

The Sun.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

Table with 2 columns: Name of the play and the name of the actor.

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The Constitution says that all trials shall be by jury, and the accused is entitled to be first convicted by a court and then to be acquitted by a jury, but to be convicted by a jury.

Cook's Bank at Washington.

Bad as the failures have been to which the present critical condition of things is mainly due, the closing up of the First National Bank at Washington, which was the peculiar pet of the President and the Administration generally, exceeds in enormity that of all others, and stands exceptional in its barefaced villainy.

On the day of the explosion that bank was opened as usual, and continued so until noon. There was no sign of any sudden demand of any kind, and no crowd whatever. While all was apparently still, without a rush, or the least indication of a pressure by depositors or creditors, the doors were suddenly closed.

It is pretty well ascertained that when that thieving concern closed up there was not much more than ten or twenty thousand dollars in the vaults. The tills had been emptied days before, and the contents carried to Philadelphia to prop up another rotten bank there, in the desperate hope of weathering the storm which had been created by these worthless shuffling shams.

And yet so far as the banking law is concerned there is no punishment for an offence like this. A banker may rob his clients at ease, pocket every dollar intrusted to him as deposit, violate even the most sacred confidence, and yet escape the penalty, to which a starving wretch who might steal a loaf of bread or a pound of meat would be sent for years.

There is a general belief that the Cooks are to be screened from exposure and protected against the penalties which they have incurred by the influence of the President. An additional reason for this protection perhaps exists in the fact that a thorough investigation would disclose the extent and origin of a system of favoritism by which the public money has been diverted from the Treasury into their vaults, and used as private capital for the wildest speculation.

fraud under the protecting shadow of the White House and the vernal crew that surround it. The time has come to cry out halt; and if the courts at Washington are bribed or pensioned tools of this ring of thieves, once roused, will make the President, his Cabinet, and their whole tribe of official minions quail with the fear of its wrath.

Machine Politics—How it was Done at Utica.

The politics of both parties in the State of New York are run by machinery. The latest illustration of the workings of this machinery is the evasive, cowardly, absurd resolution on the salary grant which the Republican Convention ground out at Utica. The indications were abundant that a large majority of the Convention were in favor of the passage of a resolution that should condemn the increase of the salaries of Congressmen, denounce those who kept the money, and demand the repeal of this section of the law.

The unmistakable sentiment of the majority of the Republicans assembled at Utica was held in check by repeated assertions of magnates of the party that an emphatic resolution of the kind above mentioned would be reported by the platform committee, and that moreover it would contain a request to Senator Cassius to introduce a bill for the repeal of the obnoxious law.

The Republicans of the interior already see that their Convention committed a serious blunder. No higher proof of this is needed than the following extract from the Utica Morning Herald, the organ of the party in some half dozen of the central counties, and a thoroughly thick and thin partisan journal. Such a rebuke to the Convention could never have been wrung from such a newspaper had not the case been feigned desperate:

"The bill increasing the pay of Senators, Representatives, and other officials, says the Herald, is the weakest and most ambiguous of laws. It is a law which has been demanded by every other State Convention. It is well enough to commend the States which have passed such a law, but the people want, and can speak with authority against the will of the people."

Now, how could such a resolution be advanced upon the Convention? The answer is obvious; it was done by machinery of the ordinary pattern used for many years in running the State Conventions of New York. We will describe it.

The State Committee, according to recent precedents, claim the right to call State Conventions to order, and designate the temporary presiding officer. This very harmless looking proceeding is the very pivot on which the whole machine turns. The Chairman of the State Committee taps to order, and some other member of the committee springs to his feet and nominates the picked man for temporary President. The question is promptly put, but a dozen machine delegates say aye, the rest say nothing, and the machine President takes the chair.

And now those who control the machinery have got 'em! Two marked men rise in rapid succession, both previously picked out by the State Committee and their names given to the temporary President, and move that the Chair appoint a committee on permanent organization, and a committee to prepare a platform of principles, to which all resolutions introduced by individual members shall be referred without debate. Usually these two motions are adopted without exciting the attention of the mass of delegates, the greater part of whom sit with bewildered look or stare at the pictures on the walls of the room. Perhaps, however, some sharp fellow from a mountain county checks the nomination of the committee on the well-worn machinery by objecting to that part of the motion which provides that all resolutions shall be referred to the committee without debate. If very perverse and plucky he even ventures to hint that this proposition prevents free discussion on fundamental principles, and amounts to a gag upon the delegates. The rural upstart is sharply rebuked by a machine magnate, who informs him that the proposition is according to precedent, and then loudly asserts the rest of the Convention that after the Committee on the Platform have reported any body can introduce resolutions and discuss them as he pleases. The motion is then carried by a vote of 99 to 1.

The machine now starts again. The temporary President reads the list of the two committees from two sheets of paper laid on his table by the Chairman of the State Committee, every name on the list having been placed there by the State Committee. The Convention then adjourns for dinner, all the unsophisticated members from the country districts admiring the harmony which prevails, but wondering why the great leaders of the party keep so still.

In the afternoon the committee on Organization report for permanent President of the machine candidate, previously picked out by the State Committee. He takes the chair with a tremendous flourish. Then a machine man moves that the Convention proceed to nominate a State ticket. Everybody says aye, and thereupon the next three or four hours are consumed in extolling the merits of candidates and calling the roll. At the close of this protracted struggle half the delegates and three-fourths of the audience, their interest in the proceedings terminating with the completion of the ticket, struggle out of the hall. Twilight is setting in, there is great confusion, and everybody is eager to catch the next railway train. Then the resolutions which were passed in the forenoon are taken up, and the machine committee reports the machine platform and the noise and under cover of the darkness. Few hear, and none comprehend except those who run the machinery. The Chair promptly puts the question, there is a feeble response, and all rush to the hotels, pay their bills, and quit the town. If any delegate outside of the machine Ring takes an interest in the resolutions it will be a weak perhap before he knows how badly he has been sold.

This is the method in which the politics of this State are run by machinery, and this is the very mode by which the salary-grant resolution was carried through the Utica Convention.

had weakened and not strengthened the house in Wall street. It was a trick of Gen. JACKSON that people who traded on borrowed capital ought to break. There are other kinds of capital still worse to trade upon, and the experience of the last week has illustrated what fate is in reserve for those who transgress the prudent rules of business, and seek by desperate means to build up too quickly wealth and power. There are laws of trade in all its forms which can no more be violated with impunity than the laws of health can be outraged with the expectation of preserving a sound constitution.

Of all the incidents which have happened since last Thursday the failure of COOK & CO. and CLEWS & CO. are likely to be the most damaging abroad upon our public and private credit. Not that they ever thoroughly possessed the confidence of the great banking houses of London, Paris, Amsterdam, or Frankfurt on their own account, but for the reason that they had been selected by the Government only two years ago to represent its fiscal concerns in Europe, and were trusted with millions to be disbursed for its expenditures.

The Wall Street Panic.

What a week ago threatened to be a purely stock panic, depressing the nominal value of railroad and other stocks, may unfortunately percolate through every commercial artery of the country. If unchecked it must entail heavy intrinsic losses on the wealth of the community. The system of relief adopted by the Government has tended to increase rather than diminish the stringency of the circulation, and the determination to suspend further purchases of five-twenty bonds is an admission to that effect. If the Secretary of the Treasury declines to release any of the people's gold for the people's benefit, either by anticipating the payment of the bonds due in December and January next, or by purchasing exchange required for government use abroad, the less he further tampers with the crisis the better.

The Government Committee of the Stock Exchange, which, as we understand, wields unlimited power over its members, could, however, materially facilitate the restoration of confidence in Wall street by the adoption of the working system of the London Stock Exchange. Let the Stock Exchange be at once reopened, not for the purchase or sale of stocks, but for the "making up" of all stocks to be received or delivered by its members. That is, if twenty shares of stock go through twenty firms before being in the hands of the real purchaser, let the delivery of these shares be paired off by all the intervening parties at the price of the original bargain.

At the close of the day appointed by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange for "making up," let said committee determine the price of every stock on the list at which settlement shall be made for business only. Said prices so determined should closely approximate to the last price ruling before the panic rates. Then let the committee appoint a day—the next following, if possible—in which all debt settlements must be made on penalty of the exclusion of defaulting members.

This plan would obviate the necessity of drawing checks for the values of the transferred stocks by all intermediate parties who have to receive and deliver them; and if the ultimate purchasers, the parties in whose hands the stocks rest, are unable to pay for them at rates ruling before the panic, such firms were then and should be made to stand solvent.

The entire system of dealing in stocks on the London Stock Exchange, which prevents such disgraceful corners as are not unusual here, and which are virtually damaging to the real interests of our Stock Exchange, should be adopted here as soon as possible.

Our Financial Agents in Europe.

The Administration seems to have been most unfortunate in the selection of its agents to pay the current expenditures of the United States in foreign countries. For long years the old and accredited house of BURNS, BROTHERS & CO. performed this service to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The entire system of dealing in stocks on the London Stock Exchange, which prevents such disgraceful corners as are not unusual here, and which are virtually damaging to the real interests of our Stock Exchange, should be adopted here as soon as possible.

It would be interesting to know how much of JAY COOK & CO.'s deposited money went to corrupt the Canadian Government.

There is reason to believe that the \$1,000,000 invested in the purchase of the land in the Colorado desert, is a colossal loss. A letter from a prominent gentleman at Washington to a citizen of San Diego states that an offer is being made there to obtain a title to the Colorado desert. It appears that so far from being a purchase of a good thing, it is a purchase of a bad thing, and one which will cost the Government seventy-five thousand acres, and each new acre only proved their great strength and resources. They had intimate and family ties with this country, and throughout the rebellion were faithful friends of the Union.

But the politicians, adventurers, and jobbers who control the Administration, who subscribed largely to the various funds and purchases for the President, who contributed to elections and were active at meetings to endorse every thing done at Washington, were not satisfied with safety in other hands. They raised a mean and false clamor against the Burnses for neither objecting to supplying them, and to seek the credit of a contribution which they had deservedly enjoyed.

It did not require much ingenuity to accomplish this unworthy object. The President signified his wishes, and JAY COOK & CO. became the agents in London for the disbursements of the navy in Europe, Asia, and South America, while HENRY CLEWS & CO. were appointed the agents of the Department of State for the payment of the diplomatic and consular service all over the world. Since BURNS was the active spirit in the first, and HAMILTON EAST in the latter, as the heads of the respective departments to which the agencies are attached.

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THE FUNERAL POSTPONED.

TEARS FROM THE EYES OF THE HARBORER'S MORMON.

An Interesting Scene in the Streets of Salt Lake City—The Story of Mr. Charles Yeoman and Poor Little Dick—Shot Dead While Trying with the Muzzle of a Gun to Kill the Great Crow.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 26.—Mr. Charles Yeoman is a character well-known on the Pacific coast. He went to California in 1836, knuckled around that State for twenty years or more, and has finally settled down among the Mormons. He keeps a popular restaurant and reading room. Charles is built like a heavy old Adonis. His hair curls tight to his head, and is parted just over the centre, a la *la Pompadour*. His features are singular, but intensely bronzed. He is said to have been blown up in California several times, and his cheeks and chin bear the scars of great blows. The last time he was shattered was by the explosion of a locomotive in Sacramento. It cost Mr. Yeoman a hole in the cheek and two tobacco-stained teeth, and it cost the Central Pacific Railroad Company \$100,000 in gold to replace the locomotive.

Charles Yeoman and walks like a Pate. Major Wheeler of the United States Engineers declares that he has six toes and a hump on each foot. He wears a loose white shirt without suspenders, a Bron collar buttoned over his collar bone, cork studs, and a great variety of flaming neck ties large enough to cover the neck of a horse, and he is never seen without a top hat and a pair of boots. He is slightly stumped behind, that the tops of his feet are visible when he walks.

Mr. Yeoman is a confirmed bachelor. He sleeps on a sofa bedstead in the garret of his restaurant. His wife and three children, his wife and more or less children, Charles, however, has an extraordinary development of philoprogenitiveness. His wife has a son, Charles, who is about two feet broad, three feet long, and three inches high. As he stood upon the floor he looked like a stuffed cock that had been run through a hay-press.

The day Yeoman brought home a basket of new eggs, he was followed by a young boy, the little orphan, who had been found in the street. The boy was about five years old, and was very thin and pale. He was found in the street, and was very thin and pale. He was found in the street, and was very thin and pale.

The boy was frequently spotted about the door of the restaurant. He was a general favorite with the customers. From the morning he began to like him. All the boys gave him a wide berth. This was probably because they knew he was a little different from the other boys. As twilight spread over the valley of the great Salt Lake and the stars twinkled upon the dark sky, Charles shut his little protest in a dark closet under the stairs. Dick retreated to the kitchen, and the little orphan followed him. Mr. Yeoman's customers were delighted with the music. When they said they were delighted with the music, they were delighted with the music, and they invariably accepted the invitation.

Seven days ago a stranger rushed into the restaurant. He was out of breath, and he was very pale. He was out of breath, and he was very pale. He was out of breath, and he was very pale.

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