

# JACKSONIAN CLUB FEAST

## Preliminary Opening of the Great Campaign of 1900.

Omaha, Neb.—(Special.)—It was as a preliminary to the great campaign of 1900 that the Jacksonian club Monday evening welcomed its guests around the banquet board, to fittingly celebrate the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and to pay renewed tribute to the memory of its patron saint. Fitting well the spirit and inspiration of the occasion was the success attending this, the ninth annual banquet of the club. In point of brilliancy it ranked the memorable evening one year ago, that up to this time occupied a pre-eminent place in the eventful history of the organization, and furthermore demonstrated beyond question that it is to the annual banquet of the "Old Hickory" democracy that the rank and file of the party in the state look forward as the greatest social and oratorical treat of the year.

### SALE OF TICKETS SUSPENDED.

Never before has there been such a demand for admission to the banquet as this year. Local members of the club to the number of more than a score felt impelled at the last moment to make a personal sacrifice and forego their desire to be present in order that those coming from outside the city might find a place at the table, and this, too, despite the fact that the committee had found it necessary to suspend the sale of tickets to residents of Omaha long before the day of the banquet drew near. Although 500 covers tests the table capacity of the Paxton's great banquet hall, the club found it impossible to limit the attendance to that number, and dozen of prominent democrats patiently awaited the conclusion of the feasting, when additional space was available for the use of those on the outside who were waiting for the speech making.

### THOSE FROM ABROAD.

Distinguished guests of national prominence were present to respond to the sentiments of the toast card, and honored sons of Kansas, Tennessee, Illinois and Texas joined with those of Nebraska in doing honor to the memory of Jackson, and in attesting their fealty to Jacksonian principles. Hon. David Overmyer of Kansas, Congressman E. W. Carmack of Tennessee; Willis J. Abbott of Chicago, former Governor Hog of Texas, and A. J. Weaver, W. O. Gilbert and Colonel William J. Bryan of Nebraska, were the speakers assigned to the toast responses, and the presentation of their ideas, clothed in the pleasing garb of fluent oratory, furnished an evening of intellectual delight that will long dwell in the memory of their favored auditors.

### THE CLUB RECEPTION.

As an introduction to the banquet an informal reception was tendered the speakers during the afternoon at the Jacksonian club rooms, where from 3 to 5 o'clock, a constantly changing throng completely filled the spacious quarters. It was simply an occasion to personally meet and greet the visitors, and the affairs were entirely of a social nature. There was no table making, and music and an inexhaustible punch bowl constituted the side lights. Among the prominent partisans who were present were Governor Poynter, Attorney General Smyth, Auditor Cornell Land, Commissioner Wolfe, Judge Edgar Howard, Richard L. Metcalfe, W. H. Thompson, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, G. A. Luikart, and members of democratic executive organizations from all sections of the state.

The guests of the club were entertained Sunday afternoon at a private luncheon at the Omaha club, by President Ed. P. Smith of the Jacksonian club, and the speakers present, including Messrs. Overmyer, Poynter, Wolfe, Poynter, Attorney General Smyth, Auditor Cornell Land, Commissioner Wolfe, Judge Edgar Howard, Richard L. Metcalfe, W. H. Thompson, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, G. A. Luikart, and members of democratic executive organizations from all sections of the state.

At 6 o'clock the crowd commenced to congregate in the spacious lobby of the hotel, and it continued to increase until three hours later, when the guests marched to the diningroom, there was a veritable jam.

People from all walks of life gathered in many political campaigns, but had not met since the campaign preceding the election last fall.

As each prominent democrat of the city or state entered the room he was cheered by his admirers, plenty of whom were always present. After the new arrivals were sounded by their friends, introduced to everybody in sight and then hustled off into some quiet corner to give an opinion relative to the political conditions existing in the particular portions of the state from which they came.

The crowd was cosmopolitan, and the millionaire elbowed up against and brushed the best coat of the laboring man, but clothes did not count, for all of those present were democrats, called together for one occasion that appealed to the soul.

The good feeling continued unabated during the entire evening, and only came to an end when the march to the dining room was taken up.

The guests formed in line in the parlors on the second floor, at least those who were able to find room there, fully half the number being compelled to await the line in the rotunda. As the column advanced, two and two, to the head of the main starway, the orchestra struck up the strains of the familiar "Washington Post" march, and the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open.

The most conspicuous object that caught the eye, as it swept over the long tables with their snowy napery and glittering glass and silver, was a heroic portrait of Colonel Bryan placed just back of the toastmaster's station, while above it hung a shield and large golden eagle. Above all was a miniature of Admiral Dewey, while around the walls were the portraits of Jackson, Jefferson, Hendricks and Thurman. The interior and exterior windows were draped in red and white incandescents.

The seating of the guests was attended with some delay, owing to the unusual number, and it was necessary to request them to be seated before the entry of the toastmaster's party in order that all vacant chairs might be pressed into requisition.

OVATION TO SPEAKERS.

The entry of the speakers was the signal for an outburst of applause. The entire assemblage rose and a storm of handclapping, handkerchiefs and napkins nearly hid the great body of the guests from view as Toastmaster Hitchcock, closely followed by David Overmyer, Colonel Bryan and other assembly, Colonel Bryan and President Smith, accompanied by Congressman Carmack and the others on the left, walked up either side of the hall and took their places at the head table.

The party had reached its position before the applause subsided, and again strains of the orchestra could again be heard.

On the right of the toastmaster were seated: Messrs. Overmyer, Bryan, Poynter, Abbott, Howard, Gilbert, Ranney, Cornell, Thompson and Smith, while on his left were Messrs. Smyth, Carmack, Smyth, Howell, Welch, Weaver, Duffie, Porter, Butler, Viquain, Tibbets and Wolfe.

The following was the menu:

- Blue Point.
- Celery.
- Consomme en Tasse.
- Olives.
- Salted Almonds.
- Boiled Lobster, Sauce Tartare.
- Butter.
- Root Turkey, Oyster Dressing.
- Browned Mashed Potatoes.
- French Peas.
- Claret.
- Broiled Jack Snipe on Toast.

human liberty, born in the great travail of heroes and reared on the purest sentiments of justice, such is our nation. A year ago I might have roared here, but twelve months have brought forth events so pregnant with change and so charged with danger that now the patriot must pray the God of nations to give the American people the moral strength to resist the false and glittering temptations of bloody conquest abroad and sumptuous imperialism at home. The glamor of wealth and the ignis fatuus of imperial glory, which lead the unthinking republican to forsake the teachings of the forefathers and join in the mad rivalry of monarchies and empires for the conquest of the world, have no seductions for the democrat. To him the solemn warnings of history and the sacred principles of self-government are sufficient. To him the glory of the nation appears not in marching armies with flying banners, but in the triumph of justice and the vindication of right.

"This nation of our forefathers is the land I now propose to dedicate to the cause of freedom and justice, a nation founded on the great rock of government by consent; a nation with a purpose and a nation with a conscience. Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee, our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, our faith triumphant o'er our fears, are all with thee."

"This nation, let us drink standing, and to respond to this toast it is now my privilege to introduce the last speaker of the evening—the great leader of the fusion forces of America—Hon. William J. Bryan."

Cheers greeted Mr. Bryan as he arose to once more address the Jacksonians on the great issues before the people. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"There is a proverb which runs like this: 'The wise man foresees the evil and hideth himself, but the foolish pass on and are punished.'"

"Those who studied the money question in 1896 foresaw the danger threatened by the gold standard, and pointed out that its permanent establishment would involve us in every financial disturbance occurring in Europe, but the bankers were for the most part blind to the warning. What do we see now? Notwithstanding the increased production of the permanent establishment by the Boers in South Africa have alarmed the same bankers and they are now fearing a panic unless England is immediately successful. Their financial interest in England's triumph is so great that many of them have secretly their sympathy for a struggling republic and are hoping for the extension of the authority of a queen."

"If such agitation results from a war between England and a little republic, what must we expect if war breaks out between two gold standard countries of the first class? Without financial independence this nation cannot be independent either in its foreign or its domestic policy, and yet the republicans are even now praying for a chain America like a captive to England's golden chariot."

"Those who studied the money question in 1896 foresaw that the retirement of the greenbacks was a part of the scheme to contract the currency, and the president avoided any mention of the matter in his letter of acceptance."

"But now the scheme is being unfolded and the financiers are contracting the currency at their own will and for their own pecuniary advantage. The policy of the gold standard advocates is developing step by step, the big fish have commenced to swallow up the small, and the rapid growth and increased audacity of party is even now preparing a demonstration for some time."

MR. HITCHCOCK'S REMARKS.

Mr. Hitchcock said that he felt it indeed a distinguished honor to be invited to preside on this occasion as toastmaster over the ninth annual banquet of the Jacksonian club, which was by all odds the greatest of the annual reunions that had made the influence of the organization felt throughout the state. He declared that the history of the club was the history of triumphant democracy of Nebraska. When this club began, democratic success in Nebraska began, and every meeting of this club had marked a distinct and decided advance in the democratic sentiment of the state.

The state had been the citadel of republicanism in the great west, and democratic success seemed an impossibility. While some only recognized the work of the club by its annual feasts, its membership had labored in season and out of season to uphold the banner of democracy in Douglas county, when to this uphold it seemed an utter impossibility.

JACKSONIAN SURROUNDINGS.

The speaker referred in pleasing as well as pertinent vein to the new location of the club headquarters, which he said were bounded on the west by the Croche, the day nursery, symbolizing the interest of the democratic party in the welfare of the helpless, on the south by the public library, indicative of the interest of the democratic party in the free diffusion of knowledge among the common people, on the east by the court house, indicative of the democratic party's love for justice, and on the north by the city hall, from which it was made known that the Jacksonian club realized that it was time to keep an eye on the city government.

To respond to the toast, "The Jacksonian Club," the toastmaster introduced William O. Gilbert as one who had already won his spurs in battle-line of the rising young attorney of Omaha. Mr. Gilbert's address was one of the most eloquent ever delivered in Omaha.

OVERMYER HAMMER BLOWS.

Following Mr. Gilbert, Hon. David Overmyer of Kansas was introduced as a lawyer who had preserved his personal independence without submerging his personality as the hired man of a corporation. He spoke at considerable length, replying to the toast, "History Repeats Itself." His denunciation of England's course in the Transvaal was met with tumultuous applause.

WILLIS J. ABBOTT'S TOAST, "THE PRESS," was short and pungent, eliciting the plaudits of the banqueters. Congressman Carmack's powerful arraignment of imperialism met with cheers, and his scathing denunciation of the main administration which has placed the nation in a wretched predicament was one of the strongest efforts of the evening.

Mr. Bryan was the last speaker and was handsomely received by the banqueters who cheered him for some time as he arose to speak.

HITCHCOCK PRESENTS BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan was the last speaker on the program, and in presenting him Mr. Hitchcock said:

"I propose now the last toast of the evening—the last and the dearest—'Our Nation.' Conceived in the love of

### FATHER TIME—This Looks More Like 1900 B. C.



### HOAR IS AFTER INFORMATION.

Seeks to Obtain All Official Documents on the Philippine War.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts today introduced the following resolution: "Resolved, That the president be requested, if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the senate all communications which have been received by him or by any department or officer, civil or military, from Aguinaldo or any other person undertaking to represent the people in arms against the United States in the Philippine Islands, or any alleged government or public authority of said people; and all replies to such communications. Also the proclamations by him to be issued to the people of the Philippine Islands, as actually directed by him to be issued and the same as actually proclaimed by General Otis if in any respect it was altered or any part of it omitted."

"Also to inform the senate whether any approval or disapproval was expressed by his authority or that of the War department of such change, if any."

"Also all constitutions, forms of government and proclamations issued by Aguinaldo or any congress or legislative assembly or body claiming to be such on the part of the people of the Philippine Islands, or any part thereof, or claiming to represent them or any part thereof, of which information may have come to him or to any department of the government."

"And the president be further requested to communicate without delay so much of said information as is now in his possession or in that of any department at Washington without waiting to obtain so much of said information as may require considerable delay or communication with the Philippine Islands; and to communicate the remainder of the information as soon thereafter as it can be obtained."

Mr. Hoar said that General Otis took the most extreme liberty with the most exalted military command and suppressed President McKinley's proclamation and issued one of his own in its place. Hoar dwelt upon the promises which Otis made January 1, 1899, when he guaranteed liberty and freedom to the people. Hoar said that a document which General Otis did not want published because it would bring on war and which he desired to amend was published. He asked if there was any senator who would stand under the glare of empire that he could not appreciate Aguinaldo's reply to Otis. He said the state papers of the Philippines were able and their constitution admirable. He declared that he was not bold to charge with the responsibility of making this war to the men who tried to stop it. He said that the guarantee of the proclamation of General Otis of January 1, 1899, would have stopped the war, but that the same time the Philippines got that their proclamation which proclaimed the sovereignty of the United States over the islands, which said the Philippines had been bought like a flock of sheep.

Hissed a Pro-Boer Speaker.

New York (Special.)—The Albany society of New York at its annual dinner at Delmonico's last night, hissed down Justice Woodward of the supreme court during the response to the toast, "The Dutch in Albany and South Africa." When the justice, who is a special friend of Governor Roosevelt, began to praise the Boers, the uproar was so great that he could not proceed.

One of the guests jumped on a chair and asked the club members to remember to Justice Woodward and to treat him as gentlemen. The justice tried in vain to proceed and then apologized to the club for giving them offense. In closing he said:

"I want to propose a toast to that grand old statesman, the William the silent of South Africa, one of the most impressive personalities alive, old 'Oom Paul Kruger.'"

There were a few cheers, but Kruger's name was drowned in an avalanche of hisses. Somebody stole up to the orchestra loft and whispered instructions to the leader and as Justice Woodward took his seat the orchestra broke out with "Tommy Atkins." This made the sympathizers with the British cheer wildly while the pro-Boer element did some hissing.

ROCKEFELLER'S REPLY.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The industrial commission today received from John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil company, replies to questions sent him by the commission.

The Standard Oil company received rebates from railroads prior to 1880, which it did not give full compensation. No profits came from such rebates, as whatever advantage was received in this way was deducted from the price of oil.

The country never received any income from any railroad for oils shipped over its line. The enterprise had been successful because of the cheapness of its commodity.

"Combinations," Mr. Rockefeller says, "are absolutely necessary in order to carry on a large business."

He recommends federal legislation under which corporations may be created and regulated, and if that is not possible, to have uniform state legislation encouraging combinations and permitting state supervision which will not hamper but be sufficient to prevent frauds.

### A BRAVE PREACHER.

Sermon Which Deals in Everyday Affairs in Plain Language.

In a recent address the Rev. Burt Estes Howard, the noted Congregational preacher of Los Angeles, said: "No policy was ever adopted in the history of the world that savored of the sophistry that a good end justified a corrupt means. It is like playing the harlot to obtain money to put on the collection plate. Do not tell me that men manipulated that great fund for buying votes, the men who intimidated and coerced by threats of various calamities the poor voter who was forced to make merchandise of his manhood in order to hold his position and save his little ones from starvation; do not tell me that these men who subverted the fundamental principles of a republican form of government, the right of independent suffrage and the free choice of those who shall rule over us, believe in republican institutions. They do not. They believe that they have found something better than a democracy. They have bartered the legacy of our forefathers for financial and commercial despotism."

"If some man would declare that this talk of coercion is false, he must go to someone else besides me to find a patient and credulous listener to his lying preaching. Was I not approached in my own study with subtle threats and insinuations? Was I not myself told that should I vote for that princely soul whom I am proud to call my friend, William Jennings Bryan, whom any man may call his friend, for he is the friend of man rather than of parties, was I not told that should I vote for him my church would lose the patronage of certain influential men who were intending to become a part of my congregation?"

"I have, was I not insulted and humiliated, being requested by certain individuals who shall be forever nameless to take my ballot on election day, my ballot, the sacred credential of my manhood and of my citizenship, the emblem of that holy sacrament the sign and seal of that divine birthright of political fellowship in civic liberty, right which marked me as a freeman among freemen; that I should take that badge of my personal independence and sell it to certain individuals for the ballot box, to certain individuals who were designated and assure them that I would cast it for McKinley? Think of it, men! What did I say?"

"I said this: 'You go back to the men who are here and tell them that this is my reply, "Gentlemen, I am not you!" (Great cheering.) And if ever such language is permissible that was the time. It was not the minister, but the man, who spoke, and the man is always larger than his calling.'"

"From that day I registered a solemn vow that so long as the republican party was dominated by such a policy I would never vote its ticket. And I will not, so help me God. Nor will I vote for any party which attempts to prostitute my manhood. I have never made this statement public before. I make it now in order that some of my friends may understand my position and the reasons which impel me to take it. Men, are you wrong? Shall anything stand higher in any man's estimation than his own honor?"

"Compared with the crime of 1896, when a direct blow was made at the very foundation of our republican institutions, the 'Crime of 1873' is as nothing. What does it signify, the raising of that immense corruption fund? What does this openly avowed participation of the railroads and of great corporate bodies and trusts in national and state politics indicate? These things indicate not only a conspiracy on the part of the captains of industry and the owners of great monopolies, and the shrewd operators in finance to manipulate the affairs of state and our political institutions for their own advantage, but that the leaders of a great party, the commercial and moneyed magnates of this great country, have lost faith in the fundamental principles of the republic, have ceased from their allegiance to the institutions of our governmental system and have determined to substitute for the free functions of democracy the iron rule of a financial despotism."

PLANKINGTON BANK FAILURE.

PLANKINGTON, S. D.—(Special.)—A lively interest is still felt in banking matters here. Attorneys from Mitchell and Sioux Falls with creditors and representatives are quite numerous. The work of inspecting the books of the bank of Plankington has been under way all day, and while it is reported that the recent failure is for a larger amount than at first thought, the directors yet claim that depositor will be paid in full. Public Examiner Maria Taylor arrived this evening, but he has been refused entrance to the bank. The examination is being prosecuted by experts named by the creditors. A new bank will be opened, with all kinds of money for sale, by Messrs. Henry and Sanborn of Chamberlain and Montgomery of Kimball.

JANITORS FOR THE ASTORS.

New York.—(Special.)—The New York World says: Notice has been served on the leaseholders of Astor property in this city whose leases expire on May 1, 1900, that the ground rents will be raised from \$50 a year to \$75. Many have been in possession of the property for twenty to thirty years. They say the leaseholders will be ruined. One of the leaseholders said: "We told the Astor agents we would buy the ground. We were answered that the property was not for sale under any circumstances. We are janitors for the Astors and nothing else."

### A POSITION FOR CLARKSON.

Iowa Man Slated For Secretary of the Senate.

Washington.—(Special.)—Senator Hanna favors General Clarkson for secretary of the senate and Alonzo Stewart of Iowa for sergeant-at-arms of the senate. In a conversation Tuesday he stated that he had no knowledge as yet of a caucus to reorganize the senate executive force although it was expected that one would be called this week. It is known that enemies of General Clarkson have not been idle, and quiet attempts have been made to undermine his prestige, but Senator Hanna said he saw no serious obstacle looming up in the way of Mr. Clarkson's appointment.

Dick Bright, meanwhile, is trying to retain his post of sergeant-at-arms and is starting a quiet boom for ex-Marshall Ramsey, in the expectation of driving Senator Allison and of Stewart's support. Bright is likely as the only alternative of escaping Ramsey.

Postmasters appointed: Nebraska—Ives, Dundy county, A. M. Kidney, vice O. B. Ballard, resigned; Iowa—Walford, Benton county, Charles Zobortzky, vice Frank Zobortzsky, resigned.

Wyoming—Corra, Fremont county, J. M. Noble, vice Andre A. Delmer, resigned; Jackson, Uinta county, J. Anderson, vice Maggie Simpson, resigned; Jelm, Albany county, H. L. McMullen, vice T. D. Schrock, resigned; Owen, Albany county, F. J. Banner, vice M. E. King, resigned.

South Dakota—Orion, Potter, vice Albert Mason, removed, Fairfax, Gregory county.

The abstract of the condition of the national banks of Iowa, exclusive of Des Moines, at the close of business on December 31, as reported to the comptroller of the currency, shows the average reserve to have been 24.63 per cent against 33.98 per cent on September 7. Loans and discounts increased from \$29,587,740 to \$43,315,277; stocks and securities decreased from \$2,378,590 to \$2,220,082; gold coin, from \$1,789,296 to \$1,694,927; total specie, from \$2,616,491 to \$2,532,288; lawful money reserve, from \$3,818,830 to \$3,629,652; individual deposits, increased from \$3,947,325 to \$46,752,106.

A postoffice has been established at Krierin, Calhoun county, Iowa, with David H. French as postmaster. The office at Center, Dubuque county, Iowa, has been discontinued; to be supplied by rural free delivery at Dubuque.

OPPOSITION TO CLARKSON.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—There has been considerable pressure for a reorganization of the senate to meet the changed conditions, in which the republicans have a congressional majority. The committee have been appointed and the division in political proportion established. The election of officers would have been made before now but for the candidacy of J. S. Clarkson for secretary of the senate. Mr. Clarkson, who, as chairman of the national executive committee, conducted the campaign of 1888, was a resident of Iowa at that time. He was appointed first assistant postmaster general from Iowa under the Harrison administration. Clarkson now claims a residence in New York, and his selection as secretary of the senate is advocated by Senator T. C. Platt. Ever since it became known that Clarkson was a candidate for the secretary office there has been determined opposition to him among some republicans of the senate.

A caucus was held today to consider the subject of electing a secretary and sergeant-at-arms, and as a further indication of feeling against Clarkson an adjournment was taken until Friday, the 19th instant. The senators opposed to Clarkson have no candidate. Daniel J. Ramsdell of Indiana, president of the District of Columbia under President Harrison, is being mentioned as a candidate. Person C. Cheney of New Hampshire, is also suggested. On the sergeant-at-arms there is like uncertainty. Richard W. Brisson of Indiana, a democrat, is the incumbent. Against him is Alonzo J. Stewart of Iowa, at present assistant doorkeeper.

AFTER THE TAX DODGERS.

Indiana Firm Makes a Business of Finding Them.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special.)—Some time ago a proposition was made to two or three of the members of the board of supervisors by parties representing the state of Indiana, in terms of which the company offered, in consideration of being given half the amount recovered, to make a thorough examination of the records of the county auditor and treasurer in order to find out the names of tax dodgers, which has escaped being listed for taxation within the past five years.

The company bears the suggestive title of "The Tax Finders," and its purpose is to discover personal property that has not been listed by the assessor for taxation. The company was awarded contracts in Keokuk, Warren and Madison counties, and the value of personal holdings sought from hiding and taxed was something akin to a startling surprise. A feature which makes the law a nightmare to tax dodgers is a brief, but intensely interesting section quietly slipped into the code during the revision two years ago, which provides that such property once discovered and the fact established that the owners failed to submit it for taxation, subjects the delinquent taxes to 6 per cent interest for the term of five years preceding the date of discovery in addition to the usual penalties.

The "Ferret" company learned of the existence of the amended law and secured contracts with the assessor, named, with the result that several hundreds of thousands of dollars of concealed personal property was brought to light. The benefits accruing to the counties was not only immediate, but permanent, as the owners of mortgages, notes, and other securities, which has escaped being listed for taxation within the past five years.

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