

DEFEATED BY CORPORATION INFLUENCES.

San Francisco Fails to Secure the Republican Convention.

STARTS IN THE LEAD,

But the Votes Promised Are Gradually Given to the Rivals.

CHICAGO FALLS DOWN HARD.

Finally It Is Decided to Award the Great National Assemblage to St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Charles M. Shortridge, Editor Call, San Francisco, California: We are beaten, but I do not know that we have any reasonable complaint to make against any one unless it be the adherents of Chicago. St. Louis made a straight-out, honorable fight. Chicago had no show to win, but could have given the victory to California. In view of California's many kindnesses to Chicago in connection with the World's Fair, I thought that Chicago would endeavor to do a service to San Francisco, as its leading citizens promised us that they would do, and as I think in honor they should have done. The party leaders thought that the convention ought not to go to San Francisco. The Pennsylvania Railroad was against us; the Western Union Telegraph Company was against us, and the managers of party were against us.

There is but little satisfaction to be gathered from a defeat, but we feel a great degree of satisfaction in the loyalty of the Pacific Coast States and Territories. Arizona, of which Governor Murphy is the proxy, stayed with us to the end, and so did all the Pacific Coast States and Territories. The opposition to going across the continent was too great for us.

H. Z. OSBORNE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Charles M. Shortridge, Editor Call, San Francisco: We shall return with banners flying, but without the convention. Let our people take the consolation that California stands higher than ever before, and, if public men can be believed, with better future recognition. We have made a manly and clean fight and have no regrets except that we failed. If there is anything in promises, we will make it in 1900, but the statute of limitation is shorter than political promises and we must continue to press our claims upon merit.

We had Republicans from every State and Territory as our audience, and we hope the seed sown has not wholly fallen upon stony ground. California has been upon a million tongues for more than a week. The greatness of the Pacific States has been made to appear in a thousand newspapers. If we did not capture the convention we have made many friends for our coast. As to immediate causes of defeat I want to say we had overcome, I think, newspaper objections, but the Eastern railroad companies came in at the last moment and turned Pittsburg to St. Louis. At that moment Chicago could have saved us, but she fell down. I think railroad influence was felt here, but all the same it savors of ingratitude. There were votes promised us from the South which went to St. Louis, but by what influence I can't say.

N. P. CHIPMAN. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Charles M. Shortridge, Editor Call, San Francisco: California lost the convention through the united efforts of the combined trunk lines of railroads leading into Eastern cities. New Jersey, which had promised to support us, had to change her vote on account of Mr. Hobart (who has always been for California), but as chief counsel for the Jersey Central and Pennsylvania roads would not carry out the promise. Tennessee changed its vote on account of the same influence. Kentucky promised to vote for California but failed to do so by reason of railroad influence, which was also brought to bear on South Dakota, New Mexico and Virginia. Mississippi promised her vote to us on the second ballot but failed.

General Clarkson held our men in line to the last, showing his loyalty and good feeling for California. The Blaine men stood solid for our State. Will California ever forget the Blaine men again, as they did at Minneapolis? Mr. Manley stood up with us from first to last. The big Eastern interests paid no attention to California until yesterday, when it was thought we might win, and then they took a hand against us, but we gave them a good rattle for their money.

The California delegation fought grandly to a finish. The liberality displayed by the State of California is conceded by all to have been more than liberal, and nothing but praise can be heard on all sides for the representatives of the Golden State. The people were with us, but the railroads were not. This means hurry up with the competing road, and California, and we will get it next time sure.

ISAAC TRUMBOW. ST. LOUIS THE WINNER. The Californian Delegation Made of Gallant Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—St. Louis won the convention on the fifth ballot. San Francisco came within six votes of winning, and her boomers here might be shouting hurrahs of victory to-night,

instead of being disconsolately packing their grips, preparatory to their departure for home a defeated and sad crowd of boomers, if these six votes could have been secured from Chicago. To-morrow they will set their faces toward the land of the setting sun with reflections of what might have been.

Chicago, instead of turning her nine votes to San Francisco when St. Louis began to forge ahead, remained in the race until the last and finished with six votes to her credit.

The Californians think that the World's Fair city was ungrateful and unappreciative in not standing by San Francisco, her friend, to defeat her great rival, St. Louis.

Last night the California boomers were very much elated and confident of success, but as wired to THE CALL they allowed their enthusiasm and zeal to influence their better judgment and they counted for San Francisco several votes which were classed as exceedingly doubtful by others who had studied the situation.

Besides, the Californians at no time realized what was apparent to others, viz.: that many votes cast for San Francisco on the first ballot were complimentary and would desert the Golden Gate city in subsequent ballots. This prediction, made in last night's dispatches to THE CALL, was verified to-day. California's strength began to dwindle after the first ballot, and General Clarkson cannot be given too much credit. He worked loyally for California from first to last, and was assisted by Colonel Trumbo to keep San Francisco's vote in line. Clarkson influenced not less than ten committeemen to vote for San Francisco. Colonel Trumbo secured Alaska's proxy and voted it for San Francisco.

An effort was made by the Californians to induce Mr. de Young to present a resolution expressing the sense of the committee to be that the convention of 1900 should go to San Francisco, and this resolution would undoubtedly have passed, but Mr. de Young did not accede to their request.

De Young left to-night for New York. He sails for Europe on Thursday. General Chipman, General Frohlich and Messrs. Osborne, Knight, Rader, Hale and Sachs leave to-morrow for the West. They made a game fight and are entitled to great credit for such a good showing against odds.

STORY OF THE STRUGGLE.

How St. Louis Secured the National Republican Convention. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The Republican National Convention will be held at St. Louis on the 16th day of next June. These were the two material results of to-day's quadrennial meeting of the Republican National Committee.

This ends a contest that has been spiritedly conducted by the four cities of San Francisco, Chicago, Pittsburg and St. Louis. New York was a nominal candidate for convention honors, but her representatives did not reach the city until late last night, too late to begin an active propaganda for the metropolis of the East.

St. Louis' victory was due to a variety of causes, the principal of which was the untiring effort put forth by her representatives who arrived on Sunday last, supplemented by sound judgment, good political finesse, and by the further fact that the astounding gains made by the Republicans of Missouri a year ago appealed strongly to the sympathies of the National Committee with whom the selection lay. St. Louis had been regarded as a strong competitor from the start, but experienced observers of political affairs felt that her principal rival would be Chicago, which, curiously enough, was never seriously in the race.

The California delegation made a game, uphill fight. That they succeeded in polling so large a vote at the start and holding it practically intact until the final ballot furnishes the strongest proof of the good work done by her committee in the face of obstacles with which none of the other cities had to contend.

The distance was against them; the time consumed in making the trip was against them; the expenses of the trip were also a factor which militated against them, and yet for three ballots they led all their competitors. The organization was perfect; their courage superb. The balloting showed that the partisans of San Francisco were earnest in their intention to secure the convention and the result notwithstanding that they could not be stamped, notwithstanding their opponents' clever work.

Pittsburg, like Chicago, was never a formidable contestant and after two ballots the brave showing she made at the beginning gradually disappeared.

The Californians bore their defeat philosophically, but they were obviously much chagrined at their failure to secure the prize. It is to be said to their credit that the delegation which represented San Francisco on this occasion secured a larger number of votes for their City than were ever secured at any previous meeting of the committee, and some of the number are saying to-night that four years hence when they again essay the task of capturing the convention they may possibly be successful.

The first ballot was taken at 4 o'clock. It was informal and designed to test the sense of the committee. It resulted as follows: San Francisco, 20; Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 13; New York, 1; total, 51.

On motion of Mr. Hobart of New Jersey the city polling the smallest vote on this ballot was dropped. This eliminated New York and reduced the contest to the four cities first named. On this ballot the member from the District of Columbia voted for San Francisco. On the first regular ballot both he and the member from New York transferred their votes to St. Louis with the result that San Francisco remained stationary with 8 and 9 votes respectively while St. Louis went up to 15.

During the intermission between the first and second ballots, Mr. Kerens, the Missouri member of the committee, and some of the staunch adherents of the Mount City, did some effective missionary work, which was shown when the second ballot was taken. On this ballot San Francisco retained her 19 votes, Chicago gained one from Pittsburg; Pittsburg lost four, three of the number going to St. Louis, increasing her strength to 18.

On the third ballot Pittsburg's forces



OUR OWN DARDANELLES QUESTION. Will Sultan Salisbury Yield, or Will Uncle Sam Have to Force His Way Through? [Reproduced from the Chicago Inter Ocean.]

disintegrated so that the member from that State was the only person voting for the Smoky City. The four votes lost by Pittsburg on this occasion went to St. Louis, thus putting her in the lead with 22 votes; San Francisco and Chicago remaining stationary with 19 and 9 votes each to their credit.

It was now apparent that St. Louis was forging steadily to the front. Pittsburg dropped out of the race. On the last ballot San Francisco received 15 votes, Chicago 7 and St. Louis 29, three more than a majority. The detailed vote of the final ballot is herewith given:

Table with columns: STATE, St. Louis, San Francisco, Chicago. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with corresponding vote counts.

The St. Louisans are saying to-night that they exacted no pledges from their friends on the committee, but that their sole argument consisted in presenting the claims of their city to the members, assuring them that sending the convention there would greatly encourage the Republicans of the State, and leaving the members of the committee to follow the bent of their own inclinations.

The report that St. Louis had won the convention spread through the surging crowds in the hotels with the speed of a prairie fire, and within a minute the headquarters of the St. Louis delegation were crowded with the members of other delegations, who hastened there to congratulate the victors. One of the Pittsburgers, with a view to showing his friendly interest in St. Louis, seized the large earthen pot containing a huge bunch of white and yellow chrysanthemums, which were a conspicuous object in their room, and carried it into the Missouri headquarters, where their graceful and esthetic appearance lent an added attraction to the surroundings.

The St. Louisans made no effort to conceal their satisfaction, which found expression in repeated cheers and a general interchange of congratulations. Ex-Congressman Warner of Kansas City, upon his entrance into the room, was immediately seized by a half dozen stalwart Missourians and elevated to a table, while cries of "Speech! speech! Warner! Warner!" filled the air.

Mr. Warner, nothing daunted by this unlooked-for demonstration, quickly arose to the occasion and delivered a brief five minutes' talk, which was conspicuous for its intense Americanism. One sentence was particularly forcible. It was this: "No man who represents our country at a foreign court who criticizes his Government or traduces its citizens is a worthy representative of the American people."

These sentiments were cheered to the echo. When Mr. Warner stepped to the floor, Chauncey I. Filley of St. Louis was elevated to the table amid loud clappings of hands and called upon for a few remarks. He was not unwilling. He delivered a rattling speech, which created great laughter and much applause. He predicted that some of the Democrats in Missouri would be found voting with the Republicans in the Presidential election of next year.

"They will not," he continued, "turn their backs on prosperity because their ancestors voted for General Jackson."

This created a fresh outburst of merriment, under cover of which Mr. Filley leaped to the floor, making way for Congressman Cobb of St. Louis, one of the Democratic members of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Cobb explained that the Democrats of Missouri would join the Republicans in extending a cordial welcome to the delegates, and that they would then use their best efforts to defeat the candidates whom the convention nominated.

There was something so good-humored and frank about his utterances that the

Continued on Second Page.

HAYWARD IS HANGED.

Execution of the Murderer of Miss Katherine Ging.

CONFESSES THE CRIME.

On the Scaffold the Condemned Man Shows No Signs of Fear.

MAKES A RAMBLING SPEECH.

Forgives All His Enemies, Including Brother Adry, Who Assisted to Convict Him.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 11.—Harry T. Hayward was executed at 2:10 this morning. Before the drop fell he made a rambling statement regarding the forgiveness of every one connected with the case. He spoke smilingly and without show of fear. He did not move a muscle after the drop.

During Monday night Hayward turned to County Physician Burton, who constantly attended him, and admitted that the gallows was about to receive one of the guiltiest wretches of the nineteenth century. The story of the crime he recited from beginning to end, confessing that he alone was the instigator of the murderous plot, and that Claus Blixt was his tool.

The story he told was much as Blixt told it on the stand. "I fell down at the last moment, though," he said, after his full confession had been made. "I intended to kill Blixt, but did not. If I had I should have been safe."

Hayward made gigantic efforts to conceal his shattered nerves. He arose early, although he had not slept a wink, and, stretching himself, said to the death watch: "D— it, I would like to be hanged every day. I feel like a fighting cock."

The afternoon and evening preceding the execution were filled with exciting episodes. Cranks of all sorts were numerous and made themselves known freely.

Superintendent of Police Smith received another communication. The chief has received many of these letters. In every case they have been signed by such names as "The Real Murderer," "One Who Knows," etc. The letter received to-day reads as follows:

"Police Headquarters—Harrie Hayward is an innocent man. I murdered Kate Ging in cold blood. She drove my sister to despair and I swore I would get even with her if you find him out hoo I am all right, but free that innocent man."

Another crank showed up at the Sheriff's office late in the afternoon and caused an exciting scene. A large crowd was gathered about clamoring for passes to the scene of the execution, but these were scattered as though a cyclone had struck the place.

A well-dressed lady of refined appearance, about 35 years of age, entered the office with a rush and began to rail at the top of her voice. With that peculiar glitter in her eyes, which bespeaks dementia, and in strident tones she denounced the Sheriff and his deputies as wicked men who were trying to deprive an innocent man of his life.

"How many men have been ruined by girls," she shrieked, "and you will rue the day when you hang Harry Hayward. He is a victim of conspiracy."

Then followed a quotation of scripture at the top of her voice to prove that Christ would crown the execution. A patrol wagon was called and the excited woman was taken to the lockup where it was learned that she was a Mrs. Miller of 459 Broadway, St. Paul.

taking poison. The guards would immediately ring up doctors.

"About five minutes after this three men with long satchels in their hands would present themselves at the jail and state that they were the physicians summoned. They would be my men and the satchels would not contain medicine, but derringers. The jailors would be sand-bagged and my guards taken care of afterward."

"I would be taken out with a revolver in each hand, and a carriage awaiting me at the door would take me away. If it had not been for one slip this scheme would have gone through, you can bet on that."

The confession of Harry Hayward explodes a theory that has for some time held general belief. It was claimed by Claus Blixt and his attorney, as well as the Sheriff, that the whisky given Blixt previous to his ride with Katie Ging was doped with nitro-glycerine, a drug so powerful that it would rob the janitor of all pity or emotion or making of him a raging beast equal to the crime that Hayward had commissioned him to perform.

Hayward, although taking all the blame in his confession, privately states, without reason for the denial of any accusation, that no drug was used on Blixt; that the janitor went on that death ride with clear brain and shot down the girl with full realization of the deed.

As midnight approached the crowd outside the jail increased to 500 in number, while inside some 100 favored ones were gathered. A special force of policemen kept the passage open from the street to the jail door.

The working apparatus of the gallows had been thoroughly tested early, and behind closed doors the trap was tested. It proved perfectly obedient to the lever, falling without weights. Two hemp ropes with carefully prepared nooses were wound about the hanging beam, the extra one to be used in case of emergency.

In the cellroom the lights burned brilliantly. From early evening Hayward talked steadily to the expert stenographer completing his confession and last statement. To the surprise of all Adry appeared at the jail at 10:30 and was ushered into the cellroom.

Two days since Harry before his jailers and common prisoners cursed his brother, hurling the most stinging invectives at him. Now he received him with a kind word of greeting and motioned him to stand by as he talked. It was easy to perceive that Harry's animosity was short-lived.

The hanging-room is but a small affair and but 100 could find room therein. A large number of newspaper men assisted in the make-up of the spectators.

At 11:54 p. m. Hayward made a statement to the members of the press. He admitted that his last statement regarding the Ging murder was correct and contains every detail of the affair within his knowledge.

At 12:20 a. m. Hayward received the following message from Steve Brodie, from Cincinnati, Ohio: "Keep up your nerve; be game to the last, old friend."

In reply Hayward wired the following: "I will do my best and hope to come out a winner."

At 12:30 o'clock Hayward ate his last meal, consisting of all the delicacies of the season. He ate heartily in company with several deputies, the county physician and his death watch.

Hayward made his peace with the world and said he forgave Adry and all the others with the exception of three men—Detective Mike Quinlan, Attorney Stevens and Mike Kierce.

EMBASSADOR BAYARD CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Will Have to Answer for His Utterances in Great Britain.

IMPEACHMENT IS ASKED

Democrats Declare That the Diplomat Only Repeated the President's Views.

SPEAKER REED'S FIRM RULING.

After Extended Debate the Matter Is Referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—A very spirited and at times exciting debate was precipitated in the House to-day by the introduction as a question of privilege by Barrett (D.) of Massachusetts of a resolution looking to the impeachment of Thomas F. Bayard, Ambassador to Great Britain, for sentiments expressed in speeches delivered in Boston, England, and Edinburgh, Scotland, and which have been widely published and commented on.

SPREAD OF A SWINDLE.

Many Banks Victimized by George Elwood and His Accomplices.

All the Spurious Drafts Circulated Were Signed by Ex-Cashier Roysse.

WICHITA, Kans., Dec. 10.—The field of the bank swindlers, whose workings were reported last night, seems to be more extended than was at first supposed. In addition to the large number of banks in Southern Kansas and Oklahoma known to have been victimized by George Elwood and his accomplices, a bank at Canadian, in the Panhandle of Texas, telegraphed to-day that it had been bunkoed out of \$500 by these parties, while a bank at Ness City, Kans., also reports a loss of the same amount in a similar manner. A man named Long, who seems to be in league with Elwood, came to this city recently and swindled a number of merchants out of various sums, but the total amount is not known.

The Sedgewick County Bank came near being caught for \$250 by one of the gang. The cashier was about to pay a bogus check for that amount, but the president was suspicious and threw out the draft. The drafts used by the swindler are all signed by Frank Roysse, ex-cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Jamaica, Iowa. This bank only has a capital stock of \$5000, while Southern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are flooded with unpaid drafts upon it which in the aggregate exceed that amount. Roysse was formerly cashier of the bank of Enid, Okla. He was at one time one of the leading business men of Medford, Okla., and reputed to be immensely wealthy. He was also prominent in Cherokee strip politics.

Neither Elwood nor Roysse can be located. The former has a bad record, being under indictment for alleged crimes in Oklahoma. He is reported to be the same Elwood who killed a man near Manhattan, Kans., a few years ago.

WILL HELP THE CUBANS.

Rather Bold Announcement Made by Omaha's Mayor.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 10.—At the Cuban committee meeting last night Mayor Bemis announced that he would receive at his office anything in the form of money or provisions from a carload of corn to a carload of bullion, and would see that it reached Cuba to assist the insurgents.

This morning there were a great many inquiries as to how far one could go on the path on which the Mayor had set out and yet not be brought up with a round turn by the Government.

Judge Dundy of the United States District Court said the Mayor could not do anything of the kind. He might receive the goods, but the moment he attempted to forward them he would come in contact with the United States Government and find himself in limbo. If he succeeded in getting the stuff started toward its destination it would be liable to seizure by the authorities of this country and those of Spain, just as such stores for the Confederacy were seized by this Government during the rebellion.

Three cowboys went to the Mayor's office to enlist with the insurgents. The Mayor referred them to the secretary of the Central Labor Union.

CLEVELAND IN ROUGH WEATHER.

Duck-Hunters on the Violet Having a Stormy Time.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 10.—President Cleveland and his party had an exceedingly rough time of it to-day, and were unable to occupy the blinds provided for them at Cape Channel, near Hatteras. The Violet is to-night in an exceedingly dangerous position, although no fears are entertained.

All day long a terrific storm has raged about Hatteras, the wind blowing from the north and northwest at the rate of fifty-six miles an hour.

SALE OF COLORADO STOCKS. The Boom Not So Brisk, but the Market Was Firm.

developed the fact that Hayward met Miss Ging that night and drove out as far as Thirteenth street, where he was met by Claus Blixt, the janitor in the employ of his father. Blixt drove Miss Ging out Calhoun road and shot her. He then came into town on foot, going to several places where he was known for the purpose of establishing an alibi. Hayward after leaving Miss Ging hurriedly retraced his steps and took a young society lady to the theater, sitting through the performance, apparently unconscious of the tragedy that was then being enacted. Blixt was afterward arrested and confessed to the actual killing. He was given a life sentence in the Stillwater Penitentiary.

In telling his story he claimed that Hayward had him in his power, exercising an influence over him that it was impossible to resist. Hayward himself was placed on trial, and despite the best legal talent that money could buy was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. The usual appeal to the highest court was made and overruled. A petition for clemency or commutation of the death sentence was denied by the chief executive of the State. Medical experts agree that the man was abnormal and totally devoid of all moral sense, and signed the petition simply upon that point.

The condemned man refused all spiritual advice during his stay in jail, and spent most of his time reviling and cursing his brother and others, whom he charged with being responsible for his conviction.

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Further investigation by the police de-

There is one stationery store in town with no poor paper in it—and yet they have paper and envelopes at 15 cents a box. Crockers. 227 Post street 215 Bush street