

INSURANCE BILLS ON THE CALENDAR

Senator Hollingsworth Presents
Four New Measures to the
Upper House for Action.

CREATES A STATE BUREAU.

But for Purposes of Economy it is
Attached to the Office of the
Secretary of State.

A rush of new bills greeted the senatorial docket clerk at the opening of yesterday afternoon's session. The bills were of an important character, for the most part, and a set of four introduced by Hollingsworth go exhaustively into Utah insurance conditions.

Should the bills pass they will give at least one field in which the Seventh session has actually succeeded in passing laws along the line on which it has endeavored to secure more legislation.

The four Hollingsworth bills are numbered from 176 to 179 inclusive. The first deals with an insurance bureau which it is planned to have created as a department of the secretary of state's office. There was a former bill on this subject from Benner X. Smith, which created a department of insurance, but it was afterwards withdrawn on account of the large expenditures involved. This one aims at economy in administration.

The second bill, 177, gives the insurance commissioner the all important power to eliminate wild cat companies. It empowers him to shut out solicitors for unauthorized companies by imposing a fine, and to refuse any company permission to solicit here, unless he is assured of their standing. This bill also provides that 2 per cent of the gross premiums collected shall go to the state, and this will materially increase the state's income.

The building and loan feature of insurance is regulated in the third bill. Its supervision is transferred from the office of the state bank examiner to the office of the insurance bureau, and this subject is also treated in the fourth measure, which amends other existing statutes.

The Agricultural college was the subject of one senate bill, which provides that the college shall furnish instruction free to residents, except for an entrance fee.

PURE FOOD BILL.

The public health committee brought in a substitute pure food bill, for those of Walton which it recommended for slaughter. The report was adopted.

The provisions of the new bill follow: Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell or otherwise dispose of any patent or proprietary medicine containing opium or any of its derivatives, alpha or beta, cocaine, chloral hydrate or alcohol; or preparations containing acetanilide or any of its derivatives; or preparations containing antipyrine; unless the bottle or package and the outside package containing such medicine are branded in plain English letters, "This medicine contains opium, or chloral hydrate or alcohol; or preparations containing acetanilide, or its derivatives; or preparations containing antipyrine." The case may be; and if the medicine contains opium, or chloral hydrate, stating the amount of such drug contained therein; or if it contains alcohol, stating what percentage of the medicine is alcohol.

Section 2. Nothing in this act shall apply or be construed to apply to the filling of any written prescription by a regular licensed practicing physician, and kept on file by the druggist compounding or filling such prescription as required by law, or as to such preparations specified and recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell, or otherwise dispose of cocaine or any preparation wherein it is an ingredient, except upon the prescription of a practicing physician, dentist, surgeon, or veterinarian surgeon, and said prescription shall not be refilled.

Section 4. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

SENATE CALENDAR.

The list of new bills submitted Wednesday afternoon is as follows: S. B. 176, by Benner X. Smith, relating to the Agricultural college shall be free to residents and providing an entrance fee to residents and non-residents, education.

S. B. 177, by Gardner, prohibiting the sale or use of any spring gun within the State of Utah and providing a penalty therefor; public health.

S. B. 178, by Hollingsworth, creating in the office of the secretary of state a "bureau of insurance, State of Utah," providing for the appointment of the commissioner; regulating the insurance companies doing business in the state; and requiring the commissioner to exercise control over and make examination of building and loan associations doing business in this state. Referred to committee on private corporations and insurance.

S. B. 179, by Hollingsworth, relating to and regulating insurance companies and their business, enabling the new sections of the revised statutes of Utah, 1895, fixing certain fees to be charged and collected by the secretary of state; private corporations and insurance.

S. B. 178, by Hollingsworth, relating to building and loan societies, associations and corporations, and vesting in the insurance commissioner the duties and powers relating to the control of such societies, associations and corporations heretofore possessed by the secretary of state; private corporations and insurance.

S. B. 179, by Hollingsworth, fixing the fees to be charged and collected by the state bank examiner; private corporations and insurance.

S. B. 180, by committee on public health, substituting for S. B. 116 and S. B. 127, making it unlawful to sell certain medicines containing opium, chloral hydrate or any of its derivatives, or preparations containing antipyrine, without branding the same and to sell cocaine or preparations containing cocaine, except upon a practicing physician's prescription.

S. B. 181, by Benner X. Smith, fixing the salaries of certain state officers, passed under suspension of rules.

S. B. 182, by Johnson, appropriations for three county roads; highways and bridges.

S. B. 183, by appropriations and claims committee, appropriating \$2,124 to P. T. Farnsworth, Jr., for services to the state as deputy attorney general, rendered during the period between Aug. 1, 1905, and Dec. 31, 1905, inclusive; third reading.

H. J. R. 6, by Hott, compelling southern Utah to remain on reservation.

H. B. 38, by Richards, relating to salary of state superintendent of public instruction.

MEASURES REJECTED.

S. B. 177, by Walton, relating to disposition of decayed food.

H. J. M., by Critchlow, memorializing Congress to amend section 17 of bankruptcy law.

REPORTED FOR PASSAGE.

S. B. 19, by Raaband, adopted on conference committee report. Providing for emergency hospital at mine entrances.

S. B. 88, by Hollingsworth, relating to

tax on itinerant vehicle vendors.

H. B. 123, by Tolton, relating to revenue for schools.

S. B. 184, by John Y. Smith, relating to destruction of wild animals.

S. B. 169, by Walton, relating to sanitation of schools.

S. B. 180, by committee on public health, substituting for 116 and 167, relating to pure foods.

H. B. 87, by Clegg, relating to sale of real estate for taxes.

H. B. 190, by Westfall, date of expiration of commission.

S. B. 67, by Benner X. Smith, relating to juvenile court.

H. B. 174, by Benson, relating to barbed wire.

S. B. 110, by Lawrence, prohibiting sale of foods below standard.

S. B. 183, by appropriations and claims committee, appropriating \$2,124 to P. T. Farnsworth, Jr.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

House Names "Sifting Committee" to Segregate Good Bills From Bad.

Ten bills passed, one bill killed, and five new bills introduced, is the record of the house yesterday. Three joint resolutions were also introduced, two of them proposing amendments to the state constitution, the other authorizing the payment of a claim against the state.

The nearest approach to a debate during the afternoon was during the consideration of H. B. 173, by Benson. The measure defines and classifies transient stock and provides for assessment of taxes on the same. The discussion occurred over the time limit allowed for a herd of sheep to pass through a county, the present law being 20 days. After considerable discussion the bill was amended fixing 15 days as the limit.

Some interest was also created in Sutherland's bill, No. 261, which abolishes the dry measure in selling commodities. The horticulturists of the house succeeded in injecting several amendments into the measure, excepting from its provisions roots of various kinds, and Mr. Hansen of Boxelder effectively expected hay, after which the bill passed, four voting against it.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.

Bills were reported unfavorably, with the recommendation that they do not pass, as follows:

H. B. 260, by Larsen, appropriating \$300 to Franklin P. Fullmer for loss of property destroyed by order of the board of health.

H. B. 53, by Randall, relating to the right of stockholders to inspect mining property.

H. B. 250, by Pedersen, authorizing a hydrographic survey of the Logan river water system.

H. B. 123, by Richards, preventing the use of school funds for other purposes than the payment of teachers.

The author of the measure gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote by which the unfavorable report on this last bill was adopted.

Mr. Hone effectively moved that H. J. R. 7 be placed upon the calendar against the report of the committee, which recommended that it do not pass.

The resolution proposes an amendment to the constitution, providing that all mines and mining claims shall be taxed for the benefit of the state. The resolution takes its regular place on the calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The rules were suspended and introduction of the following bills permitted:

H. B. 246, by Bowns, protecting every citizen in the enjoyment of his personal rights. The bill provides that: "Whereas, Every citizen of the United States is entitled to the enjoyment of liberty and personal rights as given by the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of

Utah, therefore be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Utah:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, association of persons, combination of persons, or body of persons to interfere with the right of any individual engaged in labor, to exercise his full privileges under the constitution, as to where he shall be employed, by whom he shall be employed and at what compensation he shall be employed.

Section 2. The sheriff of each county shall provide the necessary protection to any individual in the exercise of any enjoyment of liberty and personal rights, when called upon by the employer or employee.

Section 3. Anyone violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Referred to committee on labor.

H. B. N. 287, by Long, making appropriation for certain highways in Platte county. Committee on appropriations.

H. B. 288, by Richards, relating to the election of members of the board of education of county school districts of the first class. Committee on elections.

H. B. 289, by committee on municipal corporations, defining and regulating special taxes in cities of the first and second class.

H. B. 290, by Clegg, relating to the adoption of minors. Committee on judiciary.

H. J. R. 8, by committee on agriculture and horticulture, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to drainage districts and to be known as article XXV.

H. J. R. 9, by Dyreng, proposing an amendment to the state constitution relating to the public school system. Committee on education and art.

H. J. R. 10, authorizing the state auditor to pay William Gibson \$23,000, and Mr. Marks on an appropriation from the general fund. Committee on appropriations.

SIFTING COMMITTEE.

On motion of Kuchler, a "sifting committee" was named to segregate the bills and recommend the meritorious ones for passage. The speaker named as such committee, Messrs. Kuchler, Robinson and Hott.

Mr. Marks effectively moved a reconsideration of the vote by which S. B. 28, the osteopathy measure, failed to pass the house, and the bill was then passed by a vote of 24 ayes, 13 nays, seven absent and not voting. Dyreng then gave notice that he would move a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was passed on the morning.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:

H. B. 261, by Richards, providing that a county school district of the first class shall constitute a high school district.

H. B. 173, by Benson, defining transient stock and providing for the assessment, collection and distribution of taxes on the same.

H. B. 261, by Sulton, providing for the sale of commodities by weight and prohibiting the sale thereof except by weight.

H. B. 121, by Craft, regulating employment of children in all classes of industry.

H. B. 258, by committee on agriculture and horticulture, relating to drainage districts.

H. B. 275, by committee on agriculture and horticulture, creating a state board of horticulture.

H. B. 292, by Robinson, forbidding officers of cities to be interested in public contracts.

H. B. 132, by Randall, by request, relating to the rate and time for which liquor licenses may be granted.

H. B. 262, by Robinson, defining the word building.


H. B. 231, by Craft, regulating employment of children in all classes of industry, was killed by a vote of 18 ayes, 19 nays, seven absent and not voting.

The house then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

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BIG WAR SCARE IS ALL OVER NOW

Special Correspondence.

Washington, March 2.—Official Washington received the news of the settlement of the Japanese question with much gratification. At no time has there been any danger of war, as has been pointed out in these dispatches heretofore, but the situation was delicate and embarrassing and might have resulted in worse complications had it not been handled properly. While the plan finally decided on was not wholly satisfactory to everybody concerned and many wished that another method might have been used, the results achieved have brought general satisfaction, except perhaps to some of the politicians in San Francisco. In the immigration bill, which is now a law, there is a provision giving the president the right, under certain conditions, to exclude aliens whose presence in the United States may be detrimental to labor conditions. As soon as the conference report on this bill was adopted by both houses of Congress, Mayor Schmitz and other San Franciscans who were here with him modified the order of the school board segregating Japanese pupils from the whites in the public schools of the California metropolis. The modified order is made to apply to all aliens instead of to Japanese alone and makes it possible for Japanese children of foreign parents to attend school with school with white children provided they are able to pass a mental examination. One of the principal objections to the original order was that Japanese in the past has been that grown men sought to attend school in the same classes with children of tender years. Now that the school matter has been straightened out the negotiation of a new treaty with Japan which shall exclude Japanese laborers from this country and doubtless American laborers from Japan will be proceeded with.

PRINTING BILLS LARGE.

The printing done by order of Congress cost the people of the United States \$6,900,000 last year, or just about twice as much as in 1896, ten years before. A report which was submitted to Congress this week contains this information and also makes it plain that the rate of increase probably will continue indefinitely. Certain economies are recommended in the report, but even if those recommendations are carried out it is certain that the law makers' printing bill will continue to be larger each year. All well informed persons know that huge sums are wasted on printing each year, not only by Congress, but by practically

every one of the executive departments. Many suggestions as to needed reforms have been made, but nothing very tangible has yet been accomplished. Tons and tons of printed matter which benefits nobody comes from the government presses annually.

RAILWAY LOBBY STILL POTENT.

The fact that there is still a railway lobby in Washington and that it has not lost its old time power to charm, despite the enforced absence of passes and other "courtesies," has been demonstrated in connection with the post-office appropriation bill. For some reason which has not been made plain at this writing it has been made possible for the house to act only on the recommendations of the postal commission with reference to the reduction in the sums paid railways for transporting the mails and not on the proposal of the house committee on postoffices and post roads by which a much larger saving could be effected by the government each year. Experts say that the committee plan, which was favored by Representative Murdock of Kansas, would have saved at least \$5,000,000 a year and that the other scheme will save about \$3,000,000. It is a step in the right direction, all admit, but nobody seems to know why the longer step was not taken instead.

WITNESS BECOMES EXAMINER.

William Harden, a very black negro, who is one of the ex-members of the Twenty-fifth infantry called here to testify in the Brownsville investigation, reserved the usual rule and sent the senate committee on military affairs into roars of laughter by putting a question to Senator Warner, who was cross-examining him. The point under discussion was the ability of the witness to distinguish the different kinds of weapons used in the riot by the sound of their reports. Harden broke in on the senator and, being given permission to ask a question, proceeded thus: "Now, jes' you sposin' a case, Sposin' you hears a man choppin' wood 'bout three-fo' blocks from heah, or right ober heah like you hears a dawg a-barkin'. Don't you spose you kin tell de difference 'tween de man a-choppin' de wood an' dat dawg a-barkin'?"

CALLS THE "FORAKER CADETS."

While the investigation is in progress the colored witnesses are kept out in the corridor not far from the military affairs committee's rooms. They pass the time by telling jokes, playing tricks on each other and talking over the days when they were soldiers. Various nicknames have been given them. The favorite is "Foraker cadets," in honor of the senator from Ohio who forced the investigation.

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Have you a friend or acquaintance in your former field of labor, to whom you would like to send a copy of the Semi-Weekly News? If so, take advantage of our special offer, made to aid the great missionary work. We send the paper one year to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico at half price, \$1.00. This does not apply to points where there are regular wards or stakes. Foreign postage extra.

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Four Per Cent Interest Paid on Savings.



Give the Creditor A Chance

(Salt Lake Herald Editorial March 3, 1907.)

A good deal of time of the legislature this session has been spent in consideration of measures to abate the practices of the notorious justice's court at Murray which has been used as an annex of a collection agency in this city. Some rational suggestions have been made as to the remedies available, and a good deal of fool nonsense has been put out in behalf of the so-called sufferers at the hands of the court collectors.

No sympathy need be wasted on the justices who have been mixed up in the grievances complained of; they may or may not have followed a legal course; they are not as much above suspicion as a Caesar's wife, and, if they have been violating the law they ought to be reached either by legislation or by court proceedings.

It ought not to be forgotten, however, that most of the complaints have come from people who were trying to defraud their creditors—a class of deadbeats who are entitled to neither sympathy nor unaided consideration at the hands of legislators. No man who pays his debts promptly has been heard yowling about the justice's court at Murray; numerous cases have gone to the district courts from Murray with a uniform record of affirmation for the Murray judgments. Nearly every prominent merchant in Salt Lake will agree that such accounts as have gone to Luke have been desperate accounts commonly known as dead ducks, the kind of accounts that creditors usually regard as hopeless. While the cases of injustice have been hailed far and wide by the suffering debtor, the thousands of cases where the professional deadbeat has been compelled to settle for what he owed have not been commented upon at all.

While the legislature is spending so much time finding ways and means for the protection of the man who does not and will not pay his bills, it might well spend some time safeguarding the firms and companies that have to bear the losses incident to dishonored debts. At present rather too much attention has been paid to the woes of the "innocent" debtor. He never pays his share of public taxes or private indebtedness; he dodges and shirks his duty as a citizen and as an individual; he is a burden on honest men because of his business losses; he is a loss to the state because of his dishonesty. He is entitled to just so much protection as will make him pay what he owes—and no more.

Growth Of Our Collections

1897	1,885 67
1898	26,501 66
1899	38,819 24
1900	40,424 03
1901	48,814 92
1902	52,581 00
1903	52,581 00
1904	71,790 06
1905	87,464 98
1906	141,430 48
January, 1907, increase over January, 1906	3,247 75
February, 1907, increase over February, 1906	2,042 40

**We Will Collect
About \$200,000
This Year**

We will collect some
for you if you turn
in your claims.

Some of the Clients We Have Collected Good Money For

Client No. 7,324, who does not have name published, claim nine years old	\$2,500 00	The Wilson Lumber Co., Tremonton	301 00
John Roberts, Cheyenne, Wyo., claim fourteen years old	800 00	Robert J. McMahon, Shoshone, Ida.	400 00
Augusta L. Scott, Spokane, Wash., claim sixteen years old	600 00	D. W. Gundersen, Shoshone, Ida.	327 00
Robert Brogleman, formerly Park City, Utah, now Greenwater, Cal.	550 00	Mrs. A. G. Hamberg, Los Angeles, Cal.	300 00
People's Co-op., Lehi, Utah	413 20	Mrs. H. A. Moss, Denver, Col.	300 00
A. Hatch & Co., Heber City, Utah	475 05	Dr. H. A. Castle, Pocatello, Ida.	346 00
Siegel Clothing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	215 00	A. Sorenson & Co., Mercur, Utah	485 00
Dr. W. E. Ferrebee, Murray, Utah	359 00	Davis Co. Nurseries, Roy, Utah	1,535 00
Dr. E. O. Jones, Murray, Utah	300 00	Dr. Jeremiah Beattie, Salt Lake City	6,000 00
		Ashley Co-op., Vernal, Utah	763 24

And Thousands of Others

Every dollar collected represented money which was honestly owing, due many months—and often many years ago, The very best Banks, Mercantile Institutions, Merchants, Citizens, Dentists, Doctors, Professional Men and Women received this money after placing their claims with us for collection. Not one dollar of it was paid by any one who did not owe it. Many paid willingly and cheerfully—others are growling about it yet—but generally bright red streaks of honesty exist in everybody. The continued growth of our business requires that we have help. We have a good position to offer to the right business man who wants to invest from three to five thousand dollars, and learn to manage a department of our business. The collection of money due is a science. We have had fourteen years' experience; that many others have failed emphasizes most plainly that it's the "knowing how" that counts. We cannot afford to teach you, even though you would be a valuable employee, unless you are interested in the business. If you or your son wants a fine salaried position with guaranteed interest on the investment, this is a chance which will be open but a short time. We collect more money from hopeless accounts, notes and judgments than any other collection agency in the world. We advertise in every state in the Union, also Mexico and Canada. WRITE OR SEE US AND WE WILL BOTH MAKE MONEY.

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