart, of Baker City, and W. H. Wilson, of The Dalles. Heretofore only Crawford's name had been mentioned in connection with the office.

George A. Steel, State Treasurer, it is understood, will not be a candidate for re-election. Two names have been mentioned in connection with the past. They are T. J. Mahoney of Heppner, a member of the lower house of the Legislature last session, and T. C. Taylor, of Pendleton, who was president of the State Senate in the session of 1899.

THE THEATRE.

When Manager Butler booked The Coon King Musical Comedy Company he secured the laughing hit of the season. Where ever this classy aggregation of singers, dancers and high-class comedians have appeared they have been the talk of the town. The chorus is a feature with this New York musical comedy success, and it is certainly a treat to see this bunch of beauties sing and dance, and they have some very beautiful numbers which they execute with grace and skill. The opening number, "Splash Me," is a sure winner and shows the grace and skill of these young fairies.

Besides this number there are seven other chorus numbers, each showing a complete change of wardrobe for each number. There are also some dazzling dances, and the singing is certainly a treat. No one should miss this great aggregation. Two nights only—June 25th and 26th.

COOS INDIANS HAVE CLAIM

Aborigines of This Section Have Large Amounts Due Them For Lands.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 22.—To prepare a grammar of the language spoken by each tribe of Indians in the Pacific Northwest and which will be deposited in the archives of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, Dr. Leo J. Frachtenburg arrived in Portland on his second journey to the wigwams of the original Americans. Dr. Frachtenburg conducts his studies while living among the Indians, as he finds it impossible to induce them to come to him, and has become an expert in a number of the tongues used by the red men.

He spent last year among the Coos tribe of Indians, and made the discovery that those Indians have a large claim against both the State of Oregon and the Government of the United States, which would enrich the living members of the tribe beyond their grandest dreams of wealth—if it could be collected.

When seen at the Hotel Portland, Dr. Frachtenburg said:

"The Smithsonian Institution has deemed it wise to gather and preserve the languages of the American Indians, and has detailed a number of men to that work. This is my second trip to Oregon, as I spent last year with the Coos Indians.

"We have been engaged in the work for a number of years and probably will complete the Pacific Northwest division in 1911. I not only learn the language of the tribe with which I am working, but prepare a grammar which is to be preserved along with a history of the tribe and the great events in which its members have participated. These become available to the people through members of Congress, who can obtain them as other public documents are secured.

"This year I will begin with the Molalla tribe, which is practically extinct. I have information of only three living members. They are Molalla Kate Williams, who lives on the Siletz Reservation; Molalla Henry, at Oregon City, and Stevens Savage, residing somewhere on North River. I will endeavor to get one or more of these Indians, who speak good English, to translate for me and will prepare a report after carefully checking the information with other Indians of the same tribe. After finishing with the Molalla tribe I will take up the Alsea Indians, of which there are about 15 scattered over the Siletz Reservation, and there may be others in the State.

"It is a curious fact that there are more than 100 distinct languages spoken by the American Indians, derived from 54 linguistic stocks. And it is true that different tribes of Indians residing in the same neighborhood are unable to communicate with one another except by the use of English.

"We always accumulate all the traditional information which can be secured. The stories are printed in the Indian tongue and a liberal translation given in English. In that way we have acquired a great deal of interesting information. Perhaps it is not generally known that the Coos tribe has a claim against the State of Oregon and the Government for forcibly removing them from their lands and failure to keep treaty agreements.

"I was told about it by some of the old men of the tribe, who assert that they are now wanderers for that reason. That tribe formerly lived around Coos Bay. In 1852 they ceded one-half of their territory to the United States, the consideration being that each Indian was to receive a wagon and two cows. The Government agreed, also, to build their houses and schools. It was never done, they claim, and when the Rogue River Indian War broke out in 1872 they were removed to Fox Umpqua. In 1876 the Government wanted the Coos tribe to remove to the Siletz Reservation, and the Indians claimed the Coos tribe ever held to that proposition. They decided that they would no longer be subservient to Indian agents and would return to their own country around Coos Bay. When they arrived there they found that the whites had come in and they were not allowed to occupy their lands. Since then they have been a nomadic tribe.

"I will be at the Hotel Portland for three months, and I would be glad to receive information of the whereabouts of any member of the Molalla or Alsea tribes which may be possessed by Oregon people. It is doubted by some of your people that assistance regarding these other Indians."