

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS: R. C. CHAMBERS, President. HERBERT J. GRANT, Vice President. F. H. DEAN, Editor. J. A. SMITH, Business Manager. J. L. RAWLINS, J. W. JORD, JOHN R. WEDDER, HORACE G. WHITNEY, SIDNEY HARRINGTON.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, Mondays excepted. The HERALD block, corner West Temple and First South streets, SALT LAKE CITY, BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY HERALD is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Price, in advance, \$5.00 per year, six months, \$2.75, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning. Price, in advance, \$2.50 per annum, post paid.

REPRINTS will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. They will add up to determine where the fault lies.

ALL communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CITY DELIVERY. By the year (invariably in advance) \$10.00. By the month, \$1.00. By the week, \$0.30. J. T. DUNBAR & CO., Circulators.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second class matter. WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1892.

FAITH AND LOYALTY.

Mormons and the Government Authorities.

We believe there are no where in the Union a more loyal people than the Latter-day Saints. They know no other country except this. They expect to live and die on this soil.

To be at peace with the government and in harmony with their fellow citizens who are not of their faith, and to share in the confidence of the government and people, our people have voluntarily put aside something which all their lives they have believed to be a sacred principle.

Such was the ruling Republican faith of representative leaders up to a few years ago. In a speech in Chicago, MCKINLEY, the same who afterwards reported the act to Congress, first broached the doctrine of protection with incidental revenue, thus reversing that which had before prevailed, and to-day it is the written law of the high tariff wing of the Republican party.

We have the honor to forward herewith a petition signed by the president and most influential members of the Mormon church. We have no doubt of its sincerity and no doubt that it is intended in the best of faith.

The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through Mr. Kerkan in San Francisco. For Utah—Fair, preceded light rain in north portion; warmer.

SILVER AND LEAD. Ber Myler was quoted in New York yesterday at 80 1/2. Lead, \$1.20.

Possibly a section of that reservation might be set aside for the Tuscarora tribe.

The trouble about getting a quorum in Congress is doubtless due to the opening of the baseball season.

Iowa will will be the thirty-fourth state to adopt the Australian ballot system in one form or another.

Gen. O. O. HOWARD aspires to be the prohibition candidate for President. Well, his name has a sort of goose-egg look about it.

THE STATEMENT that there are between 8,000 and 10,000 poets in New York may have something to do with the backward spring.

SENATOR PALMER listens to few speeches, but devotes most of his time to reading newspapers. That is why he is so well posted on public affairs.

QUAY has called on the President, and the President exhibited as much obsequiousness as a ward hammer in the attitude of begging for an officer.

A REPUBLICAN congressional convention in Pennsylvania the other day had the audacity to lay on the table a motion to instruct for HARRISON. This is high treason.

SUCH was the development of the shoe and leather industry of this country that its representatives propose to have a special building at the World's fair for their exhibit, 214 by 160 feet in size.

A FEW days ago Secretary BLAINE walked up the stairway to the cabinet room for the first time in two years, instead of taking the elevator. Perhaps his "elastic step" was furnished by the rubber trust.

THE ATTEMPT by RAIN and his strikers to bamboozle the good name of Congressman COOPER has backfired itself. Republican members of the investigating committee have clearly vindicated him.

THE INVITED pension committee of the House has killed more lame pension bills at this session of Congress so far than any previous committee has done. A smaller number will go through than in any previous Congress since the war.

IT is said the Marquis of Queensbury was never present at a prize fight, though he constructed rules for that style of strawberry festival. It is known that draw poker according to HEYLE is simply according to SCHENCK and BILLY FLORENCE.

SENATOR CHANDLER "applied" himself the other day in a speech against PALMER's bill to authorize states to elect their Senators by general ticket. CHANDLER's election methods were shown when he helped cheat TILDEN out of the Presidency.

A SHORT REVIEW.

Some of the Republican newspapers and speakers have the hardihood to speak of the prohibition principle as "illustrated" in the prohibition tariff, an old doctrine of the Republican party, whereas it is an innovation of the past few years. It had no part nor lot in the creed of the Republican party prior to the convention of 1858, which nominated BENJAMIN HARRISON. It never had any practical application until the passage of the McKinley bill. Tariffs those had been, but all were ostensibly for revenue. Incidental protection was finally engrafted on this, but as a modern expedient.

DANIEL WEBSTER denounced the idea of tariff prohibition as early as 1823. HENRY CLAY favored such incidental temporary protection as a revenue tariff would afford, but he had no idea of its ever being perpetual. All the leaders of the Whig and Democratic parties were equally guiltless of the idea of permanent or prohibitive protection. And so of the platforms of the Republican party, after the death of the Whig organization. Protection was not even hinted at in 1856. In 1860, when LINCOLN was nominated there was an expression favoring such an adjustment of government duties as would encourage industry. The Republican platforms of 1864 and 1868 said not a word about tariff. In 1876 and 1880 the resolutions favored revenue duties so levied as to discriminate in favor of American labor, but were silent about protection. The platform of 1884, on which BLAINE was nominated, used the word protection, but referred to "incidental" protection only. It was not till the year 1888 that the Republican party demanded duties levied for the purpose of protecting American industries, and without reference to revenue.

President LINCOLN, President GRANT, President GARFIELD and President ANTHONY favored a reduction of the war tariff, as did Senators SUMNER, LEWIS, ALLISON and others. President ANTHONY appointed a commission to revise and reduce the tariff, which recommended an average reduction of not less than 20 per cent. President GARFIELD, twenty-two years ago, said duties should not be so high as to drive out foreign manufactures and enable home manufacturers to enjoy a monopoly of trade and regulate the prices as they pleased.

Such was the ruling Republican faith of representative leaders up to a few years ago. In a speech in Chicago, MCKINLEY, the same who afterwards reported the act to Congress, first broached the doctrine of protection with incidental revenue, thus reversing that which had before prevailed, and to-day it is the written law of the high tariff wing of the Republican party. There never was any popular demand for it, but on the contrary throughout the west the agitation of the subject was viewed with unqualified alarm. The country had been promised a reduction instead of an increase in the tariff, and they felt that this was a scheme to take something away from them and transfer it to the monopolists, as a bribe for their material and indispensable support at the polls.

As soon as Congress met after the manufacturers had put prohibitive protection into the party's platform, the lobbyists were besieged by the monopolists and their agents. And then began the work, first of strengthening a weak and precarious majority by routing Democrats and filling their places with Republicans who were elected, and then of stifling the freedom of speech of the minority. The MCKINLEY bill was then brought in. It covered 200 printed pages, raising the duties on more than seven hundred articles of use and necessity. Yet when one-fifth of the bill had been read and debated, further discussion was arbitrarily cut off and the act railroaded through. By similar methods it passed the Senate to go to a conference committee—and through such means was this unrepentant, non-American measure foisted upon the people. And are we to be told that Republicans should feel bound, by party ties, to follow the behests of the monopolists and bind themselves to this tyrannical innovation?

THE WYOMING TROUBLES.

Of course the Wyoming cattlemen who are under the protection of the military ought not to be surrendered to Sheriff ANGER, of Johnson county, at this time. The sheriff is perfectly right in making a demand for the prisoners. The law is with him. The cattlemen have violated the laws of the state within the sheriff's jurisdiction. The offense is against Johnson county, of which he is the executive officer whose duty it is to act in such cases—to apprehend the offenders and bring them to justice. It is a case which does not concern the United States. The federal troops ought to have been asked to interfere, and when they were appealed to by the governor, the state was belittled and disgraced. This cannot be wiped out by all that can be said in behalf of the executive, who has demonstrated his incompetency and brought shame upon his brave and proud people as can be found within the borders of the republic. He has proclaimed to the world that Wyoming is incapable of self-government and said that the state is unequal to the task of enforcing the laws and maintaining order.

However, we say that whilst Sheriff ANGER is right in demanding the surrender of the men whose custody legally belongs to him, the military is refusing compliance. There are no precedents to the strict letter of the law would be wrong, and this seems to be one of those occasions. In the present state of popular feeling in Johnson county, the surrender of the prisoners would be equivalent to turning them over to the merciless hands of lynchers. Such a thing as a fair trial would be out of the question. Indeed, nobody believes that the case would be carried so far as to observe the forms of a trial. The people are indignant over the outrage put upon them, and so deeply incensed at the prisoners that they would not wait the processes of law, but would shoot down or string up the cattlemen in very short order. The law of humanity should prompt the military authorities to protect the prisoners until they can surrender them to a civil authority which will give reasonable assurance of affording protection to the men. The mistake having been made of calling on the troops, the wrong will have to be continued a little further in order that a great crime may be avoided.

In this connection it may be remarked that those papers which are finding trouble and excuse for the cattlemen are treading upon mighty dangerous ground. It doesn't help matters in the least that the cattlemen are rich, respectable and influential. In this instance they are the guilty parties. Without semblance or authority of law they organized an armed force and going into the county began a war of extermination, shooting down citizens, burning houses and doing what they could to drive out the inhabitants. If they had not been resisted and speedily checked a good many murders would have been laid at their door, and Johnson county been depopulated as to all save such persons as the cattlemen permitted to remain. We think it is mighty bad business to attempt to justify such proceedings as these, and the wealth and social standing of the parties do not

palliate their lawlessness. The Wyoming editors who are excusing the big cattlemen on the ground that small ranchmen and rustlers have been guilty of wrong-doing and branding unaverks, would serve the commonwealth better by denouncing the lawlessness by punishing by whomsoever committed, and by urging the officials to maintain the authority and dignity of the law.

THE UTE REMOVAL BILL.

Somebody has had printed and is circulating among members of Congress in Washington a twenty-one page pamphlet embodying the views of those opposed to the removal of the Colorado Utes to this territory. The paper covers the ground fairly and should be the means of preventing the passage of the bill referred to. The protest first calls attention to the fact that in 1850 the Uncompahgre Utes agreed to abandon agricultural lands on the Grand river in Colorado, but were not permitted to do so; instead they were brought into Utah, where 1,012,300 acres of land were set apart for them. The White River Utes were afterwards brought into Utah, and twelve million acres of land in Colorado returned to the public domain, whilst nearly two million acres were taken for their use in Utah. The Southern Utes, by the same agreement, were to be settled upon unoccupied land in the La Platte valley, Colorado, their reservation being confined to them by act of Congress July 23, 1863. Now it is proposed to send these Indians across the state line, taking 8,000,000 acres of Utah land for a reservation, and giving them 3,000,000 acres more for hunting privileges, in order that Colorado may have the 1,100,000 acres comprised in the present reservation.

The pamphlet recites the memorial against the removal adopted by the late legislature of this territory, and follows with a vigorous protest signed by Delegate CAINE and Ex-Governor WESS. Those gentlemen show that already 1,521 Indians have been brought into Utah from Colorado, and that the two reservations in this territory comprise 8,974,480 acres. They say the removal would be an unwise and unjust discrimination in favor of one community over another. They call attention to the great expense attending the removal, to the undesirability of the Indians as occupants and neighbors, and to the fact that private property to the amount of \$87,000, exclusive of mining claims, is held within the proposed reservation. The protest concludes thus:

Our territory has had its own local troubles, and for years, through much contention and strife, it has been seeking and striving towards a settlement of them. We can with confidence assure the country of the happy removal of all causes occasioning past strife, and that we are confidently and hopefully looking to a bright future. We only ask an equal chance with our neighbors. Then follow much matter bearing on the question, as the protest of more than eight hundred residents of Colorado and Utah, whose interests will be jeopardized by the removal; the remonstrance of 330 miners who have established claims on the proposed reservation; the remonstrance of 110 taxpayers living on the reservation, etc. It is shown that the removal would be violative of the policy of the government which is to allot lands in severalty, open the door to citizenship and abolish the old Indian regime. The history of the proposed removal is recited in detail, showing that it is a scheme to free Colorado from the burden of an increasing Indian population, and permit Durango to boom her town property. The conclusion is reached from the showing that:

To remove the Southern Utes from Colorado now would be to turn them back fifty years in civilization. The United States has expended these people and spent large sums of money on them since 1842. Their removal to the proposed reservation in Utah would be to offer a premium to them to lapse into barbarism, and the influence of all the past expenditures of money and efforts to control be entirely lost. The Indian is quick to detect evidences of weakness, or admissions of failure, and such moments would be seized upon by the bad element among the Utes and used by them as against civilization and incitement to revolt and bloodshed in the future. All mammals wish to roam and they will greedily clutch at the chance given them under the provisions of this bill for their removal.

It is asked if Utah were a state, could or would Congress have the power, although owners of the soil, or would it have the right to place a dangerous or useless population within its boundaries? The writer says that a territory may be at the mercy of Congress; but Utah within a year may be a state, and have the sovereign rights, as has Colorado or any other state. Is it not unfair to make a territory the dumping ground for the refuse population of an adjoining state?

THE HERALD has no knowledge of the authorship of this pamphlet, but whoever the maker be, the author of a similar service for Utah, and if Congressmen are induced to read what has been presented, Colorado will be forced to hold on to her troublesome Utes and no more of this territory will be allotted to Indians. If the passage of the bill by this Congress can be prevented, the danger will be over, for it now seems certain that Utah will have some votes and some influence in future Congresses.

THE PROPOSED WESTERN ROAD.

It is possible that the proposed railway from San Francisco is not a paper road; it is possible that the alleged projectors mean business, but we do not believe it. This distrust is not based on any desire to antagonize the scheme. On the contrary, everybody in Salt Lake would feel that the city was worth 100 per cent. more if the positive announcement were made that the road was to be constructed. The route outlined is the one which should have been followed by the Central Pacific. Then the line named would have avoided about four hundred miles of country which is of so little value that it doesn't produce enough traffic to pay for car and engine. Some bad country lies along the proposed route, but not a tenth of that which is traversed by the C. P. Headed there is much fairly good country, and some mining country, which would contribute considerably toward the support of a railroad.

But the railroad, if one shall be built must depend upon through traffic for its maintenance, and because this is so we cannot believe the road will be built. So far as through business is concerned the line would be a direct parallel of the Central Pacific, and it will hardly be claimed by anybody that the carrying trade is sufficient for two roads when one is so difficult to pay expenses. It may be argued that traffic is diverted from the Central Pacific to the Southern Pacific so as to avoid payment of the indebtedness to the government. If this were true it would not help matters any for the new road, as the diversion would continue, and the old company could reasonably be expected to control the business. If it is the intention to surrender the Central Pacific to the government, then there may be something in the proposition to construct a new line. Perhaps the owners of the Southern Pacific might become interested in the project. The railroad from Salt Lake to the Pacific which will pay best will be the one which enters southern California by the

shortest and most direct route. That road will bring the products of the Los Angeles region six hundred miles nearer to the eastern market and will permit southern California to obtain its fuel and some other supplies at greatly reduced cost. No other line can compete with such a road for certain traffic, and it is not likely that the road suggested will ever be paralleled.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

In various parts of the north the colored population, which has constantly and consistently voted the Republican ticket out of a feeling of gratitude for what the party did for emancipation, has been exhibiting unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction as to what is coming to them. Since they regard the emancipation work of the Republicans as having been performed for the sake of the negro vote, and as they believe they have long ago discharged every obligation the case requires, they are now anxious to know if it is desired that they continue voting the Republican ticket. If so, they wish to know what overtures are to be made for that purpose. In such southern states as Florida, for instance, they are able to take care of themselves, and have elected nearly a full delegation of black men to the National convention; but in states like Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri the white Republicans are disposed to ignore the colored brethren, and this conduct they feel like resenting.

In the midst of this straightening up and stretching forth her hand by Ethiopia, the Texas Republicans have taken the colored brother to the edge of the ship and unceremoniously pitched him overboard. The most prominent men of the party, including A. J. HENNINGSON, son of the hero of San Jacinto, have had a convention and resolved that the old Republican party has degenerated into a mob and been year by year falling off in strength, owing to its association with the negroes. They therefore call upon the white Republicans to help them organize a decent and respectable party. The white Republicans of Texas probably feel no differently from the white Republicans of the north towards the colored people whom, in spite of their professions of equality, they regard as an inferior race, but they seem to have the courage of their convictions. They don't accept the labor and service of the black men and refuse to reward them for bestowing it. And if the Republican party is over to amount to anything in the south it must take the same ground as the Texas members. Where they have the numbers the negroes will dominate, and in that case the Republican whites will be limited to the "carpet-bagger's."

MARRIAGE QUERIES.

To the Editor of THE HERALD: Will you be kind enough to answer the following:

The territorial law authorizes a minister to perform the ceremony of marriage. Does that law allow any high priest, elder, seventy or priest of the Mormon church to perform the ceremony?

If the presiding officer of the ward is the only one, can he delegate any other person to perform the service, and if so would the marriage be legal? J. W. T. American Fork, April 16, 1892.

Marriage may be performed by "priests of any denomination in regular communion with any religious society," and of course this includes priests of the Mormon church. No person can delegate his authority to perform a marriage ceremony. In such a case the marriage would not be legal.

MALIGNED and ridiculed as HOLMAN of Indiana is, THE HERALD thinks him worthy of nothing but commendation for his efforts in Congress to repress the spirit of prodigality concerning expenditures for ships of war. More than half the seamen in our navy are foreigners, and from all accounts they are a "rum" set at best, which is said to be owing to a system that discourages native enlistments. This ought to be remedied before another dollar is appropriated for naval construction. But aside from that, it behooves Congress to go a little way in ordering new ships for the purpose of furnishing contracts to the Washington and coast-rings who have already put \$400,000,000 of the public money to "sleep" in this sort of so-called patriotic

IMMEDIATELY AFTER the Republican state convention of Michigan adjourned, General ALGER took the first train for Washington, where to make a bee line for Corporal TANNER, Blocks-of-Five DUDLEY and other representatives of the anti-HARRISON sniffler, in whose bosom he poured his woes. They advised him to withdraw his name from the presidential race, and it is understood that the federal officers, the military Michigan backed out. As the G. A. R. has his whole stock in trade, and as the CUSTER disclosures had cut that down to damaged goods prices, he deemed it best to close out the whole outfit, lock, stock and barrel. Gone to meet CULLOM!

A big rumper has been raised by the Senate's resolution dismissing Executive Clerk YOUNG on a charge of revealing the proceedings of secret sessions. YOUNG has denied having made any such disclosures and offered to stand the strictest investigation. The secrets of the august and imperious body continue to leak out, and it is thought the strictures of the indignant Senators must apply to some more of their own number. It would be a good thing if, as some suppose, the agitation of this subject should result in the abolition of star-chamber caucuses entirely.

SENATOR BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, has been extending some blue grass hospitality to Senator EDWARDS, of Vermont, who has astonished the natives by his familiarity with thoroughbred horses and other celebrated Kentucky products. The acerbities of politics were quite put aside in the sour manifestations of Senator JON and his great American toddy stick.

BRIEF, BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Rochester Post: Many a fierce mustache gets a coming down.

Galveston News: Man is first in high spirits and next in the gutter.

Binghamton Republican: An athletic record is the only thing that improves by breaking.

Elmira Gazette: Jagson says he used to think women were easily moved before he had talked much with craymen.

Binghamton Republican: A "harmless crank" is one that runs a grinning by the aid of a boy. It is not subject to violent surges.

New York Herald: One of the similar facts in the publishing line is that poisonous literature is never a "rag" in the market.

Washington Star: Perhaps after all the children are our greatest patriots. They are so fond of their native soil that they get it all over their faces.

Why do they have so many fine old paintings in saloons nowadays? "Probably because the water colors would be inappropriate."

The Editor: Judge—What sort of a man, now, was it you saw commit the assault? (Con stable—Sure, your Honor, he was a small, insignificant creature about your own size, your Honor!)

Brooklyn Life: Hicks—I think I shall bring up my boy to follow the sea for a livelihood. (D. D.—I don't think you will. It seems to be the only industry in which one is not expected to begin at the bottom.)

A humorous fact about Hood's Sarsaparilla—it expels bad humor and creates good humor. Be sure and get Hood's.

"INSURE TO-DAY; TO-MORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!" HERBER J. GRANT, President. RICHARD W. YOUNG, Vice-President. HORACE G. WHITNEY, Sec'y and Treasurer. DIRECTORS: HERBER J. GRANT, ELLAS A. SMITH, LEONARD G. HARDY, RULON S. WELLS, RICHARD W. YOUNG, HORACE G. WHITNEY, WM. H. BOWE, ELLI H. PEIRCE, CHAS. S. BURTON. HEBER J. GRANT & CO., INSURANCE and LOANS, No. 60 SOUTH MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. We Represent Only the Best Companies, Among Them THE HOME OF UTAH.

Z. JUST ARRIVED. C. The Loveliest Line of Childrens White Muslin Hats & Bonnets. Also CHILDREN'S and MISSES' BONNETS IN SILK, MUSLIN, MULL, SATEN AND PIQUE IN ENDLESS STYLES AND COLORS. Also Ladies' White Muslin Aprons from 25 Cents Upwards. Also LADIES' FINE JERSEY VESTS, ONLY 25 CENTS EACH. Also the Prettiest and Most Stylish SERIES OF LADIES' AND MISSES' UNTRIMMED HATS EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY, IN WHITE AND COLORS. NEW, CLEAN AND FASHIONABLE. T. G. WEBBER, Supt. I.

Utah & Montana Machinery Co. HEALTHY DIGESTION, A CLEAR COMPLEXION, BRIGHT EYES. No other tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as DRUEHL & FRANKEN'S BEEF, WINE & IRON. A Real Elixir of Life. Put bottles of 1/2, Three for \$2.50. Sent promptly by express upon receipt of price. DRUEHL & FRANKEN, Prescription Drug dists. cor. Main and Third South streets. Electric Light and Power Plants. 259 S. MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

WELLS & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS. Are pleased to announce to the trade that their Spring Invoice of Garment Patterns are now in, including every MODERN DESIGN, IN LATEST COLORS. ONLY HIGH-CLASS WORK DONE. Correct Shapes and Measurements ASSURED. 7 and 9 W. First South Street. S. D. EVANS, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, 214 STATE ST., SALT LAKE CITY. COLLEGE GRADUATE IN EMBALMING. Special attention given to the shipment of bottles. Open all night. TELEPHONE 364. MRS. DR. DE SAN, (Late of San Francisco) NOW AT 65 W. FIRST SOUTH STREET, has the power of any two mediums you ever met. The greatest seer and forecaster of coming events. Tells all your BUSINESS AFFAIRS, with utmost truth. Tells truthfulness of absent friends. Lost or stolen property. EVERY HIDDEN MYSTERY. Revealed. Helps all who are in trouble. Gives advice on LOVE AFFAIRS. Tells if your lover is true or false. Lucky days. INTERPRETS Dreams, Heals all diseases by laying on of hands. Restores lost affections. Brings the separated together. Makes SPEEDY and happy marriage with the one you love by proper advice. P. O. BOX 1255. TELEPHONE 265.

A. FISHER BREWING CO., Salt Lake City, MANUFACTURERS AND BOTTLERS OF EXPORT LAGER BEER. Mail Orders Solicited and Prompt Attention Guaranteed. P. O. BOX 1255. TELEPHONE 265.

HUGH ANDERSON FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE. ESTABLISHED 1871. 131 South Main St., Salt Lake City. P. O. Box 977. Telephone 195. AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES: Scottish Union and National, of England, \$18,352,303. London Assurance, of England, 18,216,787. North British and Mercantile, of England, 14,841,459. Northern of England, 19,724,995. Hamburg-Bremen, of Germany, 5,000,000. Aetna, of Hartford, 10,457,497. Alliance, of London, 25,000,000. Fireman's Fund, of California, 2,844,389. St. Paul, of Minnesota, 2,017,384. Orient, of Hartford, 2,073,468.

GABEL, THE TAILOR, 62 W. Second South St., SALT LAKE CITY. Suits to order from \$12.50 to \$55. Pants to order from \$3.00 to \$15. SUITS MADE IN 10 HOURS. PANTS MADE IN 5 HOURS. By First-class Workmen, in this City.