

this time he was living under his assumed name. Under that name— which, by the way, was his mother's maiden name—he not only entered the senate, but married Miss Martha Price, the daughter of a well known Oregon family. Three children were the result of the union, the son Hiram being an artillery captain in the army, the second, a daughter, dead, and the third, a daughter, being the wife of the French Duke of Rochefocault.

About the time of his election the details of his early life began to become public property. An intense sensation was promised, but he had the matter covered up. Through the influence of his law partner, poor Saddle Hoon, the victim of his wiles, was induced to secure a divorce; his marriage with Miss Price, which was a bigamous one, was secretly legalized through his influence with Judge Upton, of the state circuit court, and Judge Hamilton of the county court conveniently arranged for the legalizing of his change of name.

He was a gay old boy about those times, too. He fell in love with his last wife's sister and endeavored to persuade her not to marry the man to whom she was engaged. He wrote her several endearing letters declaring against her uniting with Mr. Potter, her affianced, and these letters were turned over to Potter, who published the entire bunch some years afterward in fac simile. Of course Mitchell howled that it was persecution, although a number of reputable citizens fathered the action and dared him in print to establish a libel suit.

In 1878 Mitchell was defeated for the senate by the fact that the Democrats controlled the legislature. Four years later he tried again, but eighteen Republicans refused to vote for him, and J. N. Dolph was chosen. In 1885 and in 1891 he was successful, but in 1897 he was given the throw-down because of his attitude in favor of silver. For four years he side-stepped, obtained his sustenance at cheap eating houses and wearing shabby clothes, but luck came to him in 1901 on the last night of the session of the legislature, when there was a deadlock. The joint session elected him.

A political storm started that has been blowing ever since. He was charged with having accepted bribes for work done in connection with public surveys in Oregon and the legal machinery of the general government is working against him. At this writing it looks as if, despite his high position, he will be convicted.

And it is fair to presume that if he has a chance, this wife deserter, this bigamist, this hoary-headed old rascal, will vote against Senator Smoot.

SOMETHING WRONG HERE.

Truth directs the attention of the city government to a state of affairs that should not exist. Police officers, in collecting fines for the running of slot machines, do not give the offenders receipts. A case in point arose only a few days ago, when a cigar dealer and confectioner paid his \$18 fine to Detective Officer Burt. The fine was paid in the presence of witnesses and the shop man asked for a receipt. He was informed that receipts were not given, but "he was given credit on the book." Truth submits that this is not right. While not questioning the integrity of the officer in question, we state boldly that such a policy is one that encourages "graft." What is to hinder this officer, or any other similarly employed, from going from place to place and pocketing a portion of the proceeds? If

some of these machines are licensed, why not all? Why should the keeper of one machine be licensed and another fined?

As a matter of fact, this slot machine business is wrong. An argument has been made recently in favor of "trade machines." A trade machine is a machine where you drop a nickel in the slot and get a five-cent cigar, or any article vended by the machine. Outside the chewing gum abomination machines there isn't a slot machine in Salt Lake that is a trade machine, but every one are gambling devices.

So far as the saloon men are concerned, a number of them did not care for them; they only serve as an attraction to callow kids and men who would otherwise come in and buy a drink and go home. The saloon man doesn't make any great amount of money on the machine; it is the grafter who runs it. If the saloon man could make money he would keep his own machine. But some saloons have them, and others are forced to keep them.

It is intimated that some prosecutions will be instituted in a short time by interested parties and that the machines will have to go. This is right and proper. Abolish the slot machines. Gambling in a regular gambling house is righteous alongside them.

AGAINST A HARD GAME.

It looks as if the grocerymen who have decided to abolish the trading stamp and all sorts of premiums given with articles sold, have a hard game against them. Truth is informed that Cudahy, who makes soap and has a premium coupon inside the wrapper; that the match companies which in close a coupon; that the tobacco concerns which also have coupons and others have heard of this movement with a great deal of discontent.

A well known dry goods merchant, who has been in the trading stamp business for a long time, states that he will not cease issuing these stamps and intends enlarging upon it. He further states that he has opened a correspondence with large firms east and if a war is made upon him he will establish a grocery store and meat market in his place of business, using an adjoining building, and will undersell every one of his competitors, no matter what prices they make. "If they think they can undersell the tobacco trust, let them try it," he said. "If they think that Cudahy, Fairbanks and the balance who deal in soap will not oppose this movement to the extent that they will lose some money here, let them start something. If they do not think that the eastern millers would welcome a war in flour here in order to get their brands on the market, let them keep right on. If I do establish a grocery trade and a meat market in my place and make of it a department store there will be howling in Rome. Other large cities have department stores where rates are chopped into bits, and I believe it would be a good thing here."

Manager Faust of the Faust creamery said he did not fear any trouble financially from any refusal of his to comply with demands. "If they don't like our way of doing business," he said, "they need not buy our butter. We will send every pound of it east, because we have demands for all we can ship. They may do as they please."

Truth learns that the supply of butter is not so much above the demand that local dairies shipping abroad would not create a scarcity, and it is for this reason the dairymen are so independent.

RETAIL GROCERS' DIRECTORY.

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 1033 BRABY, A. E., 301 9th East.
 1238 BROWN, MRS. K., Cor. Center & Fourth North.
 970 BUTLER, JOHN M., 210 So. State.
 2248 CHICAGO STORE, 118 W. 1st So
 1192 COLVILLE, J. G., 340 5th So.
 2412 CORNER GROCERY, 180 W. 2nd So.
 1441 LOUCAS, F. J., 267 W. 2nd So.
 312 LYON & RICHARDSON, 351 So. W. Temple.
 1835 MAXWELL, JAS., 88 Q St.
 1467 MYER & JENSEN, 285 J St.
 1460 MORRISON, J. G., 470 So. 1st West.
 29 NEW CITY MKT. GROCERY CO., THE, 28 W. 1st So.
 1622 N. Y. CASH GROCERY, 279 E. 3rd So.
 1250 PALACE GROCERY, 9 East 3rd So.
 749 PATRICK, ROBERT, 163 B St.
 1216 PEOPLE'S CASH STORE, 42 W. 1st So.
 979 POULTON BROS., 424 So. 2nd East.
 865 PRICE, ELI L., 18 Main St.
 696 PRICE GROCERY CO., 151 E. 3rd So.
 1973 PRICE, WILL L., 80 W. 1st So.
 2462 PUZEY, F. H. & CO., 4th and E St.
 478 RIGBY BROS., 422-24 So. W. Temple.
 676 CUTTING, C. H., 22-3 W. 1st So.
 60 DICKINSON S. S., 680 E. 2nd So.
 1691 DONNELLAN, W. J., 380 4th St.
 528 ECLIPSE GROCERY & MEAT CO., 52 E. 1st So.
 1688 5th Ward Co-op., 370 W. 7th So.
 432 FOULGER BRO. CO., 68 K St.
 1095 FOULGER, C. J., 476 3rd St.
 830 HANES, J. W., 17 E. 3rd So.
 54 HARPER, T. E., 85 E. 2nd So.
 2226 HAYES, M. A., 358 W. 3rd No.
 1368 HECKMANN, W. J., 100 T St.
 966 HENDERSON, W. S., 267-9 So. Main St.
 157 HUDSON, A., 71 E. 3rd So.
 1144 JACOBSEN, GROCERY CO., 303 E. 2nd So.
 1469 JAMES GROCERY CO., 220 J St.
 1624 ROGERS, A. H., 358 No. 3rd W.
 1746 SIEBERT, EDW., 66 W. 3rd So.
 1747 SMITH, C. K., 407 6th E.
 942 SORENSEN, G. N., 70 W. 1st So.
 807 SOUTH SIDE GROCERY, 374 So. Main.
 1891 STONEMAN, WM., 444 W. 4th North.
 1357 SUCCESS GROCERY, 472 W. 1st So.
 573 THIRTEENTH WARD STORE, THE, 72 So. Main.
 1170 WILLIAMS BROS., 140 K St.
 2106 WOLFF, M. T., 306 So. W. Temple.
 29 WOOD, WM., JR., 28 W. 1st So.
 328 YELLOW FRONT CASH GROC., 78 W. 1st So.
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