

SILENT PEN.

Death of Victor Hugo, the Famous French Historian and Novelist.

Brief Biographical Sketch of His Active Literary Career.

VICTOR HUGO IS DEAD.

PARIS, May 22.—Victor Hugo died this afternoon. The ministry will request the chamber deputies to adjourn as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

It is reported that Hugo bequeathed his manuscripts to France and that he left it to the republic to select the place for his remains and to decide as to the form of the funeral.

Victor Hugo's condition this morning was so manifestly improved that he was expected to take place within a few hours.

When this became known, Cardinal Guibert, archbishop of Paris, sent specially to Hugo's residence an offer of the services of the archbishop and the rites of the catholic church.

Hugo passed away peacefully without suffering. His death has caused profound emotion in the capital.

The president of the chamber of deputies has requested the ministry to order that the body of Victor Hugo be buried in the Pantheon.

Victor Hugo, the great French poet and novelist of the present generation, was born in Besancon, February 26, 1802.

Being the son of an officer whose military duties called him out of France, he was reared in the family of his father, who was a private in the army.

His father, however, was a man of letters, and he was educated under the exclusive supervision of his mother and the care of an old priest.

Then, his father having been made general and appointed major-domo to King Joseph Bonaparte, he entered the seminary of the nobles in Madrid with the design of becoming a page to Joseph, which was, however, defeated by subsequent events.

He returned to his studies in Paris. When the emperor fell, Hugo and his wife separated, and Victor was thenceforth under the exclusive care of his mother.

He attended the law at the University of Paris, and was admitted to the bar in 1825.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1827, and was re-elected in 1830.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1831, and was re-elected in 1834.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1835, and was re-elected in 1838.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1839, and was re-elected in 1842.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1843, and was re-elected in 1846.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1847, and was re-elected in 1850.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1851, and was re-elected in 1854.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1855, and was re-elected in 1858.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1859, and was re-elected in 1862.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1863, and was re-elected in 1866.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1867, and was re-elected in 1870.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1871, and was re-elected in 1874.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1875, and was re-elected in 1878.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1879, and was re-elected in 1882.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1883, and was re-elected in 1886.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1887, and was re-elected in 1890.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1891, and was re-elected in 1894.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1895, and was re-elected in 1898.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1899, and was re-elected in 1902.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1903, and was re-elected in 1906.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1907, and was re-elected in 1910.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1911, and was re-elected in 1914.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1915, and was re-elected in 1918.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1919, and was re-elected in 1922.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1923, and was re-elected in 1926.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1927, and was re-elected in 1930.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1931, and was re-elected in 1934.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1935, and was re-elected in 1938.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1939, and was re-elected in 1942.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1943, and was re-elected in 1946.

He was elected deputy for the department of the Seine in 1947, and was re-elected in 1950.

TAB AFGHAN BARRIERS.

MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE.

LONDON, May 22.—A great deal of commotion is caused by the absence from the places in the house of commons this afternoon of three members of the cabinet, who were expected to answer certain questions on the subject of the fortifications at Herat.

The president of the board of trade, Trevelyan, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and Sir Charles Dike, president of the local government board, were also absent.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF HERAT.

SIMLA, India, May 22.—The British officers who arrived at Herat were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants. The officers report that the fortifications at Herat are stronger than they had supposed.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

SEBASTOPOL, May 22.—A battalion of engineers arrived and are extending the fortifications here. The completion of iron clads on the docks is being hastened.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SUDAN GRAVEYARD.

ROME, May 22.—The number of deaths from typhus is increasing among the Italian troops now stationed at Massowah on the Red sea. The Italian press urges the recall of the expedition.

A NEW FOR IN AFRICA.

PARIS, May 22.—The French society geographers has received news from the upper Congo that a large mohammedan population of the interior has been discovered.

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In South Park, Chicago, passed, Gilman's bill, extending the time for lawfully office double the present time and holding the meeting of the senate annually. Senate adjourned till 5:30, Monday.

In the house, vain efforts were made to take up bills out of order. The house adjourned to 5, Monday afternoon.

The miners of Illinois meet at Springfield, Monday, June 1, instead of the 9, as heretofore noted.

The almanac bill provides a penalty of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 fine, or imprisonment of one to six months, for selling, exchanging, or exposing for sale or exchange, unless insured, adulterated milk, food or cream made therefrom.

The same penalty is provided for keeping cows for the production of milk for market in unhealthy condition, or feeding them unwholesome food. The gist of the bill is a provision making it a misdemeanor to manufacture out of oleomargarine substances other than that produced from unadulterated milk, any article in imitation of butter or cheese, or any article of cheese such imitation. The fine in this case is \$100 for each offense.

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BOUNCING.

Eugene Higgins Devotes His Time to Discrediting Republicans.

Manning and Cleveland Lay Down the Law to Union Veterans.

Sparks and His Fight on the Fraudulent Land Claims—How the Steal Has Been Worked.

HIGGINS AT THE HELM.

TURNING THE REBELS OUT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—One of the most industrious and practical men in the public service in Washington is Appointment Clerk Higgins. Nobody ever hears him complain of the climate or of the amount of work that falls upon his shoulders.

To him, especially, the task of devising ways to get rid of "offensive partisans," who are republicans, is a labor of love. Some time ago it seems to have occurred to him that the list of names of all republican clerks who went to their operations to vote and general land office a pretty good proof that the clerks whose names were found on the list were "offensive partisans."

Most of the clerks it seems obtained railroad tickets at reduced rates upon presenting evidence that they were voters going to the honor of the vote.

The secretary of the treasury to-day issued orders for the payment of \$5,000,000 on account of pensions. It is estimated that the total payments on this account for the month of May will be about \$10,000,000.

Secretary Manning has said that the records of the New York custom house, on file at the treasury department, show a gradual but decided increase in the number of clerks who have been in the business of that office.

The pay roll for the month of October, 1884, amounts to \$250,000; the pay roll for the month of April, 1885, amounts to \$240,000; the pay roll for the month of May, 1885, just received at the department, amounts to \$237,000, or \$17,000 less than for the month of April, and \$29,000 less than for the month of May, 1884.

Among the presidential appointments to-day were: Collectors of internal revenue—William T. Bishop for the first district of Ohio; Asa Ellis for the first district of California.

Secretary Manning has called for the resignation of Major Willard Sexton, chief of the first district of California. It is stated that Sexton will refuse, on the ground that there are no charges against him.

Miss Cleveland, who has been visiting friends in New York for some days, returned to Washington to-day. It is understood she, while in New York, placed the manuscript of a book in the hands of a publisher, who will publish it under the name of "The History of the Republic."

Col. Hunter Brooke, of Ohio, clerk in the land office, died here this morning of pneumonia after a brief illness. Col. Brooke served as staff officer with Gen. S. Robert McCook, Rosecrans and George H. Thomas.

FOUNDMAKER WANTS PEACE.

FATHER COCHIN AND PRISONERS SENT TO NEGOTIATE WITH COL. OTTER.

BATTLEFORD, May 22.—Father Cochin and twenty-five other prisoners, bearing a white flag, arrived from Poundmaker's camp last night with a letter asking upon what terms would a surrender be accepted.

He wants a reply in two days. He also sent messengers with similar letters to Gen. Middleton. This action was caused by the arrival of four half-breeds who reported the capture of Riel. The news created consternation in the Indian camp. A council was held and the result was the decision to send in a priest and prisoners.

It seems that Poundmaker was on his way to join Riel when he met the half-breeds. The letter was written at Poundmaker's dictation by J. S. Brown, a master on the reserve. The prisoners sent with Father Cochin include twenty teamsters captured in Eagle Hills, Mountaineer, the captured soldier Bremer and Sayers, of the Breslau settlement, and two women in male apparel. Twenty-one women and children were also captured. The prisoners were well treated by the half-breeds, who protected them with leveled rifles from Indian warriors threatening to kill them.

Father Cochin returns to-morrow with a letter from Col. Otter stating that Poundmaker must negotiate with Middleton, but that hostilities must in the meantime cease.

Middleton is reported to-day as having received Prince Albert on the 19th inst.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—The meeting party of the Toronto guards left here two days ago, and after a long chase captured White Cap and some of his band, who were brought into camp and placed under guard, awaiting orders from Middleton. White Cap's brother and a scout named Peter McDonald assisted in following up the trail.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

EASTON, Pa., May 22.—Mountain fires have been burning for a week north of Stroudburg, Monroe county, and in the vicinity of Bushkill. A great deal of territory has been burned over. Great damage has been done by the fire to farmers as well as to the lumber interests. A forest fire has also been raging between Bangor and Penryn, and is still doing considerable damage.

Fires on the Blue mountains, in the vicinity of Danville, Northampton county, which were partly subdued two weeks ago by the rain storms, have broken out afresh and are spreading rapidly. The forests are very dry, and a heavy rain would do a great deal of valuable timber will be destroyed.

After sundown the fire at each of the places mentioned resembled a huge torch-light procession.

SPOILS OF THE HAWKEYE BOURBONS.

CEAR RAPIDS, Iowa, May 22.—The democratic state central committee this afternoon decided to hold a late convention, probably the last week in August. The committee agreed on recommending to the president the removal of Williams, just appointed marshal for the southern district, and the appointment of Edward Campbell, instead. The members also agreed to recommend the following appointments: Fish, attorney for the southern district; E. H. Hunt, collector for the first district; H. B. Bowser, marshal for the northern district; L. G. Kinne, pension agent. Kinne and others are on their way to present the above recommendations.

THE DAY ON THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—At the races to-day, the weather threatening, there was a small attendance. The track was muddy and heavy.

First race—Mile and one-eighth; Tax-gatherer won; Ultimatum, second; Leman, third. Time, 2:09.

Second race—Mile and one-sixteenth; second-year-old; White Sig won; Nolans, third; Hazara, third. Time, 1:58.

Third race—Mile; Harrigan and Charley Lucas ran a dead heat; Father John, second; Tim, third. Time, 1:52.

Fourth race—Steeple chase, handicap, mile and three-quarters; P. Line won; Julia Jackson, second; Amilian, third. Time, 4:00.

Fifth race—Five furlongs; two-year-old; Quilo won; Bass, second; Biggonette, third. Time, 1:43.

Sixth race—Mile and one-sixteenth; Har-

riettes as required by law upon notice from the department.

The chief postoffice inspector today addressed the following letter to a postoffice inspector concerning the institution of criminal proceedings for violation of postal laws: Sir—

All your letters of the 18th inst., the substance of which is a request to be informed as to what course the department desired pursued in cases where employees in the postoffice service are caught violating the law, and more especially as to the proper course to pursue where it is discovered that postmasters are found to be in violation of the law.