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Th Suits with which the exclusive Tailor must now reckon.

Suits that fit faultlessly—show individuality—express style and put clothes confidence into the wearer. Let us show you, Sir—

The Suit You Ought to Wear

The new models in our Suits are exceptional and splendid values.

These prices never before bought such excellent tailoring, such choice fabrics—so much style and general, all round Suit goodness.

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No. 9814

**United States National Bank
of La Grande**

CAPITAL STOCK \$100,000.00

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LOCAL OPTION DECISION.

(Continued from Page 1)

eyes and noses taken, those voting for the ordinance were as follows: A. V. Andrews, E. W. Kammerer, F. L. Meyers, W. N. Monroe, J. E. Reynolds and J. T. Williamson, those voting 'No' were George Kreiger and J. K. Sheak and the Ordinance was declared by the Mayor to be carried."

It is strenuously contended by the counsel for the plaintiff that the Recorder's simply referring to the Ordinance as the Prohibition Ordinance does not sufficiently identify the Ordinance as being the Ordinance in question and is not sufficient proof of the passage of Ordinance No. 442, Series of 1910, and that the Ordinance should have been referred to by title if not by number in the minutes.

The title of Ordinance No. 442, Series of 1910, reads as follows: "An Ordinance prohibiting the sale or disposal of spirituous, malt, vinous or other intoxicating liquor within the corporate limits of the City of La Grande, Oregon, prescribing the manner of enforcements, defining nuisances, prescribing the method of abating the same, regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors upon prescriptions, providing penalties for the violation of this Ordinance and repealing all Ordinances or parts thereof in conflict herewith."

Undoubtedly the object in requiring the proceedings of the council in the passage of an ordinance to be entered on the minutes is to enable any person interested in the passage of the Ordinance to ascertain if the requirements of the Charter have been observed in the passage of the ordinance. Therefore any information in the minutes that would convey to a person this knowledge is sufficient. It is of course the better practice to refer to the Ordinance by title but we do not believe that this is necessary. It is a well known fact that the word "prohibition" in a dry county like this has a distinct meaning. No one in this county at least in reading over the minutes of the meeting of the Council of January 12th, 1910, would infer that the prohibition Ordinance passed at that meeting was an ordinance prohibiting cows from running at large within the City limits. They would know at once that the "prohibition ordinance" passed at that time was an ordinance

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New Empire Mahogany dressers \$24.00
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Fockers

Cobler Arm Rocker; our price, \$2.25
Other patterns too numerous to mention including fine spring upholstered in many patterns up to \$12.50



Dining Chairs

Genuine Leather Upholstered quarter; sawed oak; worth 4.25; my price \$3.35
Solidquarter sawed oak; saddle seat, panel, or cane; 18 styles from 75c to 3.35.
Second hand chairs from 25 cents up.



Economy and Mason Jars

Jar Rubbers, Jelly Glasses
Second-hand Jars.

Remember we sell the Elite Range and guarantee it. \$25

F. D. Haisten, Furniture on Easy Payments

**The Airdome
Thomas Bruce, Manager
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Company**

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Admission 25c and 10c

prohibiting the sale and disposal of intoxicating liquors. The Century Dictionary defines the word "prohibition" as follows: "The interdiction by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks except for medicinal and sacramental uses." Webster's New International Dictionary defines the word "prohibition" thus: "The forbidding by law of the sale and sometimes the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages."

This ordinance in question was first introduced at the meeting of January 5th, 1910 and read the first time entire and the second time by title only and referred to the Judiciary Committee. In his minutes of this meeting the Recorder also refers to the Ordinance as the "prohibition" Ordinance. We believe that such a designation of the Ordinance was a succinct description of the Ordinance. Again it is contended that the conviction of the plaintiff was illegal for the reason that the Ordinance has no emergency clauses as required by law and therefore the Ordinance did not take effect until thirty days after its passage or Feb. 12th, 1910, which would be after the alleged offense of plaintiff in maintaining a nuisance was committed as it is alleged in the complaint that he maintained the nuisance on the 13th day of January, 1910.

It follows that if the Ordinance did not go into effect at the time it was signed by the Mayor January 12th, 1910, that the conviction of the plaintiff herein was illegal.

Section 11 of the Act adopted by the people of this state for the purpose of carrying into effect the initiative and referendum powers were reserved to the people," which Act can be found on Page 398, Session Laws 1907, among other things provides as follows:

"No city ordinance, resolution or franchise shall take effect and become operative until thirty days after such final passage, except measures necessary for the immediate

(Continued on page 7.)

**JUNE
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Kertzman, Steinway, Wellington, and Ludwig Piano.

Maxwell Wins

Thrills followed thrills as speeding automobiles shot around the course of the Ingleside Race Course, on April 24th, in the second and final day events of the successful meet promoted by the members of Islam Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

The honors of the day were divided between Barney Oldfield, with his 200 horsepower Benz machine, and C. O. King, with his Maxwell 30 horsepower stock car. Oldfield lowered his previous record of one mile to 51 5-6, which is a new coast record for the circular track. With the exception of this performance, Oldfield had to take second place in the list of racing honors, as the world's champion met defeat in both the five and fifteen mile handicap events, and in both races King and his Maxwell were the victors. In fact, King proved the surprise of the meet, driving all of his races with much judgment and taking the turns with his car as close to the fence as did Oldfield. In the five mile handicap, Oldfield drove his Knox racer to the utmost, but the handicap was too strong and he could not get the lead away from King. Not only in the handicap events did King and his Maxwell prove stars of the first order, but in one of the first events of the day, the five mile race for cars costing from \$1200 to \$1600, which was one of the best matches of the meet.

The time for the five mile handicap was as follows: Maxwell, King, 4.40.30; Oakland, Nelson, 4.48.25; Chalmers, West, 4.49.30; Auto Car, finished fourth, and the Knox car, Barney Oldfield driving, fifth.

In the event number eight, ten miles free-for-all handicap, King and his Maxwell again were the winners, the Maxwell's time being 8.19.30.

**J. B. Whiteman & Son
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