

Embroideries.

The season for making your fine muslin underwear children's white dresses, shirt waists, &c, is now here. We offer our assortment of Swiss, Nainsook and Muslin Edgings, Insertions, Beadings and All Overs as equal to the best that is brought to America in value, quality and design. We cheerfully submit this stock to your judgment. To accompany this superb line, we have India Linens, Persian Lawns, Nainsooks, Longcloths, Cambrics and Muslins at less than regular values.

Hosiery.

No article in the wear of man is tested so severely as footwear. We are constantly seeking the stockings that will wear best. This applies not only to the American made but also to those qualities which must be brought across the water. In domestic hose we have selected the Black Cat brand as possessing in the fullest measure, fast brilliant color, slightly permanent finish, true to size, well fitting and long wearing. No. 10 is the medium weight, fine ribbed, a splendid article for girls. Other numbers to sell at 10c, 12½c and 15c possess the qualities demanded more fully than any other we have been able to find. In foreign hosiery we handle only the most reliable dyes and seek the weights and makes uniting wear, finish and fineness.

Rugs, Art Squares, &c.

Have you taken the trouble to learn that we have by far the largest stock of rugs in every size from 18x27 inches to 12x15 feet, in Axminster, Wilton Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Smyrna and Ingrains to be found in Richardson county? We want your Rug business and are trying to merit it.

New Samples of Carpet.

We sell Axminster, Velvet, Body Brussels and Tapestry Carpets by sample only. A new line of samples have just come in. We are making low prices on these carpets and want to show our samples of these carpets to you before you buy.

Ingrain Carpets.

You have a choice of 20 pieces of Ingrains in one stock. Prices from 25c to 75c. also Mattings, Terrys, Dunnes, &c.

Linoleums.

Some new designs of the 12-foot widths just in. This has come to be recognized as the most economical floor covering to be had today. We have one piece of 6-foot width worth 60c which we are closing at 50c.

V. G. L Y F O R D

County Attorney's Advice is Expensive.

Twice during the past ten days has the gross incompetency of F. E. Martin, county attorney asserted itself.

The first instance was in the matter of letting a county bridge contract. The board had opened and considered the bids for county bridge work, and had found that the bid of John Gilligan was the lowest. According to law, Mr. Gilligan was entitled to the contract, but certain members of the board who were unfriendly to him, desired to avoid allowing him the contract if it were possible to do so. They wanted to throw out his bid and yet keep within the meaning of the law. To this end, it was suggested that all bids be thrown out, and that the county build its own bridges as they were needed. There was some question, however, as to the legality of such a proceeding, and so the board called upon the county attorney for an opinion. The county attorney then told the board that it would be fully justified under the law in taking this course. Joseph Glaser, a member of the board, was not satisfied that this advice was sound, and he consulted another attorney who gave a written opinion which showed conclusively that there was no warrant in law for such a proceeding. The opinion cited both the law and the supreme court decisions bearing on the point, and the board promptly rejected the advice of

the county attorney and awarded Mr. Gilligan the contract. Now it is evident that if Mr. Martin did not know any better than to advise the board as he did, he is woefully incompetent to be county attorney, and on the other hand, if he knowingly gave misleading advice in this matter, his action amounts to but little less than malfeasance in office. Had the board taken his advice, the county would not only have been put to great expense in straightening the matter out afterward, but would have probably become involved in a lawsuit, for Gilligan would have had cause for action. It would seem as though Martin had deliberately sought to use the power of his office to persecute Mr. Gilligan regardless of what the consequence to the people of the county might be. In his newspaper, the Falls City Journal, he bitterly attacks Mr. Gilligan and at the same time admits that Gilligan's bid was the lowest. The Tribune does not feel called upon to come to the defence of John Gilligan. He was before the board as a bidder and if the county attorney was satisfied that his intentions were not good and he could not be lawfully awarded the contract, he should have advised the board to reject all the bids and re-advertise. But to jeopardise the best interests of the people in the way he did, was reprehensible to say the least.

The Van Osdel damage case afforded the second illustration of the incompetency of the county attorney. In this case his incom-

petency has cost the people of Richardson county hundreds of dollars.

Some time ago S. A. VanOsdel a resident of this county was injured by the collapse of a defective bridge. As compensation for these injuries he asked damages in the sum of \$10,000 and his case came before the county board last week. Upon advice of the county attorney the board compromised by paying Mr. Van Osdel the exorbitant sum of \$2,100 of the people's money. The county attorney wanted them to pay \$2,500 but the board cut it down to \$2,100. Had the case been brought before a jury in the district court, Mr. Van Osdel would in all probability have received nothing. The evidence showed that he had crossed the bridge knowing it to be defective and in so doing was guilty of contributory negligence. But had he proven his case, the court would have allowed him no such damages. The court records show that in no case of a suit for damages, either against the county or a railway company, even where the accident resulted in the loss of life, has a verdict been given for more than \$1,000.

Take for example a particularly aggravated case. On Sept. 20, 1894, Grant Belding attempted to run a traction engine across the bridge that spans the Nemaha at the Exchange mill. The bridge was not known to be defective in any respect, but under the weight of the engine it collapsed and he sustained very serious injuries. He begun suit against the county

for \$5,000 damages, and on Dec. 8, 1894, a jury awarded him \$600. A new trial of the case was granted and while this trial was pending, Belding appeared before the county board on January 10, 1895 and offered to compromise for \$1,500. The proposition was rejected and later the county attorney confessed judgment for \$800 in which action the board concurred. Here was the case of a young man terribly injured through no fault of his own. He was in vigorous young manhood when he could reasonably look forward to a long period of activity, the remunerative value of which was doubtless much depreciated by the injuries sustained. And yet he was satisfied with a final settlement of \$800.

Mr. VanOsdel is a man well advanced in years. His injuries, while painful, will not render him helpless nor more dependent upon others than his years would naturally make him. And yet the county attorney advised the board to pay him over two thousand dollars!

It is well enough for Mr. Martin to kick up a great dust over the Gilligan matter, hoping thereby to blind the eyes of the people to his action in the VanOsdel case, but the people must respectfully decline to be blinded. It is easy to give away other people's money, but it is not always so easy to explain such unwarranted generosity.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jenne and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Slocum visited in Shubert this week.