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\$350 Piano Absolutely Free.

For the purpose of encouraging and stimulating a greater interest in music, with all the refining home influences, we have determined upon an offer which will not only accomplish the object desired, but will also bring to us the gratitude of all who take part in this contest. We want the two words "HOPE PIANOS" to become forever impressed upon the minds of all who read this announcement, hence we make the following:

Remarkable Offer: See how many words you can make out of the eleven letters in the two words "HOPE PIANOS." The person making the greatest number of words will receive a \$350 new "Hospé" Grand Upright Piano absolutely free. This will be the first prize.

The fifteen next highest answers will entitle each one to a credit certificate of \$100 on another piano just like the one offered as first prize. The fifty next highest answers will entitle the successful contestants each to a credit certificate of \$50 on piano same as the foregoing, or any other new piano in our magnificent stock. The one hundred next highest answers will entitle the successful contestants each to a credit certificate of \$25 on any new piano in our warehouses. In the event of a tie happening between the successful contestants, prizes identical in character and value will be given to each. Easy Terms will be given certificate holders not wishing to pay the full amount in one cash payment. This contest is open to all except our employees and their families. Those already having instruments may arrange to transfer their credit certificate to some one else upon application to the manager of our store. All answers must be in our office not later than November 11, 1905. The beautiful "Hospé" piano offered as first prize in this contest is now on exhibition in our warehouses.

Ever since our business was established thirty-one years ago, it has been our policy to handle only the most reliable and artistic pianos made, and to sell them at prices so low, and terms so reasonable, as to make the purchase of an instrument from us as safe for a child as for the most experienced buyer. Buying strictly for cash and in great volumes enables us to undersell all our competitors who have not the advantage of our capital and experience, and we are also able to offer to customers the most liberal terms of payment. And it is because we sell our pianos at prices absolutely the lowest for which they can be purchased anywhere in the United States that the credit certificate which you may earn, be it \$100, \$50 or \$25, will represent that much value in cash on any one of the superb instruments which you may select. Furthermore, being manufacturers we are able to save to the customer the profit which the ordinary dealer is forced to add to the cost of his goods.

REMEMBER THESE INSTRUCTIONS.
See how many words you can make out of the eleven letters in "HOPE PIANOS" that is, not using the letters H-E-I-A-N more than once in any one word, though the letters O-S-P may be used either once or twice in any one word.
A word cannot be used more than once even though it has different meanings.
Any word now in use in the English language (Webster is our authority) will be counted, but not plurals or names of persons and places.
State if you now have a piano or organ, and maker's name.
Add your list when completed and state number of words.
Sign your full name and give postoffice address.
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SYMPOSIUM ON IMMIGRATION

National Convention to Be Held In New York.

DELEGATES FROM ALL STATES

Leading Thinkers of the United States Will Confer on Immigration Evils and Make Recommendations to Congress—First Conference of the Kind in American History Will Meet Dec. 6.

Leading men from all over the Union will meet in New York Dec. 6 and 7 as official representatives of the states to consider immigration in its relation to industrial and social prosperity, says the New York World. They will form a conference called at the instance of the National Civic Federation, with headquarters in New York, and recommendations will be formulated to be submitted to congress looking to the regulation, restriction or encouragement of immigration, according to the decision of the delegates.

Some of the most representative men in business, professional and labor circles will attend. It will be an open forum for debate, in the hope that whatever evils the immigration problem now presents may be remedied in legislation.

The Civic Federation is headed by August Belmont, and chief among its heartiest supporters are Grover Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie, Seth Low, Cornelius N. Bliss, Archbishop John Ireland, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard university, Bishop Henry C. Potter and Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte. The idea of holding a national conference on immigration was broached at a session of the Civic Federation of New York last June. Various opinions as to the benefit or disadvantages of the pouring of aliens to the United States were expressed by many representative men of New York. It was agreed that the division of opinion afforded ample scope for the exploitation of the subject by the leading men from all the states, and it was decided to ask the co-operation of the National Federation.

When the proposition was submitted to August Belmont, as president of the National Federation, he suggested that the governors of all the states be asked to appoint delegates to a great conference to be held in New York. Letters were sent out with the idea of the conference briefly outlined and these questions given as the most important to be discussed at the session:

What is the character of the net increase in the population of the United States from immigration?

Should existing legislation looking to the elevation of this character through the exclusion of undesirable elements be extended and made more effective?

Should there be any change in the system of inspection, such as having it made at ports of departure or at the home sources of emigration or at both?

Are there any external influences tending to stimulate the volume of immigration?

What are the nature, extent and locality of the demands in the United States for more labor?

What domestic industries and what labor crafts are most affected by the influx of alien labor and in what ways?

What percentage of European immigration remains in the ports of arrival, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore?

What practical method can be devised of distributing immigration, especially for agriculture, to points where it may be needed?

What will be the effect of the distribution of large numbers of immigrants in the south upon the problem of industrial education and social betterment of the negro race?

Should the exclusion of Chinese coolie labor be made more rigid and should it be extended to Japanese and Korean labor?

How shall the admission of exempted classes of Asiatics, such as scholars, merchants and tourists, be regulated?

In a few days replies began to pour in, and the federation has now heard from the governor of nearly every state, with the assurance that the delegates will be on hand. There will be ten from each state.

The committee in charge of the conference is composed of August Belmont, Samuel Gompers of Indianapolis, president of the American Federation of Labor; Oscar M. Straus, member of the court of arbitration at The Hague; John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul; William D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees in Detroit; Charles A. Moore of New York, merchant; Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Cleveland; Ralph M. Easley chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation; Bishop Henry C. Potter and Samuel B. Donnelly, secretary of the federation.

Commenting on the conference, Mr. Easley said: "This meeting will be one of the most important in the history of the country. It will be the first of the kind since the earliest colonists set foot upon this land. The response to the call reveals an expert appreciation of the growing importance of the immigration problem and a confident expectation that the conference will make intelligent progress toward the solution of it. The letters from the governors indicate the intention of many of them to attend personally. The recommendations to be made to congress cannot fail to have great weight. If there is any solution to the immigration problem it will undoubtedly be found at this gathering."

At the meeting at which the conference was suggested the statement was made by several speakers that the impression that the tide of immigration

to the United States is choked with "the social debris of Europe" was erroneous.

It was stated that, on the contrary, the majority of the immigrants are supplied with funds and turn out to be thrifty and industrious. Others disputed this. Among the speakers was Emil L. Boas, general manager of the Hamburg-American Steamship line, who declared that while the general impression is that the number of immigrants each year greatly exceeds the number of those who leave the country, the difference is not so great as the public thinks. He said that while in New York last year 571,000 foreigners arrived by steamer, there were 323,000 to leave the country.

"The number going from the country from other ports than New York is proportionate to that," he said. "In all the north Atlantic ports there were 333,000 arrivals and 359,000 departures. Those who come here work hard, as a rule, during their stay and actually earn whatever they take home with them. As to the idea that those who come over are the poverty stricken hordes of the foreign countries, I will say the commissioner of immigration's figures for last year show that these supposedly bankrupt immigrants brought with them no less than \$20,000,000, and that was \$4,000,000 greater than the amount brought over the year before.

"The commissioner's report states that the immigrants showed only \$25 per head, but even if that were all that they possessed upon arrival it must not be forgotten that it costs them something to break up their homes, that they have to pay the railroad fare to the port of departure—Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, etc.—and steamship fare from the continental port to the American port, which is at present at least \$36 per head, so that, adding up all the traveling expenses alone, they must have between \$60 and \$70 for each person, which, with the \$25 shown upon arrival, makes \$85 to \$95 each. A family of six must, therefore, have had before starting over \$500. Now, do you call a man in this country who has put away over \$500 for a rainy day as belonging to the 'scum' and to 'poverty stricken hordes'?"

"The money which these immigrants bring is, however, by no means their whole addition to the wealth of this country, for it has been computed by political economists that the economical value of every able bodied male immigrant over twenty years of age represents on an average the sum of \$1,125 actually added to our working capital. In that way the wealth of this country is annually increased by hundreds of millions of dollars."

Commissioner of Immigration Robert Watchorn of Ellis Island, who will attend the conference, said:

"I have been told that there is very great room for improvement as to the restriction of immigration, and I have no doubt that some people might improve on conditions at Ellis Island from their own point of view, but I do not believe that a man who stands for a wide open policy, who would let everybody in because his sympathetic feelings get the better of him would be the proper man to enforce the law; nor do I believe that a man who has concluded, for reasons best known to himself, that there are already enough people in this country, and for that reason, and that only, no more should come, would be a fit and proper person to administer the law.

"I do not think that the law as it stands is all that it ought to be. I think some people are coming into this country today who ought not to come in. But I think the law is inadequate to keep them out as it now stands. I do not undertake to say to you how far this tendency to exclude should be extended.

"If you were to relax the rules and leave it to the good judgment of steamship companies undesirable immigration would increase in contrastive proportion to said relaxation. The power to exclude and the power to deport is just in proportion to the power to fine or punish for violating the law. I think steamship companies are endeavoring to obey the law, not because they have any special scruples about violating it, perhaps, but because they do not like the punishment that is meted out to them for not observing it.

"If the law can be improved, as I believe it ought to be, all this conference has to do is to make that known to congress. Get the law amended and the government has ample machinery and satisfactory facilities for enforcing it effectively."

President Roosevelt will be asked to send an official representative of the government at Washington to attend the conference.

Unconscious Nearly Five Months.
One of the most prolonged cases of coma known to medical science recently came to an end at Yonkers, N. Y. The victim was Charles Canepi, a boy of eight years, who died after lying unconscious 145 days. The little fellow was stricken after returning from the woods with a bunch of wild flowers. He then complained of pains in his head. Within two hours he was unconscious. Various reports of the boy moving or speaking proved untrue. For more than a month the only food he consumed was given him in injections, but for the last three months he swallowed peptonized milk and whites of eggs when placed in his mouth by the nurse.

Resolutions For Next Summer.
Month's vacation, money spent—goodness knows where it went!
Poor food, hard bed, Skeeters plenty—nuff said!
Home again, empty purse, Doctor bills, health worse!
Mind resolved not to roam About next year, but board at home!—Miss Virginia Caruthers in New York Times.

Real Estate Filings.

The following real estate filings have since last Thursday evening:

J. P. Dolan to Emma Armstrong wd to w h f sw q r s h f nw q r s e q r n e q r s w q r 353-30	4,000 00
Carrie Ashmore to Nancy Strockey wd to lots 1 and 2, blk 34, Indiana	60 00
P. King to Bertha Jones wd to e h f s e q r 31-27	1,750 00
D. St. Germain to J. Heinlein wd to lots 11, 12 and 13, blk 5, McCook	290 00
Nettie B. Moore to W. J. Evans wd to lot 3, blk 30, 2nd McCook and lot 3, blk 7, 4th McCook	500 00
Lincoln Land Co. to E. J. Cain wd to lots 5, blk 20, McCook	200 00
Lincoln Land Co. to E. J. Cain wd to lot 6, blk 20, McCook	200 00
Nancy Norral to M. C. Shurtleff wd to e h f 8-3-20	3,100 00
F. J. Schumacker to E. L. Means wd to nw q r 34 s h f s e q r 32-30	1,000 00
P. Miesen to W. Traver wd to lot 2, blk 7, 1st McCook	840 00
G. H. Smith to E. L. Hawkins wd to lots 1, 2 and 3, blk 17, McCook	3,600 00
W. H. Ferguson to C. F. Babcock wd to nw q r 18-1-30	375 00
C. F. Babcock to F. J. Schumacker wd to w h f 18-1-30	1,600 00
United States to E. E. Tucker pat to nw q r 11-2-26	
L. E. Pike to P. F. Hall wd to nw q r 14-2-26	1,350 00
C. Bush to A. H. Orman wd to lots 16 to 24, blk 7, 1st Bartley	125 00
F. Hakenkamp to C. F. Lehn wd to n h f s e q r 8-4-30	500 00
G. F. Burt to G. W. Burt wd to e h f sw q r and lots 3 and 4, 30-3-27	500 00
C. B. Gray and C. E. Pope to R. M. Douglass wd to lot 1, blk 15, 1st McCook	1,000 00
F. R. Warner to A. Strawder wd to w h f sw q r and w h f nw q r 10-2-30	1,500 00
Josephine Emil to J. A. Murphy wd to se q r s w q r 31-2-30	1 00
Lincoln Land Co. to W. J. Evans wd to lot 4, blk 7, 4th McCook	125 00
Mary A. Jackson to Nebraska Central R. & L. Co. 7 and 8, blk 9, McCook 1st add.	1 00
J. P. Reiter to F. S. Cope wd to ne q r h f s e q r 24-2-27	5,000 00
United States to E. Kemp pat to nw q r 14-3-28	

To Samuel L. Troth: You are hereby notified that the undersigned, on the 28th day of January, 1904, purchased at private tax sale, from the county treasurer of Red Willow county, Nebraska, for the taxes duly levied and assessed thereon for the years 1894 to 1902, inclusive, lot six, in block 12, in West McCook, in Red Willow county, Nebraska; that said lot was assessed for the purpose of taxation for the years 1894 to 1905, inclusive, in the name of Samuel L. Troth, and that title to said lot appears of record in the said Samuel L. Troth; that the undersigned will, after the expiration of three months from date of service of this notice, apply to the county treasurer of said county for a deed to said premises.—10-27-05.

WILLIAM KNAPE.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RED WILLOW COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

In the matter of the application of Geo. Bullis, guardian of the estate of May Batchelor, a minor, heir of Lizzie Batchelor, deceased, for leave to sell real estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the order of the Hon. R. C. Orr, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, made on the 18th day of October, 1905, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 18th day of November, 1905, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate: Lot number twelve in block numbered twenty-five in original town north city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska. Said sale will remain open one hour.

Dated this 18th day of October, 1905.
Geo. Bullis, Guardian of the estate of May Batchelor, a minor.
J. E. Kelley, his attorney.—10-29-05.

Read the TRIBUNE clubbing list elsewhere in this issue, and save money.

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