

po truth in this, for the law of California did not require it. Bouquets were sent frequently to Mrs. Nelson, by the Harveys and Hermann Oelrichs placed his carriage at her disposal.

"A day later," continued Mr. Chandler, "the final card was played. Mrs. Nelson was told that a child, alleged to have been born out of wedlock, was liable to be produced at any time, and if so that would create all kinds of trouble, by claiming the entire estate."

"After driving about the city the next day, at Neal's invitation, Mrs. Nelson and her sons went to his office and there met Hermann Oelrichs. After expressing his sympathy with Mrs. Nelson and her sons, he went out."

"I think I should have half the estate," said she.

"I don't see why you think so," said Neal. "We have received your dispatches from France saying that you had survived Caroline."

"Mrs. Nelson then asked to see the will made by Mr. and Mrs. Fair. They were read to her, but she would not show her the cable messages, and although she referred to them several times later she was never allowed to see them, and was persuaded not to cable for facts herself, believing that the Harveys were her friends."

RENOUNCED CLAIM FOR \$125,000.

"It turned out," said Mr. Chandler, "that Harvey was the proprietor of a poolroom across the river at Oakland, and he told 'Abe' that he made a great deal of money at the business. Mrs. Nelson became so alarmed at what Harvey and Neal had told her that she grew ill. A physician was called to the hotel. At 10 o'clock the evening following the disclosures about the production of a child, she announced that she was going to make a settlement, because she was disgraced to the whole family which would result from the production of a child, besides its claim to the entire estate."

The next morning, mentioned \$125,000 as the amount that Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs might be willing to pay, she consented to accept this amount, and see if they would consent. Accordingly, on Tuesday, August 26, at noon, in Charles S. Neal's office, she found the terms of agreement all ready drawn up. They were read over and executed by Mrs. Nelson, Abraham G. Nelson and Charles J. Smith, in the presence of two witnesses.

"That agreement her lawyers have never seen," said Mr. Chandler. "Mr. Neal was in New-York on January 13, and promised to send a copy on to us, but when telegraphed to last week he said he was too busy to send it then, but would do so in the following week. That agreement provided that Mrs. Nelson released the sole right, and title to any of her daughter's estate, and also all right in the estates of Charles L. Fair, and was to make such quit claims as the lawyers provide, and also to get the signatures of her children and grandchildren. All the next day Mrs. Nelson was at Neal's office signing deeds and other documents. There were fifty-seven papers of various matters, describing the estate of Mrs. Fair, twenty-nine distinct parcels of land being in the city of San Francisco, and fourteen outside the city; a description of mining claims in the counties of Calaveras and San Bernardino. This was entitled a bargain and sale deed. The deeds of the property belonging to Charles L. Fair's estate were made out to Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Oelrichs, and to Neal and son Bernard. They were subsequently appointed administrators of the Fair estate."

"Mrs. Nelson was kept after this long session, but she would not leave. She went to the bank to have it kept open after 3 o'clock. Hermann Oelrichs came to the office and said lightly, 'What makes you so long? I've been sitting on that bag of gold that you want to take East until I'm tired.' Finally the money, for a consideration of \$10, was paid over to Mrs. Nelson. She wanted it in \$100,000 to the children, and \$10,000 apiece to 'Abe' Nelson and Charles J. Smith. She waived all claims of the annuity left her, and the boys waived all claim under the will of their father."

"There was excepted in this agreement," continued Mr. Chandler, "some household furniture in an apartment house in Riverside Drive, and some more in the apartment house at the Hotel, in this city, also some silverware in the safe deposit vault of a bank in San Francisco. Mrs. Nelson has never received any of these articles, which are valued at \$100,000. A large fraction exclusive of a subpart of diamonds and a fleur-de-lis which Mrs. Fair gave to her dear friend, Mrs. Harvey, also a Russian sable cape."

LIS PENDING ON FAIR HOUSE HERE.

"As soon as the papers were signed and the money paid," said Mr. Chandler, "the courtesies to Mrs. Nelson fell off to such a marked degree that she at once became suspicious. She became convinced that she had been wheedled into a very bad bargain. On one occasion she learned that Mr. Lloyd, one of the counsel for the Fair estate, had said 'She ought to think herself lucky to get anything.'"

The complaint also sets forth that Charles L. Fair left a will, dated April 18, 1900, by which he gave to his wife his entire estate and all his interest in the same, and that she was to have the same in full when she should die. It recited that on the same day his wife made a will by which she gave to her mother an annuity of \$2,500, and recited the many specific bequests to her children, and that she incorporated most of the regulations governing the American army.

ORDERED NOT TO DISCUSS DREYFUS.

Paris, Feb. 9.—War Minister Andre has issued an order forbidding officers and employees of the Ministry for War from participating in the renewed Dreyfus discussion. This is the outcome of the published reports that the ministry was in possession of new evidence which would have the effect of clearing Dreyfus. The order is not considered to show that it is the purpose of the government to suppress the facts in the case, but that it wishes to prevent officers and others from taking part in a political agitation.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT VISITS HAYTI.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 9.—Herr Julius von Waldhausen, who is said to be in the German diplomatic service, arrived here in the latter part of last week from Cuba, on a chartered vessel. Later Herr von Waldhausen chartered another steamer here and sailed for Hayti on an unknown mission.

CONFLAGRATION IN GALICIAN TOWN.

Leoben, Austria, Feb. 9.—A disastrous fire broke out in the town of Krutz, Galicia, yesterday, and killed 370 persons, many public buildings. Five hundred families are destitute of food and shelter.

A CREW RESCUED AT SEA.

London, Feb. 9.—The Red Star Line steamer Kronland landed at Southampton today the crew of the British schooner Algeria, Captain Breen, Demerara December 23 for Newfoundland, which was wrecked during terrific weather in the North Atlantic. The pumps failed to act and the crew baled day and night and were totally exhausted when they were picked up by the Kronland. The owner was set on fire and abandoned.

BARCELONA STRIKE A FAILURE.

Barcelona, Feb. 9.—The general strike decided upon by the workmen's associations here last night has turned out a failure. The printers and street-car conductors have refused to join the movement.

NEW VENEZUELAN HITCH. FRESH DEMANDS MADE. Germany and Italy Still Want Preferential Treatment.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Although Mr. Bowen and the other negotiators are closely guarding the provisions of the several protocols, it is understood to-night that the demands which are known to exist in the German and Italian agreements as they are at present drafted, which Mr. Bowen cannot agree to, concern an increased payment by Venezuela before the handing down of The Hague's decision regarding the allies' contention for preferential consideration in the settlement of their claims. It is reported that Germany asks that she receive, in addition to the \$27,500 cash Mr. Bowen has agreed to pay, a certain percentage of the customs receipts until the remainder of the \$30,000 demanded in the original ultimatum addressed by Germany to President Castro last fall is paid.

Italy, it is believed, is insisting on a similar demand, though the amount asked for in her ultimatum was over \$500,000. Both Germany and Italy suggest that this money be paid in monthly instalments out of the customs duties, but even under this arrangement it would require eight months for the payment of the entire sums.

It is the principle, however, to which Mr. Bowen so strenuously objects, and which he has informed the German and Italian envoys he cannot subscribe to. Until their protocols are relieved of these objectionable demands, Mr. Bowen says that they must remain unaccepted. He contends that Germany and Italy are insisting on preferential treatment, a question which they agree in their protocols shall go to The Hague.

It is the firm opinion of both the Italian Ambassador and the German Minister that the insertion in their protocols of these demands is the result of a serious misunderstanding on the part of their Foreign Offices of certain phases of the negotiations which were supposed to have this misunderstanding cleared up, and have informed Mr. Bowen that they hope to submit their conventions to him in a few days.

Mr. Bowen has made it plain to the allies' representatives that he is willing to consider any reasonable requests they may make, but that he will not yield to the extent of signing the present German and Italian protocols. Published reports that Germany included in her protocol a demand for an apology from President Castro or his resignation is news to Mr. Bowen, and would not be considered.

Reports from Caracas are to the effect that great suffering is being inflicted on many innocent persons, and the foreign residents are bearing more than their share of the rigors of the blockade, because their more complex wants are not to be satisfied with the native food, which suffices for the Venezuelans. From the element, therefore, pressure is being brought to bear on London, Berlin and Rome, which may have some effect in hastening the negotiations here. It is believed that Italy is not likely to prove an obstacle to the winding up of the negotiations, for, although naturally desirous of securing all the advantages she can, it is believed that she will not prove obstinate when once her allies have agreed on a plan with Baron von Sternburg, the German Minister, has been active to-day in his efforts to hasten the negotiations, having had a conference with the British Ambassador and with Mr. Bowen.

MARCHING AGAINST MONAGAS. Castro's Troops Continue to Win Success in the Field.

Caracas, Feb. 9.—A force of 2,000 men, with fifty horses and two guns, under the command of the Minister of War, General Ferrer, left Caracas this morning in the direction of the seacoast Higuerote, fifty-five miles east of Caracas. The object of the expedition is to attack a body of 1,500 revolutionists under General Monagas, who are reported to be too feeble to attack the government, but strong enough to devastate the district around Rio Chico, Province of Miranda, sixty miles southeast of Caracas, and daily enter and pillage the town.

The governmental troops captured the town of Guatire at noon, and are now marching on Rio Chico. Even student revolutionists recognize that President Castro is master of the situation.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The correspondent of the "Matin" at Caracas says that Guatire was captured by the government troops after two hours' fighting.

MINOR DIFFICULTIES STILL DELAY. Allies Seeking to Avoid Discriminating Venezuelan Duties.

London, Feb. 9.—It was authoritatively stated this evening that while no serious point has arisen to jeopardize a satisfactory settlement of the Venezuelan troubles, indications point to the fact that minor difficulties are delaying the signing of the protocols. The Foreign Office and the embassies here to-day were busy discussing queries from Washington regarding the phraseology of the protocols. Italy's difficulty, it is said here, apparently arose from Ambassador de Plancher learning that the British protocol stipulated a renewal of the commercial treaty with Venezuela, and Italy insisted assurances that no different duties will be imposed subsequent to the settlement.

It is considered in London that Germany is likely to adopt a similar attitude, all the allies feeling, to quote one of their representatives here, "that Venezuela is not likely to feel too friendly after the episode is closed, and might nullify all the terms by imposing retaliatory duties."

THE PRAIRIE WILL CARRY \$300,000.

When the cruiser Prairie leaves the Brooklyn Navy Yard, some day before the end of the week, she will carry in her strong box \$300,000 in gold which is to be distributed among the ships now in Southern waters. The money will be transferred to the battleship Kearsarge at Galveston, Tex. The Prairie will also carry several tons of ammunition for distribution to the battleships Massachusetts, Indiana, Illinois and Kearsarge. In addition to her crew three hundred apprentices will go south on the Prairie. Their destination is the training ship Hartford.

FLOODS IN SCOTLAND. The Clyde Bursts Its Banks and Inundates Many Factories.

Glasgow, Feb. 9.—The River Clyde burst its banks above Glasgow this morning and inundated the industrial district of Rutherglen, where a dozen extensive works were flooded to the depth of several feet. The main road was ten feet under water, and many houses were rendered uninhabitable. Sixty residential districts south of Glasgow were also flooded. The damage done was very heavy. The rain swollen rivers have submerged miles of the country.

Elsewhere in Scotland traffic on the railroads has been stopped, bridges have been swept away and houses have collapsed. Thus far no fatalities have been reported.

STRIKE IN VULKAN YARD AVERTED.

Bremen, Feb. 9.—About five hundred employees of the Vulkan Shipyard, at Vegesack, ten miles from here, left work to-day to attend the funeral of a fellow workman, which resulted in a reprimand from the management and a threatened strike on the part of the strikers. The matter was eventually settled through an agreement that half the workmen in any of the departments shall have the right to attend a funeral.

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STABBED FIRE IN PATERSON. PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 9.—The Barnes Chemical Works were partly destroyed by fire this afternoon. The firemen had great difficulty in getting their apparatus to the works. Fear was expressed, in view of the high wind, that Paterston's great fire of a year ago might be duplicated. The cause was a fracture of a pipe which exploded, and thousands gathered at the scene.

Jury Finds Against Ten Members of Chicago Association.

Chicago, Feb. 9 (Special).—Ten of the indicted officials of the Illinois and Wisconsin Retail Dealers' Association were to-day found guilty of the charge of conspiracy under the bills returned by the grand jury last week ago. M. Packard, president of the members of the association, and State Attorney Deane, went before Judge Horton and a pro forma decree was returned against the defendants. A trial of a discovery by the State Attorney that in the case of a criminal charge against a corporation a jury could not be returned against it, and that the corporation could not be held liable for the acts of its officers. The defendants first raised their cases on a statement of agreed facts submitted to the court.

SEE BENEFITS OF LAW. Editors Visit Tenement Houses, Old and New.

SUMMING UP STRIKE. LAWYER ANGERS BAER.

Plea for an Arbitration Agreement — "Scabs" Assailed.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—The miners began summing up their case before the Strike Arbitration Commission to-day. To-morrow the operators will begin, continuing for three days, and closing with President Baer of the Reading company. Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the miners, will then close the arguments, probably taking two days.

Daniel J. McCarthy, of Hazleton, opened for the miners to-day and was followed by Henry D. Lloyd, of Chicago, and ex-Representative Brumm, of Minersville. Mr. Brumm aroused the ire of Mr. Baer, who was present for the first time since the opening session, by saying that it was not until the eleventh hour, not until the statement had gone all over the country, that Mr. Baer denied saying that twenty-one miners were committed in the anthracite region during the strike.

When Mr. Brumm made this charge Mr. Baer jumped to his feet and exclaimed: "Wasn't it a lie? Did I ever say it?"

"One moment," replied Mr. Brumm, "and I will answer that."

Mr. Baer, however, demanded an immediate answer. "You said I did not deny it until the eleventh hour," he said. "What do you want to make out? That I did say it?"

"No," replied Mr. Brumm, "I said that you didn't say it."

"That's different," remarked Mr. Baer, as Chairman Gray rapped for order.

But Mr. Brumm, before continuing his argument, retorted with, "I do criticize you, however, for not denying at the time what appeared in the newspapers."

Mr. Lloyd's argument was on the fourth demand of the miners for the recognition of the union and the arbitration agreement. In the course of his speech he criticized