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THE TRIBUNE BEAUFORT, S. C.

BUNCOMBE.
A very interesting correspondence is being carried on between State Treasurer Cardozo and Comptroller General Dunn. Mr Cardozo is anxious to know what the assets of Hardy's bank are and what likelihood there is of the State receiving anything from the wreck. Mr Dunn accuses Mr Cardozo of being indebted to the bank in the sum of \$700, and Cardozo retaliates by charging Dunn with being a debtor in the sum of \$7000, for money borrowed just previous to the election of Dunn to his present office. This charge seems to have raised the ire of Dunn and he says: "Your annoyance at being shown to be a debtor of the bank finds expression in a manner which I believe to be peculiar to yourself. You denounce my reference to your personal relations with the bank as 'gratuitous and impertinent'—and then make a similar reference to mine! The difference between us is, that my statement was absolutely true, and your statement absolutely false. You say you have heard from a reliable source that one of my chief objections to your investigation is the fact that I was a debtor to the bank when it suspended in the sum of \$7,000, borrowed at the time of my election by the Legislature as comptroller-general; and you add that you do not have any information that the loan has since been paid. You will bear in mind that, even if this statement were absolutely true, it would not place me in the unfortunate position you happen to occupy; for I have not alleged myself to be a creditor of the bank, as you have and if I should be proved to be a debtor of the bank, as you are, I would not be proved to be guilty of a false pretence. But, as I have already said, your statement is absolutely false.
You know, as I know, that the \$700 you mention is not your only debt to the bank; that you are indebted to the bank on more than half a score of obligations which you have never made an effort to discharge; and that, at the very time you were denouncing the bank as insolvent, you obtained from its president a transfer of his share in the Union-Herald, for your personal advantage without paying him any pecuniary consideration whatever.
This is rather plain language, or it would be among fighting men, but the people of this State have become accustomed to these childish quarrels and look upon them only as a blind to cover up some great fraud.
If the people could only believe the quarrel not a sham they would have some hope of the affairs of Solomons bank being ventilated, but the thing is just getting in good shape for the appointment of investigating committees who are desperately in need of money, and who will find it a rich deposit well worth working, and it may be the assets can be converted into money by the time of the next election and the whole of it put where it will do the most good.
But Mr Cardozo puts in a rejoinder to the last letter of Mr Dunn in which he accuses Dunn of wriggling out of answering his questions, and adds:
"You charged me last winter with funding hypothecated bonds, while you had the evidence in your possession disproving that statement; you suppressed the evidence and brought a false charge, and when I obtained the evidence to disprove your charge, you secured the passage of a resolution by the Legislature to prevent me from introducing evidence to disprove it. The man that can do that is unworthy of belief. You state that you did not borrow \$7,000 from the bank. Your friend, the president, is the author of the statement. I have since been informed, however, that you borrowed it in another person's name, that the amount was not quite \$7,000, and that you have obtained a receipt for its payment; perhaps without rendering any equivalent in cash.
Of two things you may rest assured: you will never find that I have tried to hide myself behind another person's name in any of my obligations, nor have I borrowed money to bribe public officers to do for me that which they would not do without money."
We fear that unless Mr. Dunn quits this kind of correspondence the Beaufort delegation will cease to clamor for his election as Governor. What they want is plenty of division and silence; they don't want any fighting over such a fat goose as Mr. Dunn now has control of, and rather than have any unpleasantness they would take the job of plucking the goose themselves, and give bonds, to pluck it clean, with not a pin feather left.
But Mr. Cardozo has succeeded in forcing a statement of the affairs of the bank, although it is given to the Charleston News. From this report it seems the assets are \$211,960.24, and the liabilities \$208,495.65.

"Ding, dong bell
The cat's in the well."
The cook has just come in (6.45 a.m.) to say that there is a cat in the street well, and she must go elsewhere for water. Good excuse for a late breakfast. Capital plea for lying abed to await it! But we must be up doing all we can, pen in hand, to prevent the recurrence of such sad calamities. Accidents to cats associations with cats. Indeed, all intercourse with the domestic felines should be deemed portentous. I must be up at once, and enter on early protest against this now prevalent felicide. The late lamented is not the first of the felines which has found a watery, though not "wandering grave" in our public wells. O, that it might possibly be the last.
Grimalkin's untimely end now calls forth some reflections, long harbored, but hitherto, unexpressed. The water question has troubled other communities as well as this; but with them I have nothing to do. A Greek Poet (was it Pindar Mr. Editor? I have forgotten,) has given his unqualified praise of water in the well known words, "Ariston men hudor,"—"water is verily the best thing." O, fortunate poet, not to have lived in Beaufort in these latter days. O, fortunate "Templars," thus furnished with your choicest text,—"ariston men hudor,"—because the poet was permitted to live in times and places of water! But, to the point:
Without arrogating to myself the functions of a public censor; without scrutinizing the annual accounts sent of our Town Treasurer; without questioning the necessity of the high taxes imposed; and especially without asking why a revenue of \$7000.00 cannot, now, keep our Town in the like clean and healthy condition in which it was formerly kept on \$5000.00. I pass directly to the subject of the public pumps, Pumps, did I say? Why, of them we have none! Until the close of 1861 there were thirteen. So excellent was the water in five of these, so good in three others, that the first cistern in the town, it is believed, was constructed in 1867; not because purer water was needed, but because it was desirable to have it convenient, more convenient than the public pumps in the western part of the town, whence the best table water had to be brought. The first cisterns, therefore, were constructed on the "Point."
Now, these wells, all furnished with pumps, were cleaned out and kept in order, and the pumps in repair, by a salaried officer, called the "pump contractor," whose bonds, with sureties, to the town council, secured the faithful discharge of his engagements. This was the system until the year '49 or '50 when a Yankee contrivance, called, a "chain pump," was introduced; and an admirable contrivance it was. This did away with the necessity of a "pump contractor," and the expenses incident to such an officer. The "committee on pumps," therefore, audited bills for actual repairs, and the annual water expense was thus reduced to a nominal figure. Some fastidious palates thought that the galvanized iron chain communicated a metallic taste to the water. Suppose they did. What of it? Charleybeates are wholesome,—are sought after.
Let those wells, known to have yielded good water, be thoroughly cleansed, and again equipped with substantial lift-pumps; and the others, subjected to a like purification, with the cheaper chain-pumps. We should thus obtain, from the former, all the supply demanded for our sideboard; and from the latter, quite as much as would be needed for culinary and other household purposes. The wells, partially covered, are open, (through a small trap,) to all comers. All manner of dirty slops; all the dust borne on the wind, or adhering to the feet of the water carriers; the struggling dogs, cats and poultry; and what ever other adventitious matter may find its way into the neighborhood;—all,—all descend into the common receptacle, from which the water for daily consumption is drawn. Little or no option is left us, especially in seasons when like the present the "Heavens are shut up."
Is there any thing which the comfort, the decency, the well-being,—above all, the health of our citizens more loudly demands of council, than pure, clean, wholesome water? Is there any commodity, within its gift, which the people have a better right to expect? Who, since the days of the Samaritan Woman, has ever heard of wells for the accommodation of the public, without appliances for drawing the water, foul through it be, from their noisome depths? This necessitates the introduction into the wells of other offensive water, not yet referred to: Old wastebuckets, rusty vessels of tin, empty paint-kegs, and whatever else will serve the purpose, suspended to strings improved from the borders of cast-off garments, bed clothes, or other rags are let down, through the never-washed hands of the porters, into the common reservoirs where all must draw! A veritable "olla podrida" indeed, is the bottom of a street well. Of what avail are rivers of Carbolic Acid,—tons of Copperas and Chloride of lime? "These ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."
Thus far, nothing has been said of the fire-demand: The wells are nearly filled up; some of them plank over, and apparently abandoned!—all this to, after

the main expense, (digging and brick-ing.) has been, long since incurred and discharged.
For fire purposes, besides the street pumps, every occupant was required, by ordinance, to have a well on his premises. Whether the enforcement of this ordinance, under the present regime, would be feasible, or even, expedient, I undertake not to say! but, certain I am that no expenditure of the public funds is more peremptorily demanded, or would be more generally approved than that which would restore to us the long lost blessing of water.
Aquarius
We mentioned in our last issue the case before Judge Gilbert in Brooklyn when Rev. W. F. Johnson applied for a mandamus to compel the Board of Education to admit his son to a certain public school. The Judge has refused the mandamus.
The State, he holds, is not controlled in its regulation of the subject by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. "Common schools are a public charity;" their benefits are not a right but a "free gift." They are "no part of that body of political and civil rights which are protected and secured by the fundamental law." The Fourteenth Amendment "has no application to the case." As free education is a gift of the State, the State may attach such terms and conditions to the gift as it pleases. The Judge decides that the civil rights law of that State, which was passed in 1873, and which secures the "full and equal enjoyment" of school privileges, and forbids "discrimination against any citizen on account of color," does not prohibit the maintenance of separate colored schools, because such a discrimination does not interfere with the privileges of the colored people or discriminate against them. The Indiana case, which attracted much attention some month ago, differed from the Brooklyn case in that there was no school which the colored children, who were refused admission to a white school, could attend. If the Board of Education, while shutting the doors of white schools against colored children, had maintained no colored schools, a different set of acts would have been before Judge Gilbert.
It has been understood that the commissioners of the Freedmen's Bank had in bank enough, lacking \$75,000, to pay a dividend of twenty per cent. It is now stated that they lack \$5,000, and if the truth was known the sum needed is quite like y still larger.
NORTH AND SOUTH.—A Northerner was fain to believe that the hate of a Southerner had more sides to it than the hate of any other people, and he was very apt to speak of it with a certain amount of respect; while the Southerner was inclined to look upon Northern hate as a frigid iceberg of attempt, never to be melted, always to remain just so high.
It has only begun to appear that there has been no hate worthy the name for at least five years. But it is the most common of all suspicions among Northerners that this present good will of the South is an impulse that is in a constant danger of being displaced by another impulse from the other side of the house; that were Massachusetts to scowl upon Louisiana, or Grant to criticise Lee's good qualities, the whole cotton-country would fire up and begin to hate once more. This is about the estimate that is made of the stability of Southern convictions. Never was one more mischievous or with less foundation. The Southern desire for deep and thorough amity with all other sections of the country rests upon grounds as enduring as any social and political ground can be, and one comprehends this when he is enabled to walk in and out of Southern homes, a friend permitted to hear all and to see all without restraint. The editorials that the papers print and the speeches that men make upon platforms fall flat before the spoken evidence of the men and women of any settlement, and it is just this that Northern people rarely if ever hear of. And per contra, for that matter.—ALBERT WEBSTER, in October Atlantic.

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AUGUSTA GA. JULY 19th. 1875
THE FOLLOWING PASSENGER SCHEDULE
will be operated on and after this date:
GOING SOUTH—TRAIN No. 1.
Leave Augusta..... 8.00 a. m.
Arrive at Yemassee..... 1.00 p. m.
Leave Yemassee..... 1.30 p. m.
Arrive at Port Royal..... 3.25 p. m.
Arrive at Savannah..... 4.45 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston..... 4.15 p. m.
GOING NORTH—TRAIN No. 2.
Leave Charleston..... 8.10 a. m.
Leave Savannah..... 9.05 a. m.
Leave Port Royal..... 9.45 a. m.
Arrive at Yemassee..... 11.50 a. m.
Leave Yemassee..... 1.00 p. m.
Arrive at Augusta..... 6.45 p. m.
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Passengers from Augusta and stations between Augusta and Yemassee, can only make connection through to Savannah by taking Train No. 1. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
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R. G. FLEMING, Superintendent.
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As by any other route with Quick despatch. All
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Claims for Losses
During the war, and all other claims against the United States Government.
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c3-1-1yr
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On Draught,
AT
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DRINK OR MEASURE
The Vinegar Bitters render the Liver, the Stomach, the bowels, and the kidneys proof against disease. Try it, and you will be convinced.
Sold on draught, only by
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400 Bales Prime Eastern HAY
FOR SALE CHEAP.
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JUN 27. 1876.