

FIELD'S CHANGE FOR RECOVERY.

Rest and Quiet, Physicians Say, Will Restore His Health.

The Aged Justice, However, Refuses to Obey His Doctors' Mandates.

Impoverishment of the Blood Causing His Physical and Mental Ailment.

WILL NOT ADMIT THAT HE IS ILL.

Claims He Is Merely Suffering from Rheumatism of the Knee Joints—Has Many Strange Hallucinations.

San Francisco, July 19.—The condition of United States Justice Stephen J. Field has attracted the most serious attention of the distinguished jurist, bent with the weight of years and crippled with a physical infirmity that baffles the skill of physicians, is trembling on the verge of mental collapse. His once vigorous intellect has been shattered. His mental forces, which for many years he commanded, have lost their power, and the Judge, bewildered by the confusion which reigns in his brain, starts those who wish him well by the piteous spectacle of approaching dissolution.

Justice Field may recover, but physicians must fight the great obstacles that eighty years of active life have raised before them. Absolute quiet and rest may revive and reinvigorate his failing faculties, but doctors find the patient stubbornly opposed to their plans. The fancies, which in the distressed brain of the old Judge give life to men who have been many years dead, which clothe with new reality scenes that have long passed away, and transport him to places thousands of miles away, make him believe also that physicians are at fault, if not in conspiracy against him.

The jurist, whose legal learning and superb judgment have made him noted, is living in a world of his own. He sees things no one else can see, for they passed away half a century ago. He converses with men and women whom he knew forty years ago, but who long since passed away, as he seems now to be passing. He fights over again great battles in the Supreme Court of the United States. While driving out on the road at Paso Robles he thought himself on one of the crowded thoroughfares of a large city, with hundreds of men and women in busy haste peopling the silent avenue.

His Strange Hallucinations. Then again, the Judge is back again among friends, talking with men known to the nation, although negro servants are the only living persons around him. Great movements in the world of politics have happened, but Justice Field knows nothing about them. Enemies are far away, but he sees them near. Fearful and uneasy, he still, as a ton of punishment and insists upon demands once made. His faculties fading slowly and his frame trembling under the action of disease, he has returned to San Francisco against the wishes of his physicians, who wanted him to seek quiet and rest at Paso Robles.

The visit of Justice Field to Paso Robles did not result in the improvement which had been expected in his condition. No one was allowed to see him to-day at the Palace Hotel, in this city, where he is staying. One of the physicians who has been in constant attendance upon him and studied his case critically describes the disease from which the patient is suffering as anæmia, a breaking down of the physical and mental system, resulting in the impoverishment of his blood and a weakening of his intellectual faculties.

The disease is caused primarily by age, November 4 next Justice Field will be eighty years old. His suffering, the physicians say, is caused by a lack of nourishment because of the inability of the digestive organs to assimilate food.

Ignores Doctors' Orders. One of the most serious complications that have arisen in the case of Justice Field is his obstinacy in refusing to obey the instructions of doctors, and especially in declining to accept food prescribed for him. It is absolutely imperative that the patient should have a certain kind of food in proper quantities and at proper intervals. Justice Field is whimsical and refuses to accept conditions. He is headstrong, even to the point of childishness.

The patient insists that he is suffering only from rheumatism in the knee joints. The physicians humor him in the belief, but declare that Justice Field is not distressed through rheumatism, but by muscular pains, resulting from his anæmic condition.

One of the strongest symptoms of the disease from which Justice Field is suffering and one that deceives casual observers is that which shows him in apparently perfect health one day and in utter mental and physical collapse the next. Now there is an apparent revival of the old-time vigor of his mental faculties that will continue several days, only to be followed by a reaction that startles and bewilders.



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE GOULD

The yacht Atalanta sets sail to-day on what may be a most remarkable cruise to the North. The young millionaire's family will accompany him as far as Halifax or St. John's, Newfoundland. Ice pilots will assist in laying the course of the Atalanta. The explorer does not know definitely when he will return.

Appears Well at Times. This will account for the letter that William F. Herin has publicly exhibited. That letter was written four days ago by Justice Field to Mr. Herin. In it the Justice shows a clearness and readiness of ideas that would never suggest the action of the week before, when he liberated on a \$5,000 bond, a counterfeit, who was under sentence of imprisonment for ten years. Observers of the aged Judge's condition are further bewildered when they know that Justice Field might have accepted a bond for \$50,000 as quickly as one for \$5,000. It should be understood, however, in connection with this incident that Judge Morrow had no right to accept a bond, however great it might be. Technically, therefore, he did not refuse \$25,000, although the attorneys of the prisoner offered that amount.

Justice Field was acting within his province as Supreme Justice when he accepted a bond. It was the acceptance of such a small bond that indicates his mental condition in at least one of its phases. As already indicated, there is hope for recovery. Rest and unquestioning obedience to commands are the only elements in treatment that may restore Justice Field to the command of his mental powers and strengthen his body.

Among the visitors who called to see Justice Field, Mrs. Jane Stanford was one of the very few permitted to enter his apartments. Visitors are not wanted, however kindly their intentions may be. The great jurist, whose name for thirty years has been connected with the highest court in the nation, is fighting for his reason and life.

WELL-KNOWN CHARACTER DIES. Origin of a Slang Phrase Revived by the Death of a Chicago Man.

Chicago, July 19.—The death of ex-Alderman James Pevey last night at his home on Fifty-ninth street, after a prolonged illness, removes one of Chicago's best known political characters.

Just before the expiration of Pevey's term in the Council in 1883 an associate Alderman was assaulted by one of the famous "Bill" Gallagher gang. These men were in close touch with the boss gambler and were always ready to do his bidding.

TO TURN ARCTIC EXPLORER. Continued from First Page. She has a 23.5 foot beam. On the load water line her length is 228.75 feet. Her cabins are furnished in an elaborate style, such as only an owner like George Gould could afford.

The Atalanta will take on supplies at Portland, Me.



THE ATALANTA

Chicago Heroes of Many Hold-Ups Are Dime Novel Youths of Tender Years.

Police Say Regretfully They Will Go to the Reform School Instead of the Penitentiary.

OLDEST HAS NOT SEEN TWENTY YEARS.

Remarkable Organization of Young Criminals Who United Under Terrible Oaths and Set Aside a Sinking Fund for Their Defence.

Chicago, July 19.—Notwithstanding the fact that the "long and short" man and their three confederates, who kept Chicago terror-stricken for three months by their reckless hold-ups, are now safe in the clutches of the police, the officials are very much afraid that they will never be able to secure proper justice for the youthful bandits.

The gang of five which has operated so extensively and so successfully is composed of boys under age. "Red" Sullivan, the leader and the notorious "short man," is only a little over nineteen, while John Orme, the "long man," and Sullivan's lieutenant, is not yet twenty. Under the laws of Illinois one punishment alone can be meted out to these untamed young spirits—remandment to the reform school at Pontiac.

CONCEIVED AT THE REFORM SCHOOL. The boy bandits conceived the plan of store holdups inside the stone walls of Pontiac a year ago of all of them were confined there on sentences for various misdemeanors and crimes. All came from Chicago, and were well acquainted with one another. The young thieves quickly got together as soon as they were released and organized. Old detectives say that they have never heard among professional criminals the like of the bloodcurdling oaths the five youths took to stick to each other through thick and thin.

Efforts at a Deal. The Standard realized that the only way for it out of the dilemma was to buy up one or more of its competitors. It decided that the Russian producers were the most likely ones to buy up, and accordingly opened negotiations with them more than a year ago. It sent its representatives to Europe and was said that they offered terms to the Russians 25 per cent more advantageous than they had received from any other source.

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The Rothschilds had invested heavily in the Russian petroleum fields, and their powerful influence was brought to bear in favor of the Standard Trust. But, in spite of all efforts, an understanding could not be arrived at, and the negotiations came to an unsatisfactory conclusion.

It was asserted that the Russians had refused to sign an agreement, dividing the petroleum world practically between them and the Standard, and the latter had absolute control of the American product. The Standard did try to buy up the Columbia Oil Company, and the United States Pipe Line, but was unsuccessful.

Nothing daunted, however, the Standard determined to reopen negotiations with the Russians, and about three months ago W. H. Libbey, one of its chief men, was dispatched to Europe to carry the deal through. Russia's oil products are controlled by the Noble Brothers, the Rothschilds and a combination of some fifty or sixty producers and refiners, who have an agreement as to prices, territory and output.

The Rothschilds and the combination of producers and refiners were willing to grant the desired concession to the Standard, but the Noble Brothers, the most powerful of them, would not consent to better terms. Then the Standard notified Mr. Libbey and Mr. A. Ackerman, who also represented them, to grant the Nobles what they asked. The consummation of the deal resulted.

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BRYAN WANTS TO FIGHT IN THE WEST.

He Proposes That the Headquarters Be Located in Chicago.

Chairman Jones, of the National Committee, Also Favors the Windy City.

Candidate Plans to Speak in Ohio, New York and Perhaps Other Eastern States.

HE ATTENDS CHURCH SERVICE.

Preacher Lauds the Nominee's Character and Congratulates Him on the Honor He Has Achieved.

Lincoln, Neb., July 19.—William J. Bryan says that the Democratic campaign will be conducted from Chicago. He has heard from Senator Jones, chairman of the National Committee, and they are both agreed to recommend this change of headquarters to the Executive Committee as soon as it is appointed.

This decision was reached because it appears to them that the west of their work must be done in the West. Mr. Bryan is arranging to make several speeches in Ohio and New York, after the nomination, and possibly in Massachusetts or Maine during his visit to Mr. Sewall. He hopes to make friends by his speeches.

The National Committee is said to favor a change in headquarters. It is composed of an entirely new set of men, and before leaving Chicago the leaders declared they preferred to come West. Governor Altgeld has promised to give the necessary rooms in the Unity building, if the mittie goes to Chicago.

Bryan Favors Chicago. Mr. Bryan is anxious that the West none of the advantage gained at the convention. His wishes on all matters of law. He proposes that the seat of the office shall be at Chicago, which is but thirteen hours from Lincoln. He preferred to have the notification ceremony in New York merely to show that he did not think the issue a sectional one. He has also determined that the literary bureau shall be in Chicago.

Mr. Bryan attended services at the First Presbyterian Church, which was crowded. His second daughter was with him. Rev. W. K. Williams occupied the pulpit. Mr. Williams is a young man, and he was overjoyed because he was to preach to the Presidential nominee.

Mr. Williams was dressed in a gray suit, and after reading the Thirty-third Psalm as a Scripture lesson he gave out his text: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

Mr. Williams declared that the Constitution of the United States was founded upon religious principles, and that God ruled the country through the men He selected. Washington and Lincoln had been selected by Him.

Preacher Extols the Candidate. Mr. Williams spoke as follows of Mr. Bryan: "Brothers and sisters, this is an occasion in which I rejoice with you, because one of our fellow-citizens has been honored. I rejoice in the purity of his Christian life. We are proud of the nobility of his thoughts. This whole Western country boasts of the vigor of his manhood. We love his fervid and impassioned eloquence. He is firm in his Christian integrity, and is fearless in the work which will make this country a land whose God is the Lord. It is a glorious privilege that the franchises of the American people may be exercised for a man whose private life is without blemish, and whose public services are without suspicion."

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