PAUL LEICESTER FORD MEETS DEATH AT HANDS OF BROTHER

Slayer of the Brilliant Young Author of "Janice Meredith" and "The Honorable Peter Stirling" Commits Suicide--Enmity of Eleven Years' Standing Culminates in the Terrible Double Tragedy

THE YOUNG NOVELIST AND BROTHER WHO COMMITTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Paul Leicester Ford, novelist, was shot and killed to-day by his brother, Malcolm Webster Ford, writer and athlete, who immediately sent a bullet into his own breast, dying instantly. The shooting occurred at 10:20 a. m. in the handsome new mansion which Paul Leicester Ford had built at 87 East Seventy-seventh street and had occupied for about a year.

At the time of the shooting there was in the house besides the two brothers Mrs. Leicester Ford, Miss Elizabeth R. Hall, the novelist's secretary, and the servants. Mr. Ford was sitting at his desk in a corner of his library. It is supposed he was busily engaged at some literary task. Miss Hall was at her desk in another corner of the room, about thirty feet from Mr. Ford. Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford was in her own room at the front of the house on the third floor.

Malcolm Ford called, as he had often done, and went to his brother at his desk. Words were exchanged in a tone so low that Miss Hall could not hear what was said. Suddenly there was a revolver shot, and Miss Hall, jumping up, darted from the room. Then, according to the statement of the police, Miss Hall said to herself that she must act more bravely and re-enter the library.

SUICIDE OF MURDERER.

Meanwhile Malcolm Ford had called her. As she turned toward him he placed his revolver to his heart, fired and fell, dying instantly. When Miss Half turned to look at Paul he was still standing at his desk but rapidly losing strength. She helped him to a sofa and then ran next door for Mr. Ford's physician, Dr. Emanuel Barch. In less than five minutes Dr. Barch arrived and the dying man, still conscious, was carried up to a room beside his wife's and placed upon his bed. He spoke to his wife and asked the doctor for his opinion, showing that he expected death and was going to meet it calmly and bravely. A few moments later, about twenty minutes after he was shot, Mr. Ford died.

The bullet which killed Paul Ford just grazed the top of his heart and passed through a large artery ascending from it. The bullet which killed Malcolm Ford was fired with the same accuracy of aim, for it made a wound scarcely an inch lower than the one which killed his brother. In fact, the wounds were almost identical.

BODY IS OVERLOOKED.

Just what disposition of Malcolm Ford's body was made, after the shooting, could not be ascertained, but it appears from the statement of certain persons acquainted with the details of the tragedy that the body lay where it fell, on a rug in the library, for some time, possibly several hours, so great was the excitement in the house. In fact, the murder and suicide were not known to the Coroner until about 2:30 p. m., and not to the police until 4:25 p. m. Dr. Barch said that the time between 10:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. passed so rapidly that no one in the house realized it. Much of the time was occupied in trying to telephone to the father of Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford, Edward H. Kidder of Brooklyn, who was the first person to arrive after the physician.

Mr. Kidder refused to make any statement as to the shooting except a brief memorandum, which was given to the police. In this it was said that the cause of the shooting could only be surmised. Information from other sources makes it appear that Malcolm Ford called to get money from his brother, and, meeting with a refusal, shot him.

Dr. Barch said that the murder was the result of temporary mental aberration on the part of Malcolm Ford, due to nervous exhaustion.

AN OLD ENMITY.

It is said there was enmity between the two brothers and that it was of eleven years' standing; that never since the death of their father have they been on intimate terms. This alleged enmity on the part of Malcolm is said to have been brought about by the fact that the father of the boys disinherited Malcolm and that this action on the father's part was because he did not wish Malcolm to devote himself to an athletic career.

Mr. Ford, the elder, left a will in which he made no mention whatever of Malcolm, but divided his large estate in equal parts among his six other children. Malcolm did not contest the will, and it was admitted to probate shortly after his father's death. He told his friends at the time, however, that an agreement had been entered into between him and his brothers and sisters by which they had promised to share with him their father's estate.

In May, 1894, Malcolm Ford brought suit against his brothers and sisters in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to compel them to live up to the alleged agreement. The alleged agreement was a verbal one, and as Malcolm Ford was unable to adduce proof of it, the court decided against him.

When Malcolm was called to the stand to testify in his own behalf he said that shortly after his father's death his brother Paul had spoken to him about the will of his father and said: "I think you are left out of the will, but we will take care of you as long as you do not make any trouble. There is no disgrace in it for you, for both Washington and Catherine were left out of a former will."

Paul Ford was called to the stand and when under cross-examination testified that there was a sentiment among the brothers and sisters that Malcolm should have a share of the estate of his father if his future life was such that he would command respect. He explained that he meant by this that his brother should give up all athletic sports. After testifying that his father had died from typhoid fever, he said:

"I do not see why Malcolm should get any of the estate, as my father had laid down his life to save Malcolm. He gave a worthy life to save an unworthy life."

Paul Ford denied that he had entered into an agreement to share the estate with Malcolm, and said that the sentiment to share the estate provided Malcolm gave up athletics originated with his mother, who has since died.

Police Captain Brown said to-night that Malcolm Ford had for some time been causing uneasiness to the family through evidences of an unbalanced mind, and declared that in his opinion he attacked his brother during a period of temporary insanity.

"The cause of Malcolm Ford's action," said Captain Brown, "can be explained by inference. For some time past his financial affairs have been pressing him, and he had repeatedly asked and received material assistance from his brother. It is presumed that his importuning had been such, and his demands so excessive, that his brother had been forced to refuse further aid."

CAREERS OF THE FORDS.

Paul Leicester Ford was 37 years old and a novelist of much note, "Janice Meredith" and "The Honorable Peter Stirling" being his most popular novels. He was married about a year ago to Miss Grace Kidder, daughter of Edward H. Kidder of Brooklyn. He was the son of Gordon Lester Ford of Brooklyn, who died eleven years ago and left an estate of some $2,000,000, divided among his children, with the exception of Malcolm, who was disinherited by the will.

Malcolm W. Ford was born in Brooklyn, February 7, 1867. He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He took up athletics while at school, and for a number of years won championships in this country and Canada, and in the 100-yard run, 220-yard run and quarter-mile run, as well as the 120-yard hurdles, running broad and running high jumps. He married a daughter of Robert Graves, a wall-paper manufacturer, but they were divorced.

It was decided to-night at a family council that the two brothers should be buried together. The funeral will be held Saturday morning from the residence. To-night the bodies were laid out together in adjoining upper rooms of the house. Malcolm Ford leaves a son about 7 years old.

It was said to-night at the apartment house in which Malcolm lived that he had talked frequently of late of being in financial difficulties, and that things were "going wrong down town." He was the editor of the New Centaur, a monthly devoted to the interests of the automobile, and published by the New Centaur Publishing Company. It could not be learned whether or not Malcolm had any financial interest in the publication. On Tuesday the company failed and a receiver was appointed. The failure of the company would explain to an extent Malcolm Ford's pressing need of funds, and would tend to corroborate the presumption of Miss Hall, who said she thought the conversation between the two brothers just before the shooting was concerning money matters, and that Malcolm had again asked for financial aid.

Three Firemen Crushed to Death.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 8.—Three firemen were crushed to death in a fire at the Iowa Iron Works to-night. The dead: Frank Ganahle, aged 35, captain of the chemical company; John Fitzpatrick, aged 38, truckman; Charles Wise, aged 25, truckman. Financial loss, $15,000.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION, VOTERS!

Register at Once.

All citizens must register to vote at any Election of 1902. Office open from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., and WEDNESDAY EVENING from 8 to 9.

By order of the Board of Election Commissioners.

THOMAS J. WALSH,
Registrar of Voters.

VIM, VIGOR, VITALITY for MEN

MORMON BISHOP'S PILLS have been in use over fifty years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cure the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses or cigarette-smoking. Cure Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night Losses, Insomnia, Pains in Back, Evil Desires, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Loss of Semen, Varicocele or Constipation, Stop Nervous Twitching of Eyelids. Effects are immediate. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Don't get despondent; a cure is at hand. Restore small, undeveloped organs. Stimulate the brain and nerve centers; 50c a box; 6 for $2 50 by mail. A written guarantee to cure or money refunded with 6 boxes. Circulars free. Address BISHOP REMEDY CO., 40 Ellis st., San Francisco, Cal. GRANT DRUG CO., 38 and 40 Third st.

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signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

VEST MAKES AN HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTION

Gives the True Version of Hampton Roads Conference.

Says Lincoln Demanded Unconditional Surrender of Confederacy.

Sole Survivor of Richmond Senate Refutes Story That the Martyr President Wrote "Save the Union."

WASHINGTON, May 8.—During the session of the Senate to-day Vest of Missouri made an interesting historical contribution with reference to the Hampton Roads conference between President Lincoln and Confederate leaders.

Vest began by calling attention to the statement of Tillman, made yesterday, that at the conference in Hampton Roads in 1864 between President Lincoln, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States; E. M. T. Hunter, former United States Senator, and John H. Campbell, formerly Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Lincoln wrote on a piece of paper, "Save the Union," then, handing it to Stephens, said, "Alexander, take this paper and fill up for yourselves the conditions of peace between the two countries."

Vest said the story had been denied by John H. Reagan of Texas, who was the last surviving member of the Confederate Cabinet. He knew personally, said Vest, without having been present at that celebrated interview, that the incident was without foundation.

"If true," said he, "it would place the Government and officers of the Confederacy in the category of criminals, because it offered the Confederacy all that it ever demanded in the wildest hope of the most extreme partisans of that cause if they would only return to the Union."

WHAT LINCOLN SAID.

A deep silence had fallen upon the chamber and every Senator on the floor listened to him with rapt attention. Wth great deliberation he continued:

"If true, it would mean that the Confederates could have placed on that sheet of paper the perpetual establishment of slavery and the right of secession, the most extreme demand that had ever taken shape even in the dream of any Confederate."

From the lips of Stephens and Hunter had come to him, he said, the details of what had taken place. Upon the return of the commissioners of the Confederacy he heard their official report as Reagan heard it, the latter being a member of the Cabinet and the speaker (Vest) a member of the Senate of the Confederacy.

"I am to-day the only survivor of the twenty-six gentlemen who were the Confederate Senators," he said.

Vest then stated that what did happen at Hampton Roads, beyond question, was this:

When President Lincoln and Secretary Seward met the commissioners of the Confederacy, Mr. Lincoln, addressing himself to Mr. Hunter, whom he knew well, said: 'In the first place, gentlemen, I desire to know what are your powers and instructions from the Richmond Government,' avoiding," said Vest, as Hunter told him himself, the words "Confederate States."

"Mr. Hunter, to whom the inquiry was addressed, said: 'Mr. President, we are instructed to consider no proposition that does not involve the independence of the Confederate States of America.'

"'Then,' said Mr. Lincoln, 'the interview had as well terminate now, for I must say to you gentlemen frankly and honestly, that nothing will be accepted from the government at Richmond except absolute and unconditional surrender.'"

Vest said that this terminated the interview and as the Confederate commissioners retired President Lincoln, addressing Stephens, who was the last to go out, said: "Stephens, you are making a great mistake. Your Government is a failure and when the crash comes, as it soon must come, there will be chaos and disasters, which we cannot now foresee, which must come to your people."

VEST DOES HIS DUTY.

"This account of that encounter," continued Vest, "substantially and almost word for word, as I have given it, came to me from Mr. Stephens and Mr. Hunter."

Vest said that he considered it his duty to make his statement in order that history may not be falsified; in order that the men who were said to have refused this offer at the hands of President Lincoln should not be made to sin in their graves, adding: "For if they had refused what was said to have been tendered them by the President they would have been accessories to the murder of every man who fell from that time in defense of the Confederacy and they would have risked everything that is held dear among men in defense of the Confederate cause."

While the deep silence still reigned in the chamber as he spoke and with every eye directed toward him, Vest closed as follows:

"It may be but a very short time until I shall join the twenty-five colleagues I had in the Confederate Senate, and I did not want this statement to go on the record of this country without my statement of those facts and my solemn denial that there is a shadow of truth in this assertion which has been going the rounds of the newspapers of the country for the last few years."

Railway Extension Is Completed.

ARDMORE, I. T., May 8.—Completion of the Hartshorne-Ardmore extension of the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf road was made to-day. This morning at 9 o'clock the last spike was driven at Durwood, when two forces of track-layers met. The extension is 116 miles long and passes through the central portion of Chickasaw Nation, tapping a fine coal region. The Choctaw was recently purchased by the Rock Island road and will probably build from Ardmore westward. Vice President Holden of the road says that regular train service will be put on in a few days. This road has railroad connection with Memphis and a direct line to the East.

Award Carnegie Scholarships.

LONDON, May 7.—At this morning's session of the Iron and Steel Institute it was announced that the Andrew Carnegie scholarships to carry on research in metallurgy for this year had been awarded to a Mr. Campbell of New York, to three Englishmen, to a Parisian and to a resident of Berlin. Three scholarships were awarded in 1901, but Carnegie was so gratified with the results then obtained that he doubled his donation.

TWENTIETH CENTURY COOK BOOKS

A car-load of Cook Books has just arrived from Chicago and they are ready for distribution at the business office of this paper. All Call subscribers are entitled to a copy of this great Cook Book at the premium price of fifty cents.

An additional charge of 20 cents to pay expressage will be required from out of town subscribers ordering by mail.

HETTY GREEN CARRIES PISTOL FOR PROTECTION

Wealthiest Woman in America Declares She Fears That Lawyers and Other Persons Are Conspiring to Kill Her, and Desires to Avoid the Fate of Father and Husband

RICHEST WOMAN IN AMERICA, WHO GETS PERMIT TO CARRY A PISTOL.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Mrs. Hetty Green, the wealthiest of American women, fearing that lawyers and various other persons had conspired to kill her, has obtained a permit to carry a revolver. She is the first woman to receive such a permit from the New York Police Department. The lawyer concerning whom she complains looked visibly annoyed when he heard of the permit and what she said about him, and remarked that she should not be granted such a privilege.

Of 44 caliber is the weapon, and it came originally from California, where Mrs. Green says it was presented to her by a grateful public. She wishes to have it always near. She would like to lay it on the table while she talks over her litigations with the disciples of Blackstone, who may have legal aces up their sleeves. She is of the opinion that the lawyers have not been treating her fairly.

"When my father is murdered," she said, "when my husband dies from an overdose of mercury, and when my daughter says to me that she would have her hair cut because it is too heavy for her, were it not that she believes that she had only a year to live, it is time for me to look out for myself. I was advised by some very shrewd persons to carry a revolver, and that is why I got this permit.

"What can be done in these days? Lawyers want to gobble up everything. When meat is out of your mouth and ice is out of your mouth the poor must look out for themselves. My father died in 1865, and I have been trying ever since to settle up his estate. A firm of lawyers in Wall street had the work of doing it, and now the estate is a million and a half short, and they have books which are necessary to a settlement and won't give them up. I can prove that they hooked these books by a letter in which they acknowledged it."

NO GRATUITIES FOR OFFICIALS

New Rules Are Issued to Govern Customs Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Shaw to-day issued amended regulations governing the inspection of baggage of incoming passengers at the ports of the United States. The Secretary also has prepared a circular which will be distributed among passengers on all outgoing steamers, giving information as specific as possible as to the rates of duty on goods usually purchased abroad by tourists; what articles may be brought in free of duty, etc. Another circular issued today will be distrbuted at sea among incoming passengers containing forms of declarations and other information of which travelers are usually in more or less ignorance. Another circular is addressed to collectors and other officers of the customs service giving them particular instructions as to the examination of baggage and the courteous treatment of passengers.

Among the more important modifications are the following:

The free admission of any article that was taken abroad as baggage provided it is brought back as baggage and accompanies the owner.

The hundreds dollars exemption may not be claimed on wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles and such other things as are commonly purchased by American tourists and are in the possession of the person bringing them and not for sale.

The statute allows non-residents to bring all wearing apparel and other personal effects in actual use and appropriate to the purposes of the journey without regard to value. Heretofore the ruling has been that persons who had spent two years or longer abroad and had here a fixed place of abode for one year or more, were considered non-residents within the meaning of the customs law. Hereafter officials or employes will be discharged should they accept a gratuity or tip under any circumstances while in the discharge of their duties.

Ladies desiring to have their baggage examined privately will be granted the privilege whenever the steamship company has provided a suitable place. Several companies have promised to make this provision.

TOPEKA, Kans., May 8.—At the opening session of the Kansas Temperance Union Convention in this city to-day reports were given from nearly every county in the State upon the effects of the prohibitory law. Without exception the reports said the law was successfully enforced.

MILES REFUSES TO HONOR DEAD

Declines Invitation to Serve at Funeral of Sampson.

Admiral George Dewey Heads the List of Honorary Pallbearers.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, May 8.—General Miles has refused to honor dead Admiral Sampson. He was invited to act with Admiral Dewey as one of the honorary pallbearers at the funeral to-morrow, Secretary Moody intending to have the lieutenant general of the army and admiral of the navy at the head of that list. Dewey is to serve, but Miles is not. He declines to discuss the matter, neither admitting nor denying that he refused to perform this service for the dead. Moody also declines to talk about the matter. It is known that Miles was intended to act as one of the honorary pallbearers and he is not to serve. The reprimand Miles received from the Secretary of War for expressing an opinion on the controversy over the Santiago campaign while it was still under consideration is said to be the cause for the general refusing to pay a soldier's tribute to a naval commander.

The following honorary pallbearers have been selected to officiate at the funeral:

Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admirals Remey, Watson, Higginson and Taylor; Brigadier General Charles Heywood of the marine corps, Captains Cook, Clark, Chadwick, McCalla and Folger and Commander Wainwright.

OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Several Changes Are Made in the Postal Service and More New Pensions Are Granted.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Postmasters commissioned: California—Roy B. Stephens, South Pasadena; Washington—Inez D. Coburn, Fort Simcoe. Pastmasters appointed: California—F. M. Quigley, Oro Vino, Siskiyou County, vice John Quigley, deceased.

The postoffices at Highland and Ocean Park, Cal., are advanced to the Presidential class and the salary of the postmasters increased from $1000 to $1100.

Rural free delivery will be established July 1 at Sunnyvale, with additional service at Los Gatos, Morgan Hill, Mountain View and San Jose, Cal.

These pensions were granted to-day: California—Original—Albert M. Hubbard, San Francisco, $6. War with Spain—Charles E. Johnson, San Francisco, $10. Increase—William H. Warren, Los Angeles, $10; Daniel K. Sanford, Santa Ana, $8; Homer P. Moore, Riverside, $10. Mexican War—Frederick Evick Lang, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, $12. Widows—Elizabeth E. Cole, Los Angeles, $8; Louisa L. Webb, Chula Vista, $8.

Oregon—Original—Jonathan McCain, Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles, $8. Increase—Robert Kelland, Oregon City, $8.

Washington — Original — Grant Rogers, Sumner, $6. Increase—Levy Florence Preston, Rockford, $8; S. Merritt Allen, Orting, $6; Abraham Collings, Vancouver, $10.

Army orders: Captain James W. McAndrew, paymaster, is transferred from the Philippines to San Francisco; First Lieutenant William J. Lyser, assistant surgeon, is transferred from the Philippines to San Francisco for duty with the Hospital Corps Company of Instruction at Fort McDowell; Contract Surgeon Hedley V. Tweedie of the Department of the Columbia, goes to San Francisco for assignment to duty.

LONDON OPERA SEASON OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY

King and Queen Occupy Royal Box for the First Time Since Their Accession.

LONDON, May 8.—Rarely has the opera season opened more brilliantly or under more auspicious circumstances. This year's opening night will always be remembered by the fact that it was the first night that the King and Queen had occupied the royal box since their accession.

There was one unfortunate circumstance in that the roadway authorities still had Bow street torn up, though they had plenty of time and notice to get the work finished before such a great night. Much confusion of carriages was caused in the approach to the opera-house. So great indeed was the block that even the royal carriage with the King and Queen could not get by, and in consequence the curtain had to be kept down fully ten minutes to allow the King and Queen to get in before the playing of the national anthem, when the whole great audience rose and cheered with more vigor than was ever before heard in the opera-house. It was a most impressive sight. The Queen was looking radiantly beautiful in a black dress with a small diamond tiara. The Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark, who accompanied their father and mother, were very simply dressed in white.

NEW YORK, May 8.—J. Adriance Busch, assignee for Henry Bros. & Co., said to-day that the liabilities of that firm amount to $2,163,314. He also says that the firm has sufficient assets to cover all debts.

Sailor Wash Hats.

Here is the swellest thing of the season for boys and girls, and even ladies can wear them as outing hats.

They are sailor hats made of wash materials in blue, white, pink, brown, tan, red and ox-blood, comprising eighteen different styles in various trimmings; some come with patent leather crowns and brims; all have very flexible brims and the crowns are in round and square shapes.

The hats came in day before yesterday from New York and are the very latest for summer wear. See the display of them in the boys' clothing window; the prices range

45c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

Straw hats in rough and smooth braids, walking or fedora shapes, 50c to $1.50.

Out-of-town orders filled—write us.

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